





THE
NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE,
AND
JOURNAL OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.



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(THE)
NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE,

(AND)
(JOURNAL)

OF THE

(NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.)

EDITED BY

JOHN EVANS, D.C.L., LL.D., TREAS.R.S., P.S.A.,

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ASSISTANT-KEEPER OF COINS, BRITISH MUSEUM, CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE
IMPERIAL GERMAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE,

AND

HERBERT A. GRUEBER.

THIRD SERIES.—VOL. V.

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Factum abiit—monumenta manent.—Ov. *Fast.*

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CONTENTS.

ANCIENT NUMISMATICS.

	Page
On Some Rare Greek Coins. By the Rev. Canon W. Greenwell, F.R.S.	1
Sinope. By M. J. P. Six	15
The Coins of the Axumite Dynasty (Postscript). By Lieut.-Col. W. F. Prideaux, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.	66
Zacynthus. By Prof. Percy Gardner, Litt.D., F.S.A.	81
On a Hoard of Roman Coins discovered in Cobham Park. By C. Roach Smith, F.S.A.	103
On a Hoard of Roman Coins principally of the London Mint. By John Evans, F.R.S.	118
The Morphology of Coins. By C. F. Keary, M.A., F.S.A.	165
Legionary Coin of Allectus. By C. Roach Smith, F.S.A.	249

MEDLÆVAL AND MODERN NUMISMATICS.

	Page
Nummi Pelliculati. By Aquilla Smith, M.D., M.R.I.A.	67
Renaissance Medals in relation to Antique Gems and Coins. By T. Whitcombe Greene, B.C.I.	70
Anglo-Saxon Coins found in Meath. By John Evans, F.R.S.	128
A Rare Variety of the Penny of Edward the Confessor. By Samuel Smith, Jun.	145
Medals of the Hanna Family. By T. Whitcombe Greene, B.C.I.	148
Find of Coins at Beaumont, near Carlisle. By R. S. Fergus- son, F.S.A., and C. F. Keary, M.A., F.S.A.	199
The Status of the Anglo-Norman Moneyer. By J. Drum- mond Robertson	209
On a Hoard of Saxon Pennies found in the City of London in 1872. Appendix. By John Evans, F.R.S.	254
London Tokens of the Seventeenth Century. By John Eliot Hodgkin, F.S.A.	274

ORIENTAL NUMISMATICS.

Fasti Arabici. By Stanley Lane-Poole, M.R.A.S.	153, 229, 327
On Some Rare and Unpublished Coins of the Pathan and Mogul Dynasties of Dehli. By the Hon. James Gibbs, C.S.I.	213

NOTICES OF RECENT NUMISMATIC PUBLICATIONS.

	Page
La Médaille d'Anne de Bretagne et ses Auteurs	161
Revue Numismatique	162, 241
Zeitschrift für Numismatik	163, 239
Systèmes Monétaires Primitifs de l'Asie Mineure et de la Grèce	237
A Guide to the Study of English Coins from the Conquest to the Present Time. By the late H. W. Henfrey. New Edition by C. F. Keary, M.A., F.S.A.	242

MISCELLANEA.

Angels of Henry VI.	77
Beati Pacifici	78
Notes on Four Countermarked English Coins	79
Addenda to "Seventeenth Century Tokens in the British Museum not described in Boyne's Work"	164
Recent Sales	243
Coin supposed to relate to Adminius	247
Fifth Coinage of Henry VIII.	248
Coins of the Gloucester Mint	248
Find of Coins at Long Crendon (Bucks).	333
Pennies of the First Coinage of Henry VII.	339

LIST OF PLATES CONTAINED IN VOL. V.

Plate

- I. Rare Greek Coins.
- II. Coins of Sinope.
- III. Coins of Zacynthus.
- IV. Do.
- V. Do.
- VI. Medals of the Hanna Family.
- VII. Do.
- VIII. Coins illustrative of Morphology.
- IX. Do.
- X. Do.
- XI. Coins of the Pathans of Dehli.
- XII. Do.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

SESSION 1884—1885.

OCTOBER 16, 1884.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The President on taking the chair moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Vaux for the interest shown by him in procuring the Society new rooms at 22, Albemarle Street, and for the trouble he had taken in superintending the removal of the Society's Library.

It was unanimously carried.

The following presents were announced and laid upon the table :—

1. A Guide to the Coins of Great Britain and Ireland. By Major W. Stewart Thorburn. From the Author.

2. Catalogue of the Coins of Central Greece in the British Museum. By Barclay V. Head. From the Trustees of the British Museum.

3. The Gold Coins of England. By R. L. Kenyon. From the Author.

4. Catalogue of the Coins of Sarmatia, the Tauric Chersonese, &c. Moscow, 1884. From the Author.

5. Förteckning öfver svenska kungliga och enskilda Skådepenningar, in the Göteborg Museum. By M. Lagerberg. From the Author.

6. Κερμάτια συμβολικὰ ἐν τῷ Ἀθήνησι ἐθνικῷ νομισματικῷ Μουσείῳ, ὑπὸ Achilles Postolaka. From the Author.

7. *La Monnaie en Belgique*. Par E. Serrure. From the Author.

8. *The Zeitschrift für Numismatik*. Bd. xi., Heft 4, and Band xii., Heft 1 and 2. From the Editor.

9. *Annuaire de la Société française de Numismatique*, 1884. 2^{me} and 3^{me} livraisons. From the Society.

10. *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, 1884. 3^{me} and 4^{me} livraisons. From the Society.

11. *The Journal of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland*, vol. vi. 4th series, No. 57. From the Association.

12. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*. 2nd Series, vol. ix., No. 3. From the Society.

13. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle*, vol. i., Nos. 1—12, 1883. From the Society.

14. *Proceedings of the Canadian Institute, Toronto*, vol. ii., Fasc. I., March, 1884. From the Institute.

15. *Bulletino dell' Istituto di Corrispondenza archeologica*, 1884, Nos. 5—7. From the Institute.

16. *Bulletin de Correspondence Africaine*, 1884. Fasc. I.

17. *Bulletin de la Société de Borda (Dax)*, 1884. 2^{me} trimestre. From the Institute.

18. *Mémoires de la Société d'Emulation d'Abbeville*. 3^{me} Série, vol. iii. From the Society.

19. *Donations to the Bodleian Library in 1883*. From the Library.

Mr. A. J. Evans exhibited a very rare silver stater of Metapontum, not engraved in Carelli's work, having on the obverse the head of young Dionysos crowned with ivy, three-quarter face towards the left, and on the reverse the usual Metapontine type, an ear of corn, with a serpent as an adjunct symbol. The coin was struck in the latter half of the fourth century B.C.

The Rev. G. F. Crowther exhibited a Bank of England dollar, 1804, struck over a Spanish dollar, dated 1808, showing that the dollars dated 1804 could not all have been struck in that year.

Mr. Crowther also exhibited a shilling of George I., dated 1723, with the arms of France in the first quarter under the date.

Mr. J. W. Trist exhibited some gold coins from a hoard lately discovered in the neighbourhood of Flushing. Among them were two rose-nobles of Edward IV., a gold coin of Sebastian I. of Portugal, reading ZELATOR FIDEI VSQVE AD MORTEM, and a rose-noble of Philip II. of Spain, struck for Overysse, nearly similar in design to the rose-nobles of Edward IV. The legend on the obverse is PHS. D. G. HISPANIAR. REX. A. O. TRANSISL. (aureus ordinum Transisulaniæ), and that of the reverse CONCORDIA RES PARVAE CRESCVNT.

Dr. Evans read a paper on a gold solidus of Louis le Débonnaire recently found in the Isle of Man. See N. C., vol. iv. p. 259.

Mr. B. V. Head read a paper communicated by Col. W. F. Prideaux on the coins of the Axumite dynasty of Ethiopia, struck about the period of the introduction of Christianity into that country and bearing legends in the Greek character. It is printed in vol. iv. p. 205.

NOVEMBER 20, 1884.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following presents were announced and laid upon the table :—

1. Jahrbücher des Vereins von Alterthumsfreunden im Rheinlande. Heft 77. Bonn, 1884. From the Society.

2. Sitzungsberichte der Königlichen Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin. Parts XVIII—XXXIX, 1884. From the Academy.

3. Numismatische Zeitschrift. Vol. xv. Vienna, 1883. From the Numismatic Society of Vienna.

4. The Smithsonian Report, 1882. From the Smithsonian Society.

5. Bulletin historique de la Société des Antiquaires de la Morinie. N.S. 131^e livraison.

Archdeacon Pownall exhibited several medals of Popes Calixtus III., Paul II., and Sixtus IV., and Mr. Copp another in gold of Innocent XII.

Mr. Montagu made some remarks on the angels of Henry VI. issued during the short period of his restoration, and imitating similar coins struck by Edward IV. Of these he described four new unpublished types, specimens of which he exhibited from his own collection. See vol. v. p. 77.

Mr. C. F. Keary read a paper "On the Morphology of Coin-Types." It is printed in vol. v. p. 165.

DECEMBER 18, 1884.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

Major William Nutter, David Buick, Esq., LL.D., and Alfred E. Packe, Esq., were elected members of the Society.

The following presents were announced and laid upon the table :—

1. The Journal of Hellenic Studies, vol. v. Nos. 1 and 2, 1884. With Plates. From the Hellenic Society.

2. Bulletins de la Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest, 2^{me} trimestre, 1884. From the Society.

3. Archæologia Aeliana, vol. x. No. 2. From the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

4. Recherches sur la Numismatique de la Novempopulanie, par Emile Taillebois. Dax, 1884. From the Author.

5. The Journal of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland, vol. vi. 4th Series, No. 58. From the Association.

6. Roman coins discovered near Eastbourne. By C. Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A. From the Author.

Mr. Roach Smith exhibited two third brass coins of Allectus, one of which had for reverse type a lion, probably a copy of a similar coin in silver of Gallienus. See vol. v. p. 249.

Mr. Fowkes exhibited a Bahama halfpenny, dated 1807.

Mr. T. W. Greene communicated a paper on Renaissance medals in relation to antique gems and coins, in which he showed that many Italian medalists of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries not only were gem engravers, but occasionally made use of such works for the designs of their medals, these objects being at that time much prized by collectors. See vol. v. 70.

Mr. W. Wroth communicated a paper on the Santorin find of 1821, with which he connected several unclassified coins in the British Museum. See vol. iv. p. 269.

JANUARY 15, 1885.

W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., F.R.S., Vice-President, in the Chair.

William A. Cotton, Esq., Walter Burton Harris, Esq., Allan Wyon, Esq., and Madame D. V. Cavalcanti de Albuquerque, were elected members of the Society.

The following presents were announced and laid upon the table :—

1. Berliner Philologische Wochenschrift, 1881—1884 and 1885, Nos. 1 and 2. From Messrs. Calvary and Co.

2. Register zu Band I.—X. der Zeitschrift für Numismatik. Berlin, 1884. From the Editor.

3. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London, vol. x. No. 1. From the Society.

4. Gold coins of the Gupta Dynasty. By Vincent A. Smith, Esq., B.A., B.C.S. From the Author.

Mr. J. G. Hall exhibited a ducat and a testoon of Jean Parisot de la Valette, Grand Master of Malta 1557—1568.

Mr. Montagu read a notice on a jeton having for its type a rose and a thistle united, and the inscription BEATI PACIFICI. See vol. v. p. 78.

Mr. H. A. Grueber read a paper on English medals, in which he gave an outline of the history of the medallic art in England, and noticed the principal artists, and their different styles of work.

FEBRUARY 19, 1885.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

James Forrester, Esq., and Henry Symonds, Esq., were elected members of the Society.

The following presents were announced and laid upon the table :—

1. Report of the Art Union of London, 1884.
2. Aarbøger for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie. Part III., 1884. From the Society of Northern Antiquaries.
3. Philologische Wochenschrift, 1885, Nos. 3—7. From the Publishers.
4. Bulletino di Corrispondenza Archeologica. Parts VIII.—XII., 1884. From the Imp. German Archæological Institute.
5. Bulletin historique de la Société des Antiquaires de la Morinie, N.S. 132^{me} livraison. From the Society.
6. Annuaire de la Société française de Numismatique, 1884. 4^{me} trimestre. From the Society.
7. Revue belge de Numismatique, 1885. Part I. From the Society.
8. Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest. Tome VI. Ser. II., 1883. From the Society.
9. Catalogue of the medals of Scotland. By R. W. Cochran-Patrick, M.P., 1884. From the Author.

10. The Copper Coinage of England. By H. Montagu. From the Author.

Dr. Wright exhibited a silver stater of Azbaal, King of Citium, in Cyprus, *circa* B.C. 410—387.

Mr. Copp exhibited a gold octadrachm of Arsinoë, the wife of Ptolemy Philadelphus, in very fine preservation.

Mr. T. Bliss exhibited a British gold coin said to have been found in Bedfordshire, and a British silver coin attributed to the Icenii similar to Evans, *Ancient British Coins* Pl. XV. 4; also two silver coins of Constantius II., lately found in an earthen vase under the foundations of Sion College, London Wall.

Mr. H. Montagu exhibited a very rare shilling and sixpence of George III., struck in 1786, of which only three specimens are known.

Dr. Evans exhibited a *méreau de présence* of the Dyers' Company, having on one side three woolpacks, and on the other a large D.

The Rev. Canon Greenwell communicated a paper on some rare or inedited Greek coins in his own and other collections. It is printed in vol. v. p. 1.

Mr. B. V. Head read a paper, by Dr. A. Smith, "On Nummi Pelliculati, or Plated Groats of David II. and Robert II. of Scotland." See vol. v. p. 67.

MARCH 19, 1885.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

Joseph Brown, Esq., Q.C., and Edward Emmerson Oliver, Esq., M.R.A.S., were elected members of the Society.

The following presents were announced and laid upon the table :—

1. Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de la Morinie. Tome xix. 1884—5. From the Society.

2. Aarbøger for nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie, 1884. Part IV. From the Society of Northern Antiquaries.

3. Philologische Wochenschrift, 1885, Nos. 8—11. From the Publishers.

4. Bulletin des Procès-verbaux de la Société d'Emulation d'Abbeville. Years 1881—83. From the Society.

5. Bulletins de la Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest, 1884. Part III. From the Society.

6. Zeitschrift für Numismatik. Band xii. Parts III. and IV. From the Editor.

7. Foreningen til norske Fortidsmindesmerkers Bevaring. Proceedings 1883, with Atlas. From the Society.

Mr. H. Symonds exhibited a baronial coin of the Earl of Warwick struck at London.

Dr. W. Frazer sent for exhibition a silver medal of Suleyman I., the son of Abbas II. of Persia, A.D. 1666—1694, similar to a specimen first described by Mr. E. Leggett, of Kurrachee, in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1884. Part III. p. 263.

Mr. H. Montagu exhibited a variety of the groat of Henry VIII.'s fifth coinage, reading REDD'. CVIQ Q' SVVM EST. See vol. v. p. 248.

The Ven. Archdeacon Pownall exhibited, by permission of the Ven. Archdeacon Thicknesse, a bronze medal by Christophorus Hierimia, of Mantua, struck in honour of Alfonso V., King of Aragon, Naples, and Sicily (1416—1458), surnamed "the Magnificent," similar to one described in Armand, *Médailliers Italiens*, vol. i. pp. 33—31: obverse, ALFONSVS REX REGIBVS IMPERANS ET BELLORVM VICTOR; reverse, CORONANT VICTOREM REGNI MARS ET BELLONA.

Mr. A. E. Copp exhibited a Hamburg century-medal in gold, dated 1801.

Mr. B. V. Head read a paper, by Mr. T. W. Greene, on the medals of the Hanna family by Leone Leoni, and exhibited

specimens of the medals of Martin Hanna, Daniel Hanna, John Hanna, and Paul Hanna, all apparently cast about the middle of the sixteenth century. See vol. v. p. 148.

Dr. Evans read a paper on a find of Anglo-Saxon coins in Meath. Vol. v. p. 128.

APRIL 16, 1885.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

Colonel Matthew W. E. Gosset was elected a member of the Society.

The following presents were announced and laid upon the table :—

1. *Annuaire de Numismatique*, 1885. 1st Trimestre. From the Society.

2. *Sitzungsberichte der K. preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin*. Parts XL.—LIV., 1884. From the Academy.

3. *Revue belge de Numismatique*, 1885. Part II. From the Society.

4. *Philologische Wochenschrift*, 1885. Parts XII.—XV. From the Publishers.

5. The Glasgow Archæological Society. Report of the Council, 1884. From the Society.

6. The Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, 1883—4. From the Society.

Mr. H. Montagu exhibited patterns in gold of the half-sovereign and crown of Edward VI., believed to be two of the rarest patterns in the English series.

Mr. C. Roach Smith communicated a paper on a hoard of Roman coins discovered in Cobham Park in the spring of 1883. It consisted of more than 800 coins, chiefly of the emperors Con-

stantius II., Constantius Gallus, and Magnentius. See vol. v. p. 108.

Dr. Evans read a paper on a hoard of Roman coins, principally of the London mint, found about ten years ago in the neighbourhood of Bristol. The find consisted of 347 coins of various emperors, from the time of Gallienus to that of Constantine the Younger. Vol. v. p. 118.

Mr. C. F. Keary communicated an account of a large hoard of coins recently discovered at the village of Beaumont, near Carlisle, consisting of 2,090 coins, chiefly of the first three Edwards. Vol. v. p. 199.

MAY 21, 1885.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following presents were announced and laid upon the table:—

1. *Philologische Wochenschrift*, Nos. 16—20, 1885. From the Publishers.

2. *Coins, Tokens, and Medals of Worcestershire*. By W. A. Cotton, 1885. From the Author.

3. *Hispania anteromana*, Malaga, 1881—83, 2 vols. By Dr. Berlanga. From the Author.

4. *On some more copper coins of Akbar*. By C. J. Rodgers. From the Author.

5. *The coins of Ahmad Sháh Abdallí or Ahmad Shah Durrání*. By C. J. Rodgers. From the Author.

6. *Archæologia Aeliana*. Part XXIX., vol. x., No. 3. From the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

7. *Bulletin historique de la Société des Antiquaires de la Morinie*. N.S. 133^{re} livraison, 1885. From the Society.

8. *The Journal of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland*. Vol. vi. 4th series, No 59. From the Association.

9. Elephant pipes in the Museum of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Davenport, Iowa. By C. E. Putnam. From the Author.

10. Porträtköpfe auf antiken Münzen Hellenischer und hellenisierter Völker mit Zeit-tafeln der Dynastien des Altertums nach ihren Münzen von F. Imhoof-Blumer. Leipzig, 1885. From the Author.

Mr. H. Montagu exhibited two specimens of the aureus of C. Cassius, the murderer of Cæsar, and his legate, M. Servilius, *obv.*, C. CASSI. IMP. head of Libertas; *rev.*, M. SERVILIUS LEG, Acrostolium. The coins of this type are supposed to have been struck in the East in the year B.C. 43—42. The specimens exhibited by Mr. Montagu were found on the coast of Sicily.

Mr. S. Smith exhibited a rare variety of a penny of Edward the Confessor, similar to Hawkins, Pl. XVII., No. 223. See vol. v. p. 145.

Professor Gardner read a paper "On the Coins of the Island of Zacynthus." Vol. v. p. 81.

JUNE 18, 1885.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Anniversary Meeting were read and confirmed.

Frederic P. Weber, Esq., was elected a member of the Society.

The Report of the Council was then read to the Society as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—The Council again have the honour to lay before you their Annual Report as to the state of the Numismatic Society.

With great regret they have to announce their loss by death of three ordinary members :—

Robert Watts, Esq.
 Alfred Benjamin Wyon, Esq.
 W. Webster, Esq.

And of one honorary member :—

Dr. Bror Emil Hildebrand.

Also by resignation of three ordinary members :—

W. Dawson, Esq.
 Joseph Mayer, Esq., F.S.A.
 J. Mortimer Hunt, Esq.

The following three gentlemen have also ceased to be members of the Society.

John Ashtell, Esq.
 J. B. O. Lowe, Esq.
 W. Pauli, Esq., M.D.

On the other hand the Council have much pleasure in recording the election of the thirteen following members :—

Joseph Brown, Esq., Q.C.	Walter Burton Harris, Esq.
David Buick, Esq., LL.D.	Major William Nutter.
Madame D. V. Cavalcanti de Albuquerque.	E. Emmerson Oliver, Esq., M.R.A.S.
William A. Cotton, Esq.	Alfred E. Packe, Esq.
James Forrester, Esq.	Henry Symonds, Esq.
Col. Matthew W. E. Gosset.	Frederic P. Weber, Esq.

Allan Wyon, Esq.

According to our Secretary's Report our numbers are, therefore, as follows :—

	Ordinary.	Honorary.	Total.
June, 1884	221	37	258
Since elected	13	—	13
	234	37	271
Deceased	3	1	4
Resigned	3	—	3
Erased	3	—	3
June, 1885	225	36	261

The Council have also the honour to announce that they have awarded the medal of the Numismatic Society to Edward Thomas, Esq., F.R.S., for his distinguished services to the science of Numismatics, especially in connection with the early coinage of India, and as Editor of Prinsep's Essays, and of the *International Numismata Orientalia*.

The Treasurer's Report was then read to the Meeting, by which it appeared that the balance in hand on June 18 was £190 16s. 3d.

The Treasurer's Report is appended :—

In consequence of the unavoidable absence of Mr. Edward Thomas, the President presented the Medal of the Society to Mr. Head, with the request that he would convey it to him, and at the same time made the following remarks :—

It is with much pleasure that I present to you, on behalf of Mr. Thomas, the medal which the Council of this Society has awarded to him in recognition of his long-continued services to numismatic science, especially in the field of Oriental research. Ever since the year 1846 he has been a contributor to the pages of our Journal, and of that of the Royal Asiatic Society ; and I need hardly recall to the memory of our members his essays on the coins of the Pathan Sultans of Hindustan, on those of the Sah Kings of Surashtra, of the Kings of Ghazni, of the Mohammedan Arabs of Persia, and on Bactrian, Sassanian, and Armenian coins, which have now become classical.

As the Editor of the Numismatic Essays of the late James Prinsep, and more recently of the new Edition of Marsden's *Numismata Orientalia*, to which he contributed an Essay on ancient Indian Weights, Mr. Thomas has also deserved well of our science. Outside the region of pure numismatics I may also refer to Mr. Thomas's suggestive paper on Jainism, or the early faith of Asoka, and on the historical value of the identification of the rivers of the Veda in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society. I trust that the medal which you will place in his hands may afford him the satisfaction of knowing that his lifelong labours are not unappreciated by those who have been working in other portions of the same field.

Mr. Head having briefly replied, the President proceeded to deliver an address as follows :—

When I had the honour of addressing you at our last Anniversary meeting, our Society, owing to our old quarters in St. Martin's Place being required for Government purposes, was on the verge of becoming houseless and homeless, and the place of our future habitation was a subject of anxious speculation.

The question of where our local habitation was to be, has

since been happily solved ; and for the excellent and commodious apartments in which we are now assembled the Society has again to be grateful for the kind services of our excellent past President Mr. Vaux,¹ to whose intervention with the Royal Asiatic Society we are indebted for our home, in the same manner as in past years it was by his means that we were accepted as tenants by the Royal Society of Literature. Our present landlords have granted us most liberal terms, and though we have had to make some little outlay in the purchase of bookcases the expenses of our removal have been comparatively light.

Our numbers are well maintained and our meetings well attended, and the Report which you have heard from our Treasurer shows that the Society is still able to pay its expenses.

The Society's medal has this year been awarded to our distinguished member, Mr. Edward Thomas, who for a period of nearly forty years has been a constant contributor to our Journal. May he long continue to wield his numismatic and archæological pen !

The pages of the *Numismatic Chronicle* have been well filled during the past year, and the subjects discussed have as usual been of all ages and all countries.

In Greek numismatics we have had several important papers.

Mr. Warwick Wroth has found cause to revert to a subject treated of by the late Mr. Borrell fully forty years ago. In 1821 a large hoard of archaic Greek coins was found in the Island of Santorin, on which a short note was published in the *Chronicle* for 1843—44, and it is to supplement the information then given that Mr. Wroth has laboured. The fact that the coins are nearly all uninscribed renders their attribution difficult ; but some advance can be made from the state of numismatic knowledge in 1843, and the photographic processes now

¹ Now, alas ! no more. Mr. Vaux died suddenly on June 21st, three days after this address was delivered.

available have placed a number of the coins on trustworthy record for the study of future numismatists. Canon Greenwell has again favoured us with a paper on some rare Greek coins, of which a large proportion are in his own cabinet. Among the more remarkable are a tridrachm of Poseidonia on which the bull is marked with a caduceus, a singularly beautiful coin of Camarina with the head of Herakles on the obverse, an octadrachm of Ichnæ probably unique, and some unpublished coins of Larissa, Lampsacus, Cyrene and Evesperis. Some curious coins of Cnidus and Sinope are also figured. For a detailed monograph on the coins of the last-mentioned town we are indebted to our Honorary Member, M. J. P. Six, of Amsterdam. Following the example of Mr. Head in his paper on the Coins of Ephesus, the author has adopted a chronological arrangement, dividing the coins under nine periods, the earliest being from B.C. 480 to 415 and the latest from B.C. 189 to 183. The head of an eagle which forms the principal device on the earliest coins is succeeded by the well-known type of the eagle perched upon a dolphin, which now occupies the reverse of the coin, while the head of the nymph Sinope occupies the obverse. About B.C. 400 the names of magistrates begin to appear, and about B.C. 360 the name of the Persian satrap Datames occurs on the coins. Other remarkable coins appear to have been struck under Abdemon and Ariarathes about the middle of the fourth century; but in the days of Alexander the Great the autonomy of Sinope was again restored and the names of the Prytanes again appear. In B.C. 290 the Attic standard was introduced and the types become more varied, and one of the latest coins, a magnificent tetradrachm, bears the seated Apollo modified from the coins of Antiochus III. After B.C. 183, when the place was taken by Pharnaces, the issue of silver coins at Sinope seems to have ceased and none but those in bronze were struck. The *aplustre* and prow of a ship, which are common types, refer no doubt to the great naval power of Sinope, but the fish seems to be a dolphin and not a tunny, for the fisheries

of which Sinope was famous. M. Six has appended to his paper a classification of the coins of Heracleia, together with those of Amastris, founded by the wife of Dionysius, tyrant of Heracleia, who afterwards became the wife of Lysimachus. The synopsis he has given of the coinage of these three towns will prove of the utmost value to the student of the Greek coinage of the shores of the Euxine.

Professor Gardner has added another valuable monograph to those which have already so frequently appeared in our journal. This time it is on the Coins of Zacynthus, an island not rich in historical events, but possessing much numismatic interest. Its history is divided by the author into eight periods, the earliest being before the Peloponnesian War B.C. 520 to 431, and the last in Roman Imperial times. Its earliest coins seem to exhibit a combination of the Æginetan and Attic standards, and the principal symbols upon them relate to the worship of Apollo, Artemis, and Dionysos. In the second period the head of Apollo, or occasionally his whole figure, forms the principal type. In the third period, a remarkable coin bearing the Infant Herakles on the reverse recalls a class of coins issued by several of the cities on the Asiatic coast in alliance, after the victory of Conon at Cnidus, in B.C. 394. Though Zacynthus probably did not join the alliance, the type is significant of the revolt of the island against Sparta. I need not dwell upon the other periods, but the coins struck by Sosius, the renowned general of Mark Antony, are of great interest, whether we class them in the series of Roman family coins or among those of the Isles of Greece.

Another question relating to the classification of coins has also been treated by Professor Gardner, who has for the first time attempted the determination of the coinage issued by Hannibal when in Italy. He is inclined to regard a set of coins in electrum and of Campanian mintage as bearing clear traces of the influence of the Carthaginian chief. In metal and weight these coins correspond with the late issue of Carthage, the

Janiform head resembles the portraits of Persephone on Carthaginian coins, and the name of Rome does not appear upon them as it does on the silver coins which they imitate. As these Capuan coins are quite distinct in weight from those of Rome, some reason must be sought for the difference, and this Professor Gardner's theory supplies.

In Roman numismatics our communications have neither been numerous nor of high importance. Mr. Roach Smith has, however, brought under our notice a hoard of eight hundred coins discovered in Cobham Park, chiefly of Constantius II., Gallus, and Magnentius; and I have given the list of a hoard from the neighbourhood of Bristol, consisting of about three hundred and fifty coins from the time of Gallienus to that of Constantine the younger, a very large proportion of them struck in the London mint. Though the dates of the deposits of these two hoards can scarcely have been more than thirty years apart, there are hardly any coins common to both hoards, a circumstance which proves how rapid and complete the changes of the currency must have been in the early part of the fourth century.

The Rev. C. Soames has furnished us with particulars of a small hoard of silver coins found near Marlborough, and comprising issues from the time of Julian to that of Honorius and Arcadius. The period represented in this hoard also probably does not extend over so much as forty years.

But little has come before us relating to the coinage of the Ancient Britons; but Mr. Warwick Wroth has sent us a note calling attention to the similarity which exists between the name of the British Prince Addedomaros and the Gaulish name Atepomarus. A Gaulish king of this name is recorded by Plutarch, another Atepomarus is said to have founded Lyons, and the name occurs also on inscriptions and on potters' stamps. Such a resemblance between the names of British and Continental chiefs may readily be accounted for on our southern coast, but if Addedomaros was really of Icenian origin it

suggests the possibility of that tribe being, like so many others, in some way connected with the Belgic tribes of Northern Gaul.

The principal communication relating to the Saxon period has come from my own pen, and relates to a hoard of about ninety coins found in the county of Meath. Like many hoards of the same character found in Ireland, it was probably brought there by some of the Danish settlers. The coins extend over a period of about fifty years, from the days of Eadweard the Elder to those of the Anlafs of Northumberland. Several new moneyers' names are found upon the coins, and proof is afforded that even under Æthelstan, money was struck at Tamworth, the royal residence of Mercia. The circumstance that the Tamworth coin, like others struck at Derby, Nottingham, and Oxford, bears the name of Æthelstan with the title *Rex Saxorum*, has given me grounds for the conjecture that this title may have been specially employed in order to call to the minds of those among whom the coins were to be current that they were no longer subjects of Mercia or under the rule of the Dane-law, but were incorporated into the growing and victorious kingdom of the Western Saxons.

Of other papers relating to the Saxon coinage I may mention the list given by Mr. Heywood of coins, principally of Burgred, found at Waterloo Bridge, and a note on a halfpenny of Eadred, by Mr. Montagu.

Mr. Samuel Smith, Jun., has confirmed the statement of Hawkins, which was made somewhat doubtful by Hildebrand, that on certain coins of Edward the Confessor of Hildebrand's Type I. the head occurs helmeted instead of crowned. Curiously enough the three coins which are known to exhibit this variety were struck by three different moneyers, but all at the Leicester mint.

Our notices of the Merovingian coinage are naturally few, but material having been placed at my command by Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt, I have given an account of a remarkable

solidus of Louis le Débonnaire, found not within what were formerly his dominions, but in the Isle of Man, whither it had probably been brought by some Viking warrior. Although struck in the ninth century, this coin shows strong traces of Roman art, the obverse retaining the laureate bust, the D.N. and IMP.AVG. of Roman coins, and the legend of the reverse being apparently a corruption of that on late Roman coins with the type of Victory. The coin appears to be new to French numismatists.

The English coinage has been so fully described in various standard works that but little can be expected of novelty regarding it. Mr. Montagu has, however, described some unpublished varieties of the angels of Henry VI., and has also solved the puzzle as to the Jetton reading BEATI PACIFICI, which there can be no doubt he is right in attributing to James I. Singularly enough this Jetton seems to be omitted in the recently published "Medallic Illustrations of British History." Mr. Keary has favoured us with a notice of a hoard of upwards of two thousand coins, principally of the first three Edwards, found at Beaumont, near Carlisle. They belong to a period which has been well illustrated by other hoards, and present no features of remarkable interest. Mr. Ferguson has added some remarks on finds in the same neighbourhood. The pen of our veteran member, Dr. Aquilla Smith, has been as usual not altogether idle in our pages. His paper on plated coins, "Nummi pelliculati," relates rather to those of mediæval date and struck in our own country than to those of Roman times, so many of which have of late been carefully described by Herr Bahrfeldt,² whose labours, however, are as yet unfinished, so that we have still to await his conclusions.

Archdeacon Pownall has communicated a note on four counter-marked English coins, including a penny of Stephen, the die for which was defaced by a cross ; and a testoon of Edward VI.,

² *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, 1884, pp. 309—367.

degraded by Elizabeth to little above the rank of a groat by the counter-mark of a portcullis.

Our seventeenth-century tokens have during the past year occupied considerable space in our Journal. Mr. Toplis has sent us a long list of unpublished Nottinghamshire tokens, while those of all counties which exist in the British Museum and have not already been published by Boyne have been catalogued for us by Messrs. Keary and Wroth. The London tokens are omitted, having already been described for us more than twenty years ago by Mr. Franks.³ The lists are no doubt still somewhat incomplete, and the local antiquary who wishes to refer to them must hunt through various authorities besides Boyne. I am glad therefore to see that one of our members, Mr. G. C. Williamson, of Guildford, has it in contemplation to issue either a complete supplement to Boyne or a revised edition of his work. I trust that his appeal to the numerous collectors throughout the country has been met in such a manner as to encourage him to undertake the task. These memorials of a bygone generation of traders, though not of the highest numismatic interest, throw much light on the manners and customs of the time, and to the local historian are of great value and interest.

The artistic and interesting medals of the Renaissance have on two occasions been brought before us by Mr. Whitcombe Greene. In the first he showed how much and how often the Italian medallists, as distinct from the German, were indebted to the gems and coins of an early period which they well knew how to value. His second paper related to the set of medals of the Hanna family, by Leone Leoni, representations of which will I hope shortly appear in the Chronicle.

Mr. Grueber has also given us a notice of the principal English medal engravers and their different styles of work, which has been printed in another form in the Introduction to the "Medallic Illustrations of British History."

³ *Num. Chron.*, N.S., vol. ii. pp. 81—103.

Turning to more general subjects, I find that Mr. John G. Hall has furnished us with the means of comparison of the mediæval type of the front-faced seated figure in different countries and at different periods ; and that the ingenious Mr. Flinders Petrie, whose researches in metrology are so well known, has given us some criteria for ascertaining the original weight of highly oxidized coins.

The most important paper of this general character is that by Mr. Keary on the Morphology of Coin Types (vol. v. p. 165). The theory of evolution as applied to coins is one that in the case of the Ancient British coinage has, I venture to say, borne good fruit, and the wider application of its principles cannot do otherwise than improve our scientific knowledge of the past and throw much light on the character and history of those by and for whom the various suites of coins were struck.

The East has not been entirely neglected, for Col. Prideaux has called our attention to the coins of Eastern Ethiopia, struck under the Axumite dynasty, which were first efficiently studied by the late M. Adrien de Longpérier and more recently examined by M. E. Drouin. Although the lists of various princes are known and have been divided under three periods, the chronology of this Ethiopian series still requires much elucidation. Col. Prideaux has added a new name, that of King Aiêb, to the list of the princes whose coins bear legends in Greek.

In more recent Oriental numismatics we have as usual had one or two communications. Mr. Leggett has favoured us with some observations on two Persian medals of the Sufi dynasty ; a second example of that of Suleyman I. having been subsequently exhibited to the Society by Dr. W. Frazer. Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole has also made use of our pages to aid him in obtaining materials for his important work, "The Fasti Arabici, or the History of the Mohammdan Empire, as established by Coins," which will be published by the Clarendon Press.

My retrospect would be incomplete without a few words as

to the more important numismatic books which have appeared in this country during the past twelve months.

Foremost among these both in bulk and interest I must place the "Medallic Illustrations of British History," published by the British Museum. This long-expected work was originally undertaken by the late Mr. Hawkins, but his remarks upon some of the medals proved to be too political and partisan in their character for publication by a public body. Eventually, in 1864, Mr. Hawkins consented to a revision of the notes being made by Mr. Vaux and Mr. Franks, with whom at a later period our Secretary, Mr. Grueber, was associated. In order to complete the list Mr. Franks devoted a portion of his vacation during several years to examining all the principal collections on the Continent, with the result of adding from these and other sources about four hundred and fifty medals to the list previously existing. Although the Catalogue extends only down to the death of George II., more than two thousand six hundred medals, jettons, and counters are described, of course not all contemporary with the personages and events they were struck to commemorate. Private medals of all kinds are included, and historical notices even of the more humble individuals are given.

The authors have by no means regarded the dictum of the amiable Pinkerton:⁴ "If an obscure man has such vanity as to strike various medals of himself and family, it is certainly not the business of posterity to hunt for anecdotes of him, but rather to punish such vanity by neglect." On the contrary, not only have they given what particulars can be gathered with regard to the offending John and Bartholomew Gidley, but even in the case of a less illustrious Josias Nicolson, a cast and chased medal of whom I happen to possess, it is from their researches and not my own that I am able to gather something of his history. Altogether this work will be indispensable to all collectors of medals and students of medallic history, and its

⁴ *Medallic History*, p. 57.

value is enhanced by copious indices and biographical notices of engravers as well as by numerous woodcuts. The authors may well be congratulated on the completion of their laborious task.

Another important work which has appeared during the past year is "The Copper, Tin, and Bronze Coinage, and Patterns for Coins of England," by our member, Mr. Montagu. The basis for this work had been laid twenty years ago by the Rev. Henry Christmas, who was a frequent contributor to our pages, but his volume, though actually printed, never came into the hands of the public. Mr. Montagu, with his own unrivalled collection and large knowledge of his subject, has been able vastly to improve and enlarge upon the plan of his predecessor, and has produced a work which will long remain the standard authority upon our coinage in the baser metals. Another work which will be found of service especially by incipient collectors is that of Major Stewart Thorburn on the coins of Great Britain and Ireland, in gold, silver, and copper, in which the author gives a fairly complete list of all the varieties of coins known, and by extracts from sale catalogues gives an approximate idea of their value.

As a proof of the growing interest which is taken in our special branch of Archæology, I may mention that our Honorary Secretary, Mr. Barclay V. Head, has during the last two months been engaged in delivering a course of five lectures on Greek Numismatics, at University College, London. In these he has carried his audience from the earliest development of coin types down to the Greek coinage of Sicily in the fifth century B.C., tracing by the way the development of the systems of weights and of the art of coining, and the various trade routes along which that art was spread. It is to be hoped that he may still further pursue the subject in some future session.

Our losses by death have, I am glad to say, been below the usual average. We have, however, to deplore the loss of at least three if not more of our members, whose fame will go down to posterity.

Among our ordinary members Mr. Alfred Benjamin Wyon had attained to great eminence as an engraver and medallist, although a comparatively young man at the time of his decease, which took place in June, 1884. He was the son of the late Mr. Benjamin Wyon, and was born in 1837. After passing some years as a student in the School of Painting at the Royal Academy, he devoted his attention to the art of medal engraving and assisted his brother, Mr. Joseph S. Wyon, the Chief Engraver of Her Majesty's Seals, in his work. He was subsequently joined with his brother in the appointment of Chief Engraver, and on his death in 1873 held the office alone. Although in the course of his career he engraved many important medals, his principal delight was in seals and sigillography, and a work on the Great Seals of England, on which he had been occupied for some years, is likely to be completed by his brother, Mr. Allan Wyon, who succeeds him in the post of Chief Engraver of Her Majesty's Seals.

Another of our members whose recent and almost sudden death we have to deplore is Mr. William Webster, the well-known dealer in coins, and the referee of the Mint in all cases of forgery of the coinage. Although he had been ailing for some time, hopes were still entertained of his recovery until a sudden accession of illness carried him off on the 11th inst. at the age of sixty-four. Mr. Webster was the nephew of the late Mr. William Till, and was from an early age trained in a practical acquaintance with coins, and on all questions of authenticity was one of our highest authorities. His principal interest lay in the Saxon coinage, with regard to which he had collected an important mass of notes; but the English and Roman series also attracted his attention, as did also the Greek, though perhaps in a less degree. He was a frequent exhibitor at our meetings and communicated some eight or ten papers to our Journal, principally on unpublished varieties of coins and medals. The first of these dates back to the year 1853, while the longest and most important of his papers, "On Inedited Imperial Greek

Coins," appeared in our Chronicle for 1873. There must be several among us whose acquaintance with Mr. Webster has, like my own, extended beyond a period of thirty years, and many must owe him a debt of gratitude for assistance and information rendered, and feel that they have lost in him a sympathizing and judicious friend.

Another numismatic veteran who has been removed from our ranks is Dr. Bror Emil Hildebrand, for many years the principal Keeper of the Royal Museum at Stockholm, and also one of our Honorary Members. Although he had devoted much attention to his own national antiquities, especially the royal and private medals of Sweden, and the seals of that country, his name is best known to English numismatists from his remarkable catalogue of the Anglo-Saxon Coins in the Royal Cabinet at Stockholm. Of this work two editions have appeared, the first published in 1846, and the second, enormously enlarged, in 1881. For detailed information this work far surpasses anything that has appeared in the country which was the original home of these coins; and it is a remarkable circumstance that the relations, both peaceful and warlike, between the Danes or Scandinavians and the English in the tenth and eleventh centuries, should still leave so strong a mark upon our numismatic history that it is in Sweden and not in England that the most complete and important series of the coins of several of our kings are to be found. With his son and colleague Dr. Hans Hildebrand, Dr. Bror Emil Hildebrand was engaged at the time of his death in bringing out Illustrations of the Swedish National Historical Museum, the growth and importance of which is so largely due to his labours, and within the walls of which his kindly energy and vast store of information could best be appreciated. Dr. Bror Emil Hildebrand was born in 1806, and already in 1829 he had commenced his labours on the Anglo-Saxon coinage, having previously graduated in the University of Lund. Shortly afterwards he formed the acquaintance of the great Danish antiquary Thomsen,

under whom he studied and worked for a short period of time at Copenhagen. In 1832, however, he returned to Stockholm, and became attached to the Museum, in which, in 1837, he became the Keeper of the Medals and also the State Antiquary. His death took place in the summer of last year at the ripe age of seventy-eight.

Among foreign numismatists who have been removed by death the learned Padre Raffaele Garrucci, though not one of our members, must not be passed by unnoticed. Born in Naples in 1812, he entered the Society of Jesus at an early age, and for nearly fifty years he devoted himself to archaeological and numismatic pursuits. His "*Monumenti dell' Arte Christiana*," and his "*Raccolta di Dissertazioni Archeologiche di vario Argomento*," are classical works among antiquaries, and his great work "*Numismatica*," on which he was last engaged, will no doubt prove worthy of his fame. It is a touching circumstance that just as he had completed the correction of the final proof of its last page he was seized with faintness and expired with his pen in his hand. Though his works have been frequently cited by writers in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, he contributed but one paper to its pages, and that through the kind intermediation of Mr. W. M. Wylie. It is on a Brass Medallion, representing the Persian victory of Maximianus Galerius, and will be found in the tenth volume of our New Series. It is needless to say that it bears on it the stamp of an accomplished scholar. His death took place in May last, and the gap which it causes will with difficulty be filled.

I must now conclude this short sketch of our losses and our labours and will only add the expression of a hope that during the coming year the one may be at least as profitable and the other less severe.

NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE.

I.

ON SOME RARE GREEK COINS.

IN the twentieth volume of the New Series of the *Numismatic Chronicle* I gave an account of some new or otherwise interesting Greek coins. As a continuation of this I now propose to give a description of some other Greek coins from various collections, some of which are hitherto inedited, and the remainder, though of known types, are coins which appear to merit being put on record and figured.

POSEIDONIA.

Obv.—**ΠΟΣΕΙΔΑ** Poseidon advancing right, wearing chlamys, the ends of which fall over both shoulders, about to strike with trident held in right hand, his left arm extended. Border of dots.

Rev.—**ΠΟΣΕΙΔΑΝΙ** Bull standing left. On left buttock a caduceus upright. In circular incuse.

Æ. Size 5 × 4½. 123.6 grs. (Pl. I. 1.) My collection.

This didrachm, or rather tridrachm, of the ordinary types, claims to be represented on account of the fineness of its workmanship and its beautiful state of preservation. But beyond this it has a further interest from the marking on the bull, a feature which, so far as I am aware, has not hitherto been met with upon any of the numerous coins of the city. The caduceus occurs, with other symbols,

generally placed over the bull, on several of the copper coins.

Some connection between Hermes and the state might be supposed to be indicated by the appearance of the staff so intimately associated with the god, upon a coin-type. Nothing is known, however, which would lead us to believe that Hermes was specially worshipped in the city so peculiarly that of Poseidon. It is probable that the caduceus, like the other subordinate objects on the coins, merely designates the magistrate during whose term of office the coin was struck.

CAMARINA.

Obv.—**KAMAPI NAI ON** Youthful head of Herakles, with slight whisker, left, wearing lion's scalp. In front of neck a laurel spray with one leaf and a berry. In circular incuse.

Rev.—Quadriga right, driven by Pallas wearing crested helmet and long chiton, holding goad in right and reins in left hand. Nike flying left is about to crown Pallas. In exergue a fish, downwards, to right. Circle of dots.

R. Size $7\frac{1}{2}$. 260.6 grs. (Pl. I. 2.) My collection.

This very beautiful tetradrachm of Camarina has already been published by Salinas,¹ but his engraving scarcely does justice to the coin, and does not bring out in an adequate way the peculiarity of the profile. The head, which is emphatically not a Greek type of face, appears to have been modelled from the life, and probably presents us with a portrait of some youthful inhabitant of the city who may have been of indigenous origin.

¹ Pl. XVII. 18.

ICHNAE.

Obv.—**ΙΧΝΑΙ** Naked male figure left, with hair long behind and represented by dots, wearing causia, standing between two oxen, holding the far one by a rope passed round its neck and resting his left hand on the back of the nearer one. Border of dots.

Rev.—Wheel of four spokes, in shallow square incuse.

R. Size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 7$. 430 grs. (Pl. I. 3.) My collection.

This unique coin,² an octadrachm of the Græco-Asiatic standard, is, without doubt, of Ichnae, a Macedonian town, situated a little to E.S.E. of Pella, in the valley of the river Axios, and between that and the river Lydias. The type is similar to that on octadrachms of Getas, king of the Edoni, and on coins of the same denomination of the Orrescii, tribes inhabiting the valleys of the river Angites and its tributaries. The district is close adjoining to the mountain range of Pangaeus, and in the immediate vicinity of rich silver mines, to which may, perhaps, be attributed the size and comparative abundance of the silver money of these and neighbouring tribes. The Thracian Edoni occupied at one time the country immediately to the east of that in which Ichnae was situated, and it is very probable that the inhabitants of Ichnae were of the same race as that powerful tribe.

Two other coins of Ichnae are known, both staters;

² The Baron L. de Hirsch has published in the *Annuaire de Num.* 1884, an octadrachm (448 grs.) in his collection, which has precisely the same type on the obverse, but with the man and oxen turned in the opposite direction. The reverse is the same in both, but Baron de Hirsch's coin has apparently been struck on one of Getas, king of the Edoni, the remains of the inscription in the letters **ΑΣΙΑ** and **ΔΩΜ** being still visible, with portions of the dividing lines of the quadripartite square.

one, in the collection of the British Museum, was published, with a woodcut, by the late M. Bompais,³ the other is in the collection of Dr. Imhoof-Blumer, who has himself published it.⁴ Each of these coins has on the obverse a figure of a warrior holding in a horse, and on the reverse a wheel; the first one having a wheel with four spokes, the second one having a wheel which, apparently, has two spokes, each strengthened by a curved support.⁵ These staters of Ichnae have the same types, very similarly treated, both on the obverse and reverse, as a stater in the royal collection at Berlin, with the legend, **TYNTE-NON**,⁶ and as a second stater, also at Berlin, with the symbol ☸ upon it.⁷ The same obverse is found on two coins of the Orrescii, in the British Museum, the first having on the reverse a square incuse divided diagonally into four parts,⁸ the second having a quadripartite square incuse.⁹

The remarkable identity of type, both on the octadrachms and staters, of these several places and tribes, the uniformity of standard and denomination, and a probable

³ *Num. Chron.*, N.S., vol. xiv. p. 177. It is also noticed by M. de Longpérier, *Rev. Numis.* N.S., vol. xv. p. 168; *Zeit. für Numis.* vol. iii. p. 132, Pl. II. 2; *Cat. Brit. Mus.*, Macedonia, p. 76.

⁴ *Monnaies Grecques*, p. 78, Pl. C. 18.

⁵ The same form is found on an octadrachm of Derronikos in the Bibliothèque Nationale, there attached to a car drawn by two oxen, and on other coins.

⁶ Von Sallet, *Zeit. für Numis.*, vol. iii. p. 132, Pl. II. 1.

⁷ Prokesch-Osten, *Rev. Numis.* N.S., vol. v. p. 268, Pl. XII. 3. *Zeit. für Numis.*, vol. iii., p. 132, Pl. II. 3.

⁸ *Cat. Brit. Mus.*, Macedonia, p. 146, No. 3. *Num. Chron.*, N.S., vol. xiii. Pl. IV. 8.

⁹ *Cat. Brit. Mus. Macedonia*, p. 146, No. 4. Cousinery, *Voy. dans la Macédoine*, vol. ii. p. 180, Pl. VI. 10. Cadalvene, *Recueil*, p. 76, Fig. 3.

relationship between the various peoples to which the coins belong, appear to point to an alliance, more or less intimate, of the states which struck them.

It remains to make a few remarks upon the coin itself ; and the question which appears to be first suggested is the time to which it may be attributed. It certainly belongs to the same period as the octadrachms of the Edoni and the Orrescii above mentioned, and those of the Bisaltae, with the type of a warrior leading a horse. Alexander I. added extensively by conquest to the old kingdom of Macedon, and acquired among other territories that of the Bisaltae. This took place during the first quarter of the fifth century B.C., and it is probable that the octadrachms of the Edoni, Orrescii, Bisaltae and of Ichnae belong to a time before Alexander's conquests, and may, therefore, be assigned to the early part of the fifth century B.C.

The legend is, unfortunately, not very clearly shown upon the coin, and the termination of the word is entirely off the flan. The letter **N** presents a peculiarity. There is a short linear stroke in connection with the first limb of the letter, which is difficult to account for. It does not appear to arise from a flaw in the die, but seems to be intentional. There is no form of **N** at all like it ; but though presenting this difficulty, the letter must be regarded, I think, without doubt, as **N**. The letters **NAI** are very distinct, and there are satisfactory indications of **I** and **Y**, the last letter a not unusual early form of **X**, which appears on an archaic coin of Chalcis in Euboea,¹⁰

¹⁰ *Engr. Zeit. für Num.*, vol. iii. Pl. II. 5. *Cat. Brit. Mus.*, Centr. Greece, Pl. XX. 8. What appears to be the same letter occurs on a coin, attributed by Dr. Imhoof-Blumer to Chalcis, in his own collection. *Monn. Grecq.*, p. 221.

and also on a later coin of Boeotia.¹¹ In consequence of the absence of the last letters it is impossible to say whether the name was **IXNAION**, or, as on the stater published by Dr. Imhoof-Blumer, **IXNAION**. Whatever the termination may have been, it differs from that of **IXNAON** on the stater in the British Museum already mentioned. There are also differences in the legends upon the coins of the Orrescii and the Bisaltae.

The type of the obverse, which, with some variations, occurs on the coins of several of the peoples of Thrace and Macedon, is not very easy of explanation. Upon some of them the man leading the oxen is armed with two spears,¹² on others,¹³ as on the coin of Ichnae, he is unarmed; in each case he wears the *causia*. On a coin of Derronikos, in the French collection, it is apparently Hermes, for he holds the caduceus, who leads two oxen drawing a car, represented by a single wheel. On another coin of Derronikos, also in the French cabinet, no human figure is visible, but part of a wheel appears behind the oxen, which probably stands for the car and its driver. In our ignorance of the religious cults of these tribes it is difficult to understand to what the subjects represented upon the coins refer; but, as Professor Gardner suggests,¹⁴ it may be that the type has a religious meaning, and that a hero or demigod, the ancestor of these peoples, may be intended.

The type of the reverse, a wheel, cannot be considered as agonistic, though it probably is representative of the whole car or chariot. It has already been remarked that

¹¹ Cat. Brit. Mus., Centr. Greece, p. 84, No. 166.

¹² Cat. Brit. Mus., Macedonia, pp. 145, 146, Nos. 1, 2.

¹³ Cat. Brit. Mus., Macedonia, p. 144, Nos. 1, 2.

¹⁴ *Types of Greek Coins*, p. 93.

on one of these octadrachms the oxen are drawing a single wheel, which must there be considered as a part standing for the whole. This may be illustrated by what has occurred in some interments of the Early Iron period, discovered in Britain and France.¹⁵ The buried person was found to have been laid in the grave with the two wheels of his chariot and the bridle-bits of his horses, these representing, no doubt, the full equipment with which he was to be provided in the spirit world to which he had passed.

LARISSA.

1. *Obv.*—Youthful male head left, wearing causia tied under chin. Circle of dots.

Rev.—**ΙΒ ΛΑ** Sandal left. In square incuse.

R. Size 2. 41 grs. (Pl. I. 4.) M. Lambros.

2. *Obv.*—Head of nymph Larissa, *adv.* to left, wearing necklace, and dress fastened on each shoulder by a fibula in the form of a sphinx, and apparently over it a chlamys fastened at the throat by a clasp.

Rev.—**ΛΑΡΙΣΑΙ** Horse feeding right; left fore-leg raised.

R. Size 4. 91.7 grs. (Pl. I. 5.) Messrs. Rollin & Feuardent.

These two coins have not hitherto been figured. The head on the first—an archaic coin—is no doubt of Jason, and the sandal on the reverse that which he lost in crossing the river Anaurus. A coin with a similar reverse, but having on the obverse a horse feeding, with a fly above it, was first published by Millingen,¹⁶ and others, with the

¹⁵ Greenwell, *British Barrows*, p. 456; Fourdrignier, *Double Sépulture Gauloise de la Gorge-Meillet*.

¹⁶ *Anc. Coins*, p. 49, Pl. III. 15.

same head, and with a sandal on the reverse, somewhat differing from the coin here described, are to be found in the De Luynes Collection, the Leake Collection, and in the museums of Copenhagen and Athens. The second very beautiful drachm, of a later period, which does not appear to have been noticed before, or to be in any known collection, possesses some features which are not very easy to explain. A chlamys is an unusual garment for a woman, but the nymph appears to wear one, and if so, it must have been worn over another dress. This seems to be fastened by a fibula on each shoulder, made in the shape of an upright sphinx, and it is difficult to understand how the chlamys could be adjusted without interfering with these prominent dress-fasteners.

SINOPE.

1. *Obv.*—Head of eagle l., feathers not indicated. Beneath, dolphin left.

Rev.—Square incuse divided into four parts, two of which are deeper than the others, and contain each a pellet.

A. Size 3. 93·2 grs.¹⁷ (Pl. I. 6.) Brit. Mus.

2. *Obv.*—Similar, but feathers indicated.

Rev.—Similar.

A. Size 3½. 93·3 grs.¹⁸ (Pl. I. 7.) Brit. Mus.

3. *Obv.*—Similar.

Rev.—Similar, but pellet in one part enclosed in something like the letter Γ.

A. Size 3½ × 3. 88·2 grs. (Pl. I. 8.) Messrs. Rollin & Feuardent.

¹⁷ Cat. Brit. Mus., Thrace, p. 183, No. 6.

¹⁸ Cat. Brit. Mus., Thrace, *Engr.*, p. 183, No. 5.

The last of these coins, which as a class has been attributed to Cardia, in the Thracian Chersonese, shows that the type, which has sometimes been called the head of a fish, and at other times a heart, is in reality the head of an eagle.

A similar coin in the Allier Catalogue¹⁹ is given by Dumersan to Clazomenae, and another (95·8 grs.) published by Prokesch-Osten,²⁰ is classed by him, though he gives no reasons for this attribution, to Sinope. In Colonel Leake's Collection, now at Cambridge, there is a drachm (92·4 grs.) with the same types, which he attributes to Abydos.²¹

The incuse, which is of a marked character, might seem almost to compel us to assign these coins to the same place as the very numerous drachms of the same standard, but of a later period, which have for type the forepart of a lion with the head reverted, which, at one time given to Leontini, have for long been attributed to the Thracian Chersonese. In spite of the similarity of the incuse, the difference of the types suggests that the two classes do not belong to the same place, and the eagle and dolphin bring the one class into such close connection with the well-known types of Sinope that the attribution of Prokesch-Osten appears to be a very probable one. Unless these coins belong to it, Sinope, a place of great commercial enterprise, and in early times of wealth and importance, would appear to have been, until about the end of the fifth century B.C., without any monetary medium of exchange of its own, a condition of things which it seems almost impossible to believe can have been the case.

¹⁹ Pl. XIV. 11.

²⁰ *Num. Zeit.* vol. ii. p. 259, Pl. XI. 3.

²¹ *Numis. Hell. Addenda*, p. 142.

LAMPUSACUS.

Obv.—Winged female figure left, naked to the hips, and wearing peplos over knees, holding a ram by the left hand, which she is about to stab with a dagger held in the right hand.

Rev.—Sea horse right. In square incuse.

Æ. Size $3\frac{1}{2}$. 130 grs. (Pl. I. 9.) Dr. Weber's collection.

This lovely stater of Lampsacus is hitherto unknown. It belongs to the best period of Greek art at Lampsacus, and in execution and beauty of design may take a first rank among the many fine staters of that city. The figure of Nike is most graceful, and the modelling perfect. The same subject, and treated in the same way, only differing in Nike wearing a chiton, occurs on a gold stater of Abydus in the collection of the British Museum. This coin, which is not of such beautiful work as the stater of Lampsacus, may be slightly earlier in date.

The representation of Nike sacrificing must commemorate a victory, and most probably a military or naval one. The two coins do not appear to belong to a time much, if at all, later than B.C. 394, in which year Conon defeated the Lacedæmonian fleet under Peisander off Cnidus, a victory in the results of which all the maritime Greek States of Asia Minor participated. It is not, therefore, improbable that the two staters may have been struck by Abydus and Lampsacus as a memorial of that battle.

CNIDUS.

1. *Obv.*—Fore-part of lion, with open mouth, to left.

Rev.—Square incuse, divided diagonally into two parts by a broad smooth band, the surface of each part rough.

Æ. Size 5. 165 grs. (Pl. I. 10.) Messrs. Rollin & Feuardent.

2. *Obv.*—Similar.

Rev.—Roughly formed square incuse, divided diagonally

by a narrow band, the two parts filled in with irregular markings.

Æ. Size 5. 158 grs. (Pl. I. 11.) Brit. Mus.

These early coins are most probably of Cnidus, though, like many of the archaic drachms with a similar obverse, and with the head of Aphrodite on the reverse, they are uninscribed. There is a stater, also of an early period, but of a different standard, which has on the obverse the same type, and on the reverse the forepart of a bull and the legend **93+** and struck, undoubtedly, at Chersonesus.²² Though placed in close contiguity, and certainly in later times forming one state, it is evident that, in the fifth century B.C., Cnidus and Chersonesus were separate, under different administrations. The lists of the tributaries of the Athenian federation indicate this clearly; in that of Ol. lxxxii. 1 (B.C. 455) the two places each paid the same tribute.²³ M. Six²⁴ thinks that, as half-staters of Cnidus are common and none are known of Chersonesus, while staters of Chersonesus are more common than those of Cnidus, that the half-staters without the name passed current in Chersonesus as well as in Cnidus. This is quite possible.

The incuse²⁵ on the reverse is peculiar, and does not exist, so far as I know, upon any other class of coins. It may be compared with that, which may be called the Carian form, where an incuse of oblong shape is divided into two

²² Brit. Mus. Guide, Pl. II. No. 26. Prokesch-Osten, *Méd.*, 1858, Pl. I. 7. *Num. Zeit.*, vol. iv., p. 209, Pl. IX. 13.

²³ Kirchhoff, *Inscrip. Att.*, No. 228.

²⁴ *Zeit. für Num.*, vol. iii. p. 377.

²⁵ A coin with a similar obverse to those described in this paper, weighing 166 grs., published by M. Six, *Zeit. für Num.*, vol. iii. p. 379, has an incuse on the reverse unlike that described here, and very much like the ordinary Carian incuse.

parts longitudinally by a bar, which is found on coins of Lindus, Cameirus, Poseidion in Carpathus, and on some of those with the type of the forepart of a lion with closed mouth, usually marked on the shoulder with a circle, a *crux ansata*, or other symbol.

CYRENE.

1. *Obv.*—Silphium plant with leaves and fruit, on right and left of stem a silphium seed.

Rev.—Quadripartite square incuse, roughly divided.

Æ. Size 6. 254.2 grs. (Pl. I. 12.) Brit. Mus.

2. *Obv.*—Lion's head *adv.*, above it silphium seed. Border of dots.

Rev.—Head and neck of griffin? right, within dotted linear square, all in square incuse.

Æ. Size $3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$. 61.3 grs. (Pl. I. 13.) Messrs. Rollin & Feuarent.

3. *Obv.*—Silphium seed.

Rev.—Female head right, hair confined by band, under which the back hair is turned up, within linear square, in the lower right corner of which is a trifoliate object, probably a flower; all in square incuse.

Æ. Size 1. 31.8 grs. (Pl. I. 14.) Messrs. Rollin & Feuarent.

These three archaic coins of Cyrene are hitherto unpublished, though others, not differing in important particulars, have already been made known by Duchalais, Müller, and Bompais.

The first approaches in type to a tetradrachm (267 grs.) published by Duchalais,²⁶ and by Müller,²⁷ which, however, besides a variation on the obverse, has a different incuse, and to another also published by Duchalais,²⁸ and by

²⁶ *Rev. Num.*, vol. xv. p. 384, Pl. XV. 3.

²⁷ *Num. d'Afrique*, p. 9, No. 2.

²⁸ *L. c.*, p. 385, Pl. XV. 4.

Müller.²⁹ The obverse has been damaged by a cut, which to some extent has destroyed the silphium seed on the right of the stem, but there does not appear to be any doubt that the two objects, one on each side of the stem, are seeds of the silphium, so commonly found on the early coins of Cyrene. Precisely the same form of incuse does not appear to occur on any other coin of Cyrene, though that on Nos. 14 and 15 of Müller, p. 10, presents a somewhat similar one. It may be remarked that many different forms of incuse are found on the coins of Cyrene.

The second coin possesses, in the head of a lion, a type which, in one form or other, is not infrequent on the money of this state. The representation is sometimes of the whole animal, at other times only the head occurs in profile, or, as in the case of this coin and of another published by Bompois,³⁰ as seen full face.

The head on the reverse is not easy to define with certainty. It looks more like the head of a griffin than of any other creature, and if it is that, it is the only instance where the monster is found, in whole or in part, on the coins of Cyrene. It possibly may be the head of a horse, which occurs upon another coin,³¹ or the head of a serpent, a reptile which is found upon later coins,³² and, as connected with Asklepios, who had a temple there, might be expected to occur on its coinage.

The third coin does not call for any special remarks. A very similar head, that probably of Cyrene, is to be seen on drachms of an early period,³³ and female heads occur frequently on the small gold coins.

²⁹ *L. c.*, p. 9. No. 3.

³⁰ *Medailles de la Cyrénaique*, p. 116, Pl. III. 1.

³¹ Müller, *l. c.*, p. 11, No. 19.

³² Müller, *l. c.*, p. 24, No. 48; p. 47, Nos. 171, 173; p. 57, No. 265.

³³ Müller, *l. c.*, p. 42, Nos. 115, 116.

EVESPERIS.

1. *Obv.*—**E Σ** Silphium plant.

Rev.—**EY** Dolphin left, above two dots. All in square incuse.

Æ. Size 2. 48·6 grs. (Pl. I. 15.) Brit. Mus.

2. *Obv.*—Silphium plant, in field to left a dot.

Rev.—**EY** Dolphin right, in square incuse. My collection.

Æ. Size $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2$. 53·3 grs.

This unpublished coin of Evesperis, though perhaps a little earlier than those already known, with the head of Ammon and the silphium, is of the same monetary system, which may be called the Samian, one which at Cyrene superseded the Attic used for the older money. The type of the obverse is that common to all the towns of the Cyrenaica, and continued throughout the whole of their autonomous silver coinage. The reverse with the dolphin presents a type which is also found on a tetradrachm without a legend, engraved by Mionnet,³⁴ and in *Rev. Num.*³⁵ The dolphin might be expected upon the coins of the Cyrenaica either as connected with Poseidon, or more probably with Apollo, who, as the leader of the first colonists from Thera, and as founder of the state, under the name *Δελφίνιος*, was one of the chief deities worshipped there. The dots or globules have, apparently, no reference to the monetary denomination, and occur on other coins of the Cyrenaica in various numbers and without any explicable meaning.

W. GREENWELL.

³⁴ Suppl. vol. ix. Pl. VII. 2.

³⁵ Vol. xv. Pl. VII. 1.

II.

SINOPE.

IL y a quelques mois je fus à même, grâce à l'obligeance de M. F. Feuardent, d'enrichir ma collection d'une drachme aux types de Sinope, mais à légende araméenne, tout à fait différente de celles que M. Waddington a réunies dans la Revue Numismatique de 1861.

Avant de publier cette monnaie inédite, j'ai voulu rechercher la place qu'elle devrait occuper dans la série monétaire de Sinope, afin de déterminer la date approximative qui put lui être assignée.

A cet effet il a fallu dresser la liste, aussi complète que possible, de toutes les émissions de monnaies en argent qui eurent lieu à Sinope, surtout pendant le 4^e siècle ; puis disposer ces pièces par groupes et les ranger en ordre chronologique. J'espérais en même temps définir plus précisément la date des monnaies d'Ariarathe aux types de Sinope.

M. Head au British Museum, M. von Sallet à Berlin, M. Riggauer à Munich, M. Babelon au Cabinet de France, M. Feuardent et mon ami Imhoof-Blumer ont rendu ma tâche légère en me communiquant, avec leur obligeance accoutumée, toutes les empreintes et tous les renseignements dont j'avais besoin. C'est à cette collaboration bienveillante que je dois de pouvoir donner quel-

ques détails nouveaux sur la numismatique d'une ville importante dans l'antiquité.

Nous connaissons si peu l'histoire de Sinope au 5^e siècle, qu'il n'est pas possible de préciser à quelques années près la date des émissions qui forment les deux premiers groupes. J'ai donc adopté pour cette période les chiffres proposés par M. Head pour Ephèse.

J'en ai dû faire de même pour Héraclée, dont les monnaies sont énumérées à la fin de cet article, car les extraits de l'ouvrage de Memnon, l'historien d'Héraclée, ne commencent qu'avec Cléarque, en 364. Vers la même année semble finir la troisième période de Sinope.

I.

480—415.

1. Tête d'aigle, à gauche ; dessous dauphin, à gauche. Style primitif.

Rev.—Carré creux divisé en quatre carrés par deux barres.
Æ 3.

6,45 Cab. de Munich.—Pl. II, 1.

2. Autre, de fabrique moins soignée. Le revers fort indistinct. Æ 2½.

6,21 Mus. de Berlin. Prokesch, Numism. Zeitschr. II, 1870, p. 259, T. XI, 3.

3. Même type. Beau style archaïque.

Rev.—Carré creux divisé en quatre carrés, dont deux plus profonds. Fond granulé. Æ 4/2½.

5,05 Cab. de France. Cat. Allier, p. 83, Pl. XIV, 11.
Mion. Suppl. VI, p. 84, n. 18.—Pl. II, 2.

4. Même type. La tête d'aigle de haut relief. Bon travail archaïque.

Rev.—Même revers. Dans les angles des carrés profonds
Å—°. Æ 3½, 3.

5,99 Leake, Asia, Add. p. 142.
 5,96 Cat. Borrell, 1852, n. 149.

5. Même type. La tête d'aigle est d'un style si barbare, qu'on l'a prise pour un poisson.

Rev.—Même revers, sans lettre ou globule. \mathcal{R} 3.

6,05 Cab. de France. Brandis, p. 525, où 11,25 ;
 11,05 ; 11,00 sont des fautes d'impression pour 6,25 ;
 6,05 ; 6,00.

6. Même tête d'aigle, à droite : dessous, dauphin à droite.

Rev.—Même revers, avec les deux globules. \mathcal{R} 3½.

6,21 Cab. de France. Mion. VI, p. 629, n. 119, Rec.
 Pl. XLI, 5.—Pl. II, 3.

7. Autre, la tête d'aigle et le dauphin, à gauche.

Rev.—Deux carrés réunis par les angles. Dans chacun un globule. \mathcal{R} 5, 4½, 3.

6,52 très globuleux. Ma coll.

6,08 Coll. Imhoof-Blumer.

6,04⁵ ; 6,04 ; 5,91 Brit. Mus. Cat. Thrace, p. 183.

6,00 Cab. de France. 2 exx.

5,85 Mus. de Berlin. Brandis, p. 525.

8. Tête d'aigle, à gauche, mieux définie. Dessous dauphin, à g. Grénétis.

Rev.—Carré divisé par deux barres en quatre carrés. Dans les angles des plus profonds un globule. \mathcal{R} 3.

6,00 Coll. Imhoof-Blumer.

5,91 fruste. Ma coll.

9. Tête d'aigle très grande et de bon style, à g. ; dessous petit dauphin à g.

Rev.—Deux carrés réunis par les angles. o—o B. \mathcal{R} 5/3.

5,82 Dans le commerce.

10. Même droit, de style barbare.

Rev.—Carré légèrement creux rempli de globules dans deux compartiments. Dans les deux autres, \mathfrak{B} —B.
 \mathcal{R} 4/3.

5,63 Coll. Imhoof-Blumer.—Pl. II, 4.

11. Tête du n. 9, mais un peu barbare, à gauche. Sans dauphin.

Rev.—Même revers, sans lettres. $\text{AR } 3\frac{1}{2}/2\frac{1}{2}$.
4,70 Coll. Imhoof-Blumer.

Comparez : 12^a. Tête d'oiseau, aigle ?, à gauche.

Rev.—Globule dans un carré creux. $\text{AR } \frac{3}{4}$.

0,35 Ma coll. 2 exx.

Cp. 0,30 Brit. Mus. Brandis, p. 402. Head, Num. Chron. N.S. XV, p. 269.

et 12^b. Tête pareille.

Rev.—Carré creux profond. $\text{AR } 1$.

0,69 Prokesch, Abh. d. K. Ak. d. Wiss. in Berlin, 1845, p. 93, T. III, 50. Trouvée à Sériphos.

0,59 Brit. Mus. Num. Chron. VII, 1845, p. 46.

Les n. 12^a et 12^b ne sont pas de Sinope, probablement. La tête d'aigle a servi de type à Cymé d'Eolide et à Chalcis d'Eubée et peut-être aussi à Abydos. Le revers du n. 12^a est identique à celui de la pièce, au type de la roue, figuré Num. Chron. N.S., XV, Pl. IX 7 et Brit. Mus. Cat. Central Greece, Pl. XX 3, que M. Head attribue à Chalcis. Le n. 12^b est classé à Cymé par Borrell.

Ce premier groupe se compose de monnaies au type d'une tête d'aigle, sous laquelle se voit un petit dauphin. Ces têtes sont souvent d'un dessin si barbare qu'il serait impossible de reconnaître le sujet sans comparer des exemplaires de meilleur style où la tête d'aigle est nettement caractérisée comme telle.

Aussi Mionnet s'y est-il trompé et sa description, VI, p. 629 n. 119 : "Lune (Tetrodon luna), à dr. ; dessous un autre poisson très petit," a induit en erreur Brandis, p. 525, qui traduit simplement : "Mondfisch nach rechts," etc.

Si M. Head, Cat. Thrace, p. 183, se borne à dire : "Uncertain type, usually described as a sunfish, but possibly a heart," c'est sans doute parcequ'il n'avait pas à sa dis-

position un des exemplaires dont la tête d'aigle est mieux dessinée et par là plus facile à reconnaître.

M. de Prokesch-Osten a, je crois, le premier proposé l'attribution à Sinope, Num. Zeitschr. II, p. 279, d'après le provenance de quelques exemplaires et sans avoir reconnu le type. Ce classement est adopté au Cabinet de France et avec raison, ce me semble.

La tête d'aigle sur le dauphin convient parfaitement à la ville où plus tard l'aigle est perché sur le même poisson et des monnaies de fabrique souvent très barbare se rencontrent dans toutes les premières séries de Sinope sans qu'on puisse toujours dire si ce sont des copies faites par les peuplades environnantes, ou s'il faut y voir la preuve que Sinope elle-même était parfois envahie par les barbares au point de n'avoir plus à sa disposition un artiste grec qui put graver les coins de ses monnaies.

La seule objection serait la forme du revers où l'on remarque parfois un carré creux divisé, tout semblable à celui des monnaies de la Chersonèse de Thrace. Aussi est-ce à cette contrée que les n. 5—7 ont été classés dans Brandis et par M. Head.

Mais cette ressemblance se laisse expliquer d'une autre manière. Pour les plus anciennes de ces monnaies de Sinope, n. 1—3 et de la Chersonèse, Head p. 182 n. 1, 2, les prototypes sont donnés par les revers des Cyzicènes d'or, dont la circulation était fort étendue, et les pièces de Sinope de date plus récente, n. 4 suiv., ont servi, à leur tour, de modèles aux émissions postérieures des villes de la Chersonèse, où le commerce très actif d'Athènes avec les villes du Pont-Euxin les avait apportées¹ pendant tout le temps

¹ Les relations de Sinope avec Sestos sont attestées par l'inimitié qui existait entre les deux villes, Polyen, VII 21, 2. Σηστόν—ἣν μάλιστα πολεμωτάτην ἤγουντο (Σινωπεῖς).

qu'au 5^e siècle la Chersonèse avait dépendu d'Athènes. C'est quand la symmachie athénienne se fut dissoute ou même, dès que Sinope s'en fut détachée, qu'on peut placer la fin de cette première période. Elle ne semble pas avoir commencée bien longtemps avant les guerres médiques car, excepté les n. 12^a, 12^b dont l'attribution à Sinope n'est pas probable, je ne trouve dans tout le groupe aucun de ces creux informes ou primitifs qui constituent le signe le plus caractéristique des émissions du commencement du 6^e siècle.

En outre le poids très faible de la drachme éginétique défend de remonter bien haut.

Les lettres **A** et **B** des n. 4, 9 et 10 semblent être les initiales de noms de magistrats ou, si on veut, de tyrans, comme il y en a eu à Sinope au milieu du 5^e siècle. Car Plutarque, *Pericl. c. 20*, nous apprend que Périclès vient avec la flotte athénienne dans le Pont-Euxin pour faire justice aux réclamations des villes grecques, qu'Aristide, dans une expédition précédente, en 470, avait engagées à devenir membres de la symmachie athénienne, et pour donner aux barbares, qui les environnaient, une haute idée de la puissance d'Athènes. Il laissa alors Lamachus avec une partie de la flotte à Sinope pour aider les habitants contre leur tyran Timésileos.

Celui-ci expulsé, les Athéniens envoyèrent 600 colons à Sinope, sans doute pour maintenir et consolider le régime démocratique qui venait d'être rétabli. C'était, à ce qu'il paraît, après 453.

Une troisième expédition athénienne, envoyée en 425, ne parvint pas plus loin qu'Héraclée, où elle fit naufrage.²

² Köhler, *Urk. zur Gesch. d. Delisch-Attisch. Bundes*, p. 114—116.

On pourrait attribuer à l'influence des colons athéniens l'amélioration de style que montrent les têtes d'aigles n. 3, 4 et 9. Elles dateraient alors d'après 450 env.

II.

415—394.

A noms de Prytanes éponymes.

13. Tête de la nymphe Sinope, les cheveux retenus par une sphendone, à gauche. *Sans boucles d'oreilles et collier.* Grènetis.

Rev.—Aigle pêcheur, les ailes éployées, perché sur un dauphin, à gauche.

Au-dessous $\Sigma\text{IN}\Omega\pi\epsilon\omega\nu$. *Carré creux.* \mathcal{R} 4.

5,80 Coll. Imhoof-Blumer, *Zeitschr. f. Num.* VII 1880, p. 20, n. 2.

5,73 Brit. Mus. *Head, Guide*, p. 21, 20, Pl. 10, 20.

5,45 Empreinte. Travail barbare.

14. \mathbf{A} derrière la tête de Sinope. \mathcal{R} $4\frac{1}{2}$.

5,82 Cab. de Carlsruhe, *Z. f. N. l. c. n.* 1.

15. \odot entre le dauphin et l'aigle. \mathcal{R} 4.

6,00 Coll. de Luynes.

5,90 fruste. Ma coll.

16. $\mathbf{\Gamma P}$ sous l'aile de l'aigle. \mathcal{R} $4\frac{1}{2}/4$.

5,76 troué. Cab. de France. *Mion. S.* IV p. 572 n. 118.

5,76 Brit. Mus. Le carré creux ne paraît pas.

17. Sans lettres dans le champ. Le carré creux ne paraît pas. \mathcal{R} 4.

5,90 Cab. de France.

5,37 Mus. de Berlin.

18. \mathbf{E} sous l'aile. Carré creux. \mathcal{R} 4.

5,35 Mus. de Berlin.

19. \mathbf{E} sous l'aile ; $\text{>I}\text{W}\text{N}$ au-dessous. Champ creux. Fabricque barbare. \mathcal{R} 4.

5,95 Cab. de France.

20. **EPA** sous l'aile, **HP** sous la queue. **ΣΙΝΩ.** \mathcal{A} 4.
6,00 Mus. de Berlin, v. Cat. Huber, n. 488.
21. **EPA** sous l'aile. \mathcal{A} 4.
5,72 Mus. de Berlin, Prokesch, Inedita, 1854, p. 49.
5,65 Ma coll.—Pl. II, 5.
22. **MIKA** sous l'aile. \mathcal{A} 4.
5,95 Mus. de Berlin. Pinder, K. Mzk. n. 317, Sestini, Lett. Num. Cont. VII, p. 38, 8 Cab. Knobelsdorff.
5,80 Cab. de Munich. Traces du nom de magistrat et du creux.
5,63 Cab. de France, M. II p. 400, n. 75. Sans grènetis au droit.

Quand Xénophon et les dix mille vinrent à Sinope, en 400, elle jouissait d'une autonomie complète et exerçait sa suprématie sur ses colonies Cotyora, Cérasonte et Trapésonte, qui lui payaient tribut. Anab. V 5, 7.

Quelques années avant cette date commencent, à ce qu'il semble, les émissions qui forment le second groupe.

Le nom des Sinopéens s'y lit pour la première fois.

Sur les n. 13—16 le carré creux est encore bien défini et la tête de la nymphe Sinope, l'héroïne éponyme de la ville, appartient au style de transition qui n'a pas perdu toute trace de l'archaïsme du 5^e siècle.

Sur les pièces suivantes le carré creux disparaît peu à peu et la tête est traitée dans le beau style du commencement du 4^e siècle.

C'est surtout depuis le n. 21 que cette tête devient belle.

Elle ne porte encore ni boucles d'oreilles ni collier.

Dans le champ du revers se lisent les initiales des magistrats qui, comme il sera dit plus loin, semblent avoir été les prytanes éponymes de la ville.

III.

394—364 env.

La tête de Sinope est ornée de longs pendants d'oreilles, mais sans collier. Champ légèrement concave.

23. **ΕΚ**ατώννμος ? sous l'aile. \mathcal{R} 4.

5,89 Cab. de France, Pellerin, Rec. II p. 16, Pl. XL, 7.
Mion. II, p. 400, n. 74.

5,75 Cab. de France. Du même coin. Légende indistincte.

24. **ΑΓΗ** sous l'aile. \mathcal{R} 4.

6,00 Mus. de Berlin. L'aigle d'un autre et très beau style.

5,65 troué. Mus. de Berlin. L'aigle de forme ordinaire.

25. **ΓΟ** sous l'aile.

5,90 Mus. de Berlin.

26. **ΝΙ** sous la queue.

5,95 Ma coll. Cat. Whittall, 1884, n. 700.

27. **ΝΙ** derrière la tête. Travail de la plus grande beauté.
 \mathcal{R} 4 $\frac{1}{4}$.

5,83 Cat. Borrell, 1852, n. 127.

28. Tête diadémée de Sinope, à gauche.

Rev.—**ΣΙΝ**, Proue, **ΝΙ**. \mathcal{R} 2.

2,48 Cat. MS. Borrell n. 805.

29. **ΘΕ** . Types du n. 27.

— Sestini Lett. N. Cont. VII, p. 37, 5 Allier.
Manque au Cat. Allier.

30. **ΜΟ**

— Sestini l. c. p. 38, 9. Cab. de Munich. Ne s'y trouve pas.

31. **ΔΑΙΞ** sous l'aile. \mathcal{R} 4/3, 5/3.

5,80 Cab. de Munich. Sestini l.c. p. 37, 2.

5,68 Cab. de France. Mion. II n. 72. **ΔΑΙ**; au revers, dans une contremarque carrée, *loup* en arrêt, à g.; dessus, *croissant renversé*, v. Luynes, Satrap. p. 58, Num. Chron. 1884 p. 108, 15.

82. **ΠΟΞΙ** sous l'aile. **Α** 4.

5,95 Cab. de France, **ΠΟΞ**.

5,88 Coll. Imhoof-Blumer, **ΠΟ**.

5,80 Cab. de Munich, Mion. II p. 401 n. 76 Cousinery.

—Pl. II, 6.

—Cat. Gréau n. 1604 **ΠΟ**.

—Sestini, l.c. p. 38, 10 Tôchon, **ΠΟ**.

83. **ΑΠΟ** **Α** 4.

—Cat. Werlhoff 1858 n. 251.

Dans ce troisième groupe la tête de la nymphe, toujours du même beau style, est reconnaissable à de longs pendants d'oreilles. Le collier manque encore.

Au carré creux a succédé un champ légèrement concave. **ΕΚ** sur le n. 23 est peut-être le *Ἐκατόννυμος* mentionné par Xénophon, Anab. V 5, 7 parmi les ambassadeurs de Sinope, en 400, et qui peut avoir été éponyme quelques années plus tard.

C'est à ce groupe que se relie immédiatement les drachmes de Datame, n. 34-36, puisque la tête du n. 36 est identique à celle du n. 32, signée par le prytane **ΠΟΞΙ** . . et que le Prytane **ΑΠΟ** . . , du n. 33, revient sur la drachme n. 34 de Datame, si elle est bien décrite.

Datame fut tué vers 362. Il succéda à Pharnabaze dans le commandement de l'armée Perse en 373 ou 372, mais ne resta pas longtemps à Acé et se retira bientôt en Cappadoce, d'où il occupa la Paphlagonie, après s'être lié avec Ariobarzane, le satrape de Phrygie,³ dont la révolte

³ Nepos Datam. 5; ipse—in Cappadociam discedit conjunctamque huic Paphlagoniam occupat—clam cum Ariobarzane facit amicitiam, manum comparat, *urbes munitas suis tuendas tradit*; Num. Chron. IV 1884 p. 134.

paraît devoir être datée de 367 à 365.⁴ C'est donc à cette époque que Datame mit le siège devant Sinope. D'après Polyen, VII 21, 2 et 5 il ne parvint pas à s'en emparer et dut s'éloigner, d'après les ordres d'Artaxerxe, Βασιλέως — οὐκ ἐὼντος πολιορκεῖν — νυκτὸς ἐπιβὰς τῆς νεῶς ἀπέπλευσεν. Mais avant le siège il avait eu des relations amicales avec les Sinopéens, φίλιαν συνθέμενος πρὸς αὐτοὺς, qui lui avaient envoyé tous leurs ouvriers et leurs ingénieurs, πάντας τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει τεχνίτας καὶ ἀρχιτέκτονας, pour construire une flotte et des machines de guerre destinés, disait-il, à une entreprise contre Sestos, la plus grande ennemie de Sinope.

C'est alors que Datame aura utilisé quelques-uns de ces ouvriers pour battre monnaie à son nom, dans l'atelier de la ville, car le nom du prytane sur le n. 34, montre bien qu'il s'agit de monnaies officielles de Sinope et non d'imitations exécutées par ordre de Datame. Par contre la substitution de son nom à celui des Sinopéens est une preuve, non pas que Sinope était dependante de Datame, mais que l'émission se faisait à ses frais et par ses ordres.

Pourtant, si Datame ne s'est pas rendu maître de Sinope, cette ville doit être tombée bientôt, alors ou plus tard, au pouvoir des Perses et être restée plusieurs années en leur possession. Car la série monétaire autonome paraît cesser brusquement pour ne recommencer qu'une trentaine d'années plus tard et aux drachmes de Datame succèdent des pièces de même époque, mais de style moins beau et à légende araméenne. Puis, plusieurs drachmes plus ou moins barbares et reconnaissables à leurs légendes retrogrades et à des lettres qui ne sont pas toujours Grecques. En voici la description:—

⁴ Krumbholz, de Asiae Min. Satrapis Persicis 1883 p. 69, 71.
VOL. V. THIRD SERIES. E

IV.

364—350 env.

Le nom de la ville est remplacé par un nom de dynaste.

Datamas.

84. **ΔΑΤΑΜΑ** sous le dauphin, **ΑΠΟ** sous l'aile, **HP** sous la queue. \mathcal{R} 4.
5,89⁶ Brit. Mus. Anc. Coll. Wigan.

85. **ΔΔΤΑΛΛΑ** sous le dauphin, **P9** sous l'aile. Fabrique barbare. \mathcal{R} 4.
6,06 Ma coll.

86. **ΔΑΤΑ**. Sans lettres dans le champ. Tête et aigle du n. 32. \mathcal{R} 4.

5,85 Cab. de France, Mion. II n. 73. Waddington, Rev. Num. 1860 p. 440 ; 1861 p. 4, 1 Pl. I, 1. Ce que M. Waddington a pris pour un **M** en ligature avec l'**A** final, ne me paraît qu'une inégalité du champ, à en juger par l'empreinte.—Pl. II, 7.

Asasos ?

87. **הַצִּצְרִי הַיְּמָנִי**, sous le dauphin ; cp. *Ἀσασίς* Appien Libyca, c. 70. \mathcal{R} 4½/4.

5,87 Ma coll. Paraît surfrappé sur une drachme au carré creux, comme le n. 13. On voit des traces du dauphin.—Pl. II, 8.

C'est avec la plus grande réserve que je propose une transcription de ce nom, peut-être perse. J'avais pensé à *Ἀτιζύης*, qui prit part comme Satrape de la grande Phrygie, à la bataille du Granique, en 334, et qui fut tué à Issos, en 333. Arrien, I 25, 3, II 11, 8. Vingt-cinq années plus tôt il aurait pu battre monnaie aux types de Sinope. Mais M. Noeldeke, que j'ai consulté à ce sujet, doute que **ϣ** aurait été transcrit par un **ζ**. Pourtant M. Schroeder, *Die Phoenizische Sprache*, en donne des exemples, p. 111 et 131 ; 175, 2 ; 209.

. . *nantapata.*

38. נַנְטַפָּטָה, (.) nantapata, (.) νονδοβάτης. R 4.
5,50 Mus. de Berlin. Style un peu barbare, au revers.
—Pl. II, 9.

Nom perse, dont la désinence est semblable à celle de *Νορονδοβάτης*, Ctésias, Persic. c. 14, *’Οκονδοβάτης*, Arrien, III 8, 5, *’Οροντοβάτης* Arrien I, 23, II, 5, **ΘΘΟΝΤΟΠΑΤΟ** Satrape de Carie en 335, Mithrapata, Fellows, Lyc. coins Pl. III 10 ; *’Ατροπάτης*, *Βαγαπάτης*, *Ιζαβάτης*, *Μεγαβάτης*, *Σατραβάτης*.

La première lettre, à moitié emportée, semble un **ח**, un **ז** ou un **ז**, מ, ד, ר ou ב. J'ai pensé à ארונתפת, Aro-
antopata.

Aplustre devant la tête de Sinope, style barbare.

89. 41 (71 ?) dans le champ. $\Sigma IN\Omega$. R 4.
5,52 Dans le commerce.

40. $\odot E$ sous l'aile, $\curvearrowright M III$ ($\Sigma IN \Omega$ retrograde). Boucles
d'oreilles en forme de grappe. $R 4$.
5,79 Ma coll.—Pl. II, 10.

Boucles d'oreilles à trois pendants et collier de perles, sur toutes les pièces suivantes.



41. Sans lettres dans le champ ; $\Sigma / N \Omega \vdash$. $\mathbb{R} 4\frac{1}{2}$.
5.57 Mus. de Berlin.

42. √√√√ sous l'aile ; IVIΛΛ. R 4½.
5,52 Ma coll.

Poids des sigles médicaux, affaibli.

48. **IAPON** sous l'aile ; ΩΝΙΞ. \mathcal{R} $4\frac{1}{2}/4$.
5.27 Coll. Imhoof-Blumer.

44. **W**, sans aplustre et collier? **Æ 4.**
5,10 Dans le commerce.

45.  עַם מַן, derrière la tête. Sans aplustre et collier. Sous le dauphin . . . . . . עב. Æ 4.
— Cab. de France. Luynes, Satrap. p. 65, Pl. XII 2.
Drachme défourrée ou copie coulée d'après un original perdu.

Si ce groupe commence vers 364, il peut avoir duré jusqu'après 350. Cette date m'a été suggérée par l'étude des séries de Chypre et de Tarse. Car c'est après la grande révolte de 362, que le roi de Perse eut tant de peine à comprimer, et non d'abord après la paix d'Antalcidas, en 386, que les légendes grecques cèdent la place aux caractères araméens et que l'autorité des satrapes et des dynastes, soumis au grand roi, se fait sentir plus distinctement et à ne pas s'y méprendre.

Jusqu'ici les drachmes ont été de poids éginétique, de 6 gr. environ, et Brandis se trompe, p. 433, en les rangeant au système monétaire des Perses. A la fin du groupe elles deviennent bien plus légères.

V.

350 env.—333.

Beau style.

Abdémon?

46. עבדמכו ou peut-être עבדמנו, sous le dauphin.
Aplustre au droit. \mathcal{R} 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.

5,20 Coll. de Luynes, Satrap. p. 65 Pl. XII, 1. Waddington *Revue Num.* 1861, p. 4, Pl. I 5.

L'avant-dernière lettre de ce nom, composé de עבד, serviteur, et d'un nom de divinité, me semble être un כ, et non un נ. Mais, comme une divinité du nom de מכו n'est pas connue, il ne reste, pour le moment, qu'à admettre que cette lettre, quoique d'une forme insolite, représente en effet un כ, comme le croit M. Waddington et qu'il s'agit de מכו, forme de מְכִי, Isaïe 65, 11, que M. Noeldeke ne trouve pas improbable, à ce qu'il a bien voulu me dire. La dernière lettre, ו, me paraît certaine. Pour la transcription je ne trouve rien de mieux que le

Grec 'Αβδήμων, en Cypriote 'Αβδύμων, déjà proposé par M. Waddington.

Ariarathes, né 405, règne d'env. 353 à 322.

341 env. — 333.

47. אריזרת, אבדמון . Du même style que le précédent.
5,17 Ma coll. Cat. Subhi Pasha n. 724. \mathcal{R} 4.

4,97 Coll. Waddington, *Revue Num.* 1861, p. 2, Pl. I, 3.

48. Autre; derrière la tête, en lettres ponctuées, סין, אבדמון ,
peuple, habitants, probablement pour $\Sigma\text{ΙΝΩ}\pi\epsilon\omega\nu$. \mathcal{R} 4.

5,25 Mus. Hunter, Waddington l.c. p. 2, Σ seul.

5,25 Coll. Imhoof-Blumer.

5,02 Brit. Mus. Waddington, l.c. p. 2, Pl. I 4; Luynes,
Satrap. p. 36, Pl. V, 4, d'après Sestini, l.c. p. 38, 11,
Pl. I, 14. Mion. S. IV n. 116.

4,47 Cat. Ivanoff, n. 197.

— Cab. de la Haye.

49. Autre, le type du revers tourné à droite. סין ponctué. \mathcal{R} 4.
5,25 Mus. de Berlin. A fleur de coin.

Si le mot סין est placé seul, sans nom de ville, c'est, ce me semble, parceque le nom de la ville était suffisamment désigné par la tête de la Nympe éponyme.

Les drachmes d'Abdémon et d'Ariarathe, le dynaste de Cappadoce, se distinguent par un *aplustre*, placé devant la tête de Sinope, qui dorénavant porte des boucles d'oreilles à trois pendants et un collier de perles.

Le style est beau, mais n'égale pas celui des premières émissions au commencement du siècle.

Les drachmes répondent à des sicles médiques faibles, de 5 gr. 25 tout au plus. Ce poids est visiblement inférieur à celui des hémistatères qu'Ariarathe fit battre à Gaziura et que j'ai réunis dans le *Num. Chron.* IV 1884 p. 110 n. 19-21. Ces derniers sont de 5 gr. 48 à 4,90, ceux de Sinope de 5 gr. 25 à 4,47. Si les premiers commencent vers 351, comme je l'ai proposé, on pourrait en

croire l'émission terminée vers 341 et dater ceux de Sinope de 341 à 333.

Car, en cette dernière année, Alexandre le Grand passa par la Cappadoce pour se rendre en Cilicie et Ariarathe se retira à son approche. Alors Sinope se sera soustraite à l'autorité du dynaste de Cappadoce et aura recouvré son autonomie, comme Amisos sa voisine⁵, et bientôt les émissions à son nom auront recommencé.

Ajoutons que les lettres *ponctuées*, comme on les voit sur les dernières monnaies d'Ariarathe, n. 48, 49, ne se rencontrent à Tarse que quelques années avant Alexandre, c'est-à-dire précisément vers 341 et au commencement du règne d'Alexandre, Num. Chron. l.c. p. 111 n. 22, p. 112, n. 24, 25.⁶

A ce même Ariarathe I a été attribué le bronze suivant :

Personnage en costume perse allant à droite en tirant de l'arc.

Rev.—47A4X L Ibex debout, à droite.

Æ 2½. — Mus. de Berlin, Merzbacher, Numism. Zeitschr. III, 1871, p. 428.

Æ 2. 1,42. Coll. Imhoof-Blumer.

⁵ Appien, Mithrid. c. 8. Καππαδοκίας δὲ πρὸ μὲν Μακεδόνων οἵτινες ἤρχον οὐκ ἔχω σαφῶς εἰπεῖν εἴτε ἰδίαν ἀρχὴν εἴτε Δαρείου κατήκονον. Ἀλέξανδρος δέ μοι δοκεῖ τοὺς ἀρχοντας τῶνδε τῶν ἔθνων ἐπὶ φόρῳ καταλιπεῖν ἐπειγόμενος ἐπὶ Δαρείον. Φαίνεται γὰρ καὶ Ἀμισὸν ἐν Πόντῳ, πόλιν Ἀττικοῦ γένους, ἐπὶ δημοκρατίαν ἀγαγόν.

⁶ Dans le Num. Chron. IV 1884, p. 120—122, j'ai commis une erreur que je me hâte de rectifier. Diodore XXXI, 19, 3 ne dit pas qu'Ariarathe II, le frère d'Arysas, a succédé à son père adoptif Ariarathe I avant l'arrivée d'Alexandre. Au contraire, cet Ariarathe II est, comme l'a vu Clinton, Fast. Hell. III p. 431, le même qu'Ariarathe III qui, expulsé par Perdicas en 322, recouvrit le royaume de ses ancêtres en 301. Rien donc dans le texte de Diodore ne s'oppose à dater le règne d'Ariarathe I de 353 env. à 322.

Si cette légende doit être transcrite (ת)לִּאֲרִיָּוֶה, ces bronzes auront été frappés par Ariarathe à la fin de son règne, entre 333 et 322.

Blau, Num. Zeitschr. IX 1877 p. 98, lit לִּאֲרִיָּוֶה et attribue le bronze à Ariacès qu'Arrien III 8, 5 dit avoir commandé les Cappadociens à la bataille d'Arbèles, 331. Quoique cette attribution ne soit pas très évidente, il est vrai qu'il est difficile de s'expliquer l'absence du ת final dans le nom d'Ariarathe et l'addition du ל possessif qui n'est pas ajouté sur les monnaies d'argent de ce dynaste. En outre l'ibex revient comme type sur des statères plus anciens, dont le revers est copiée d'après celui des drachmes d'Amisos.

Λ 4 ♣ ארה ou ארה, Ibex courant à gauche en retournant la tête. Grènetis.

Rev.—Hibou de face, les ailes éployées, dans un carré creux aux angles arrondis.

Æ 4½ Mus. Hunter.

„ 4 10.63. Brit. Mus. Combe, p. 243, 12, T. XIII, 14.
Sur cet exemplaire le ד est mal formé.

Ces statères paraissent frappés au commencement du 4^e siècle, dans l'atelier d'Amisos, par quelque dynaste ou satrape des environs, car nous savons par Aristote, Oecon. II. 25 et Polyen, VII 21, 1,⁷ que Datame promet à ses troupes de faire battre monnaie pour leur solde quand il serait arrivé dans cette ville. S'il a effectué sa promesse on retrouvera peut-être un jour des pièces, au même type de la chouette, mais signées de son nom.

Par contre je ne voudrais pas dater du 4^e siècle le bronze d'Ariaramnès au Musée de Berlin, publié dans la Zeitschr. f. Num. IV 1877 p. 268. Sur cette pièce la tête du dynaste est couverte d'une tiare différente de celles des Satrapes perses, comme M. Friedlaender l'a remarqué

⁷ Ὅς δὲ (Δατάμης) ἔφη δεῖν εἰς Ἀμισὸν ἀφικομένους κόψαι νόμισμα.

lui-même p. 269. Le cavalier du revers est grec comme son cheval et comme la légende **APIAPAMNOY** et le monogramme qui se voit dans le champ. On n'a qu'à comparer les statères, que j'ai réunis dans le Num. Chron. N.S. XVII 1871 Pl. III,⁸ pour s'assurer de la grande différence entre les cavaliers des deux nations.

Aussi le bronze d'Ariaramnès ne peut-il être assigné qu'au contemporain du roi de Syrie Antiochus II Theos, 261—246, dont la fille Stratonice devint l'épouse d'Ariarathe, le fils aîné d'Ariaramnès II, Diodore XXXI, 19. Celui-ci régna donc sur la Cappadoce vers 250, et je doute fort que le bronze, qui porte son nom, soit de fabrique trop archaïque pour le placer à cet époque.

VI.

Démocratie.

A noms de prytanes éponymes, qui ne sont complets que sur quelques rares exemplaires.

333—306 env.

A

Sans aplustre ; **ΞΙΝΩ.**

50. **ΛΕΩ** sous l'aile ; sous la queue **Ρ** (*πρύτανης*). (Sans grènetis au droit) **Æ** 4.

4,60 Coll. Imhoof-Blumer.

51. **ΑΣΤ** (Sans collier.) **Æ** 3½.

4,75 Mus. de Berlin.

⁸ Quoique d'un tout autre style, le revers du bronze d'Ariaramnès est semblable à celui de ces statères, ce qui pourrait faire attribuer ces derniers aux dynastes de Cappadoce plutôt qu'à leurs voisins de Carie, si le poids ne s'y opposait. En outre les lettres, qui se lisent parfois dans le champ, sont plutôt phéniciennes qu'araméennes.

52. **ΘΕΟΪ** \mathcal{R} 4.
4,70 Cab. de France.—Pl. II, 11.
53. **ΚΑΛΛΙΑ** \mathcal{R} 4.
5,05 Cab. de Munich, **ΚΑΛΛ** . .
4,90 Mus. de Berlin, Prokesch, Ined. 1854, p. 49.
54. **ΦΟΡΜ** \mathcal{R} 4/3.
4,95 Mus. de Berlin. Très beau.
55. **ΦΑΓΕΤΑ** \mathcal{R} 4.
5,09 Coll. Imhoof-Blumer. Très beau.
4,71 Brit. Mus. **ΦΑΓΕ**, rien de plus.
56. **ΔΙΟΥ** \mathcal{R} 4/3.
5,00 Mus. de Berlin.
4,96 Dans le commerce.
4,85 Ma coll.
4,84 Coll. Imhoof-Blumer, **ΔΙΟ**. Très beau.
— Sestini, l. c. p. 37, 4. Cat. Allier, p. 67.
57. **ΑΓΡΕΩ** \mathcal{R} 4/3.
5,00 Coll. Imhoof-Blumer.
4,72 Ma coll. Cat. Whittall, 1884, n. 700, cp. 1858,
n. 330.
4,44 Brit. Mus.
58. **ΚΑΡΡΟ** \mathcal{R} 4/3½.
4,94 Ma coll.
4,88 Dans le commerce, **KAP** . . .
4,80 Leake, p. 116, **KAP** . . .
4,80 Cat. Thomas, n. 1732, **KAI** . . .
59. **ΚΡΗ** \mathcal{R} 4 ?
— Mus. de Vienne. Eckhel, Cat. Mus. Caes. I p. 140, 1.
Mion. S. IV p. 573 n. 121.

B

« Poids éginétique.

Même tête de Sinope, à gauche. Grènetis.

Rev.—**ΞΙ—ΝΩ** Aigle, les ailes éployées, de face, regardant à gauche. \mathcal{R} 3.

60. Dans le champ du revers, à dr. **Π** (*πρύτανις*).
 3,08 Coll. Waddington. Brandis p. 434.
 3,07(2); 3,02; 2,92; 2,75 Mus. de Berlin.
 3,05; 3,00 Ma coll.
 3,00 Coll. Imhoof-Blumer.
 2,98 Cat. Bompois n. 1328.
 2,98 Leake, Suppl. p. 9. Tête tourelée. Est-ce une erreur?
 2,97; 2,69 MM. Rollin et Feuardent.
 2,92; 2,12 Cab. de France. Pellerin, Rec. II Pl. XL, 9. Mion. II n. 79, 80.
 2,61 **Π**—Pl. II, 12; 2,39 Brit. Mus.
 — Sestini, l. c. p. 39, 17 et 20.
61. A g. **BA**, à dr. **M** ou **ΛΛΙ**^{ων}. **Α** 2.
 — Coll. Mélétopoulos, Revue Num. 1885, p. 17, 41.
 Catal. Mélétopoulos, Athènes 1884 p. 70.
62. A g. **ΦΑ**(*γερτα* ?), à dr. **Π**.
 — Sestini, Mus. Hederv, II p. 35, 1. C. M. H. Add. p. 4, 25.
63. Tête de Sinope de trois-quarts, le cou drapé. Grènetis.
Rev.—Même revers. **Α** 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.
 1,57 Coll. Imhoof-Blumer.
 1,52(2); 1,50(2); 1,47; 1,45; 1,33 Mus. de Berlin.
 1,50 Cat. Bompois n. 1329.
 1,46 Leake p. 116; Cat. Thomas n. 1732.
 1,45(2); 1,40(2); 1,35 MM. Rollin et Feuardent.
 1,44^s; 1,42^s; 1,20; 1,11 Brit. Mus.
 1,44; 1,40(2); 1,38 Cab. de France, Pellerin, Rec. II Pl. XL, 10. Mion. II n. 81, S. IV n. 126—128.
 Galerie Mythol. Pl. V, 16.
 1,42; 1,40 Ma coll.—Pl. II, 13.
 1,41 Cat. MS. Borrell n. 806.
 — Sestini Lett. N. Cont. VII p. 39, 19.
- Types du n. 59. *Aplustre* devant la tête de Sinope.
64. **ΛΕΩΜ** sous l'aile; sous le queue **Π** (*πρύτανις*). **Α** 4.
 5,85 Mus. de Berlin.
 5,68 Coll. Imhoof-Blumer. Sans le monogramme.
65. **ΔΙΟΝΥΣ** **Α** 4.
 5,90 Cab. de France.

5,32 Mus. de Berlin.

— Cab. de Vienne. Sestini, l. c. p. 37, 3.

66. **ΔΙΟ** \mathcal{R} 4.

6,02 Dans le commerce.

4,85 Cab. de Munich. **<ΙΟ** . .

67. **ΔΙΟΥ** \mathcal{R} 4.

6,00 Cab. de France, Mion. S. IV, n. 117, Galerie
Mythol. Pl. V, 15.

5,84 Leake, p. 116, **ΔΙΟ**.

5,69⁵ Brit. Mus. **ΔΙΟ**, rien de plus.

— Cat. Huber, n. 487. **ΔΙΟ**.

— Cat. Subhi Pasha, n. 200.

— Hoffmann, le Numismate, n. 2028.

68. **ΑΓΡΕΩ(Ξ)** \mathcal{R} 5/4.

6,10; 6,00 Mus. de Berlin.

5,85 Ma coll.

5,70 Cab. de Munich.

5,28 MM. Rollin et Feuarent.

— Cat. Subhi Pacha, n. 200, **ΑΓΡΕΩΣ**.

— Cat. Allier, p. 67; Catal. Huber, n. 487.

69. **ΛΡΣ;Ϟ** \mathcal{R} 4½. Fabrique barbare.

5,82 Ma coll.

70. **ΗΡΩΝΥ** \mathcal{R} 4½/4.

5,90; 5,45 Mus. de Berlin.

5,15 Dans le commerce.

71. **ΦΑΓΕΤΑ** \mathcal{R} 4.

6,02; 5,65 Mus. de Berlin.

6,00 Cab. de Winterthur.

5,95 Ma coll. Cat. Whittall, 1884, n. 700, cp. 1858,
n. 330.

5,94 Hunter, p. 273, 1, T. XLIX, 19 **ΦΑ**

5,85; 5,50 MM. Rollin et Feuarent.

5,45 Cab. de Munich. Mion. II, n. 77.

— Cat. Behr, n. 338; Cat. Hamilton, 1867, n. 13.

72. **ΟΑΓΕΤ** \mathcal{R} 4.

5,65 Mus. de Berlin.

73. **ΟΕΓΙ** Fabrique barbare. \mathcal{R} 4.

5,90 Cab. de France.

74. **IKEXIO** \mathcal{R} 4.
 6,37 Mus. de Berlin.
 6,00 Coll. Imhoof-Blumer.
75. **KAAA** . . ; sous la queue Δ . Sans grènetis au droit.
 \mathcal{R} 4.
 — Waddington, *Rev. Num.* 1861, p. 1, Pl. I, 2.
76. **ΘEOT** \mathcal{R} 4½.
 5,99 Brit. Mus.
 5,98 Leake, p. 116.
 5,95 Cab. de France. Mion. II n. 71.
 5,82 Mus. de Berlin.
 — Sestini, l. c. p. 37, 6 d'Hermand, par erreur, v.
 Cat. Allier, p. 67.
 — Cat. Rollin et Feuardent, n. 4453. \mathcal{R} 5.
77. **ΘEOT** \mathcal{R} 6. De coin moderne, à ce qu'il me semble.
 8,15⁵ Mus. de Berlin. Prokesch. Ined. 1854, p. 49.
 Le nom du prytane oblitéré par une double frappe.
 7,62 Coll. Imhoof-Blumer, *Z. f. N.* I 1874, p. 137, 2.
 Catal. Rollin et Feuardent, n. 4452.
 6,33 Anc. coll. Wigan.

Ces trois exemplaires sont du même coin des deux côtés. Outre le poids, qui ne plaide pas en leur faveur, je ne puis reconnaître le faire des graveurs grecs qui ont exécuté les coins des drachmes précédentes. Partout on voit, à divers petits détails, que nous sommes en présence de l'œuvre d'un graveur moderne, qui n'a pas toujours compris ce qu'il copiait. La sphendone, qui ne manque jamais, est changée en mèches de cheveux, la tête de l'aigle n'a pas la forme requise, le profil de la Nymphe n'est pas celui des autres têtes et je dirais presque qu'il n'est pas grec. L'aplustre enfin est mal rendu et la petite tête d'oie ou de cygne, qui le décore en règle, est devenue une feuille de roseau. Pour toutes ces raisons, je ne puis me convaincre de l'authenticité de ces didrachmes.

78. **ΚΡΗΘ** \mathcal{A} $4\frac{1}{2}$.
 6,10 Coll. de Luynes. Très beau.
 5,99 Cat. Thomas, n. 1733.
 5,96 Cat. Ivanoff, n. 196. **ΚΡΗ**.
 5,62 Brit. Mus. **ΚΡΗ** . .
 — Sestini, Mus. Hederv. II, 1828, p. 36, 2. **ΚΡΗ**.
79. **ΚΑΡΠ** \mathcal{A} 4.
 6,03 Hunter, p. 273, 2.
 5,95 Cat. Bompois, n. 1327.
 5,88 Brit. Mus. Mus. P. Knight, p. 151. **ΚΑΡΙ**.
80. **ΓΥΘΙΓ** \mathcal{A} 4.
 5,99 Brit. Mus. Mus. P. Knight, p. 151.
81. **ΑΡΙΞΤΟ** \mathcal{A} $4\frac{1}{2}$.
 5,80 trouée, avec bélière. Cab. de France. Mion. II, n. 70.
 5,79 Cab. de France. Mion. S. IV, n. 120.
 — Sestini, Lett. N. C. VII, p. 37, 1. Gotha **ΑΡΙΣ**.
 — Mion. S. IV. 119. **ΑΠΣ** (pour **ΑΡΙΣ** ?)
 3,07 fruste et fourrée. Mus. de Berlin. **ΑΡΙ** . \mathcal{A} 4.
82. **ΑΣΤΥΟ** \mathcal{A} $4\frac{1}{2}/4$.
 5,98 Dans le commerce. **ΑΣΤ**.
 5,93 Cat. Thomas, n. 1731, **ΑΣ** . . , beau.
 5,92 Mus. de Berlin. **ΑΣΤ**.
 5,88 Brit. Mus.
 5,57 Anc. coll. Wigan. **ΑΣΤΥ**.
83. **ΞΩΞΟ** \mathcal{A} $5/4$.
 5,95 Cab. de France.
84. **ΑΡΤΕ** \mathcal{A} $4\frac{1}{2}$.
 5,97 Brit. Mus.
 5,68 Cab. de France.
85. **ΦΙΛΟ** \mathcal{A} 4.
 5,90 Dans le commerce.
86. **ΠΟΛΥ** \mathcal{A} 4.
 5,86 Brit. Mus.—Pl. II, 14.

87. **KAPΓ** \mathcal{R} 4.4,95 Mus. de Berlin. **KAI** : ∴.

4,70 Cab. de Munich. Sestini, l. c. p. 37, 7.

— Sestini, l. c. Ainslie. Cat. Northwick, n. 903.

88. **YN** ? \mathcal{R} $4\frac{1}{2}$.

— Cat. Behr, n. 337.

89. Sans lettres ; \geq **INΩ**. \mathcal{R} $4\frac{1}{2}/3\frac{1}{2}$.

3,97 fourré ? MM. Rollin et Feuardent.

VII.

306—290 env.

Tête *tourelée* de Sinope, à gauche, sans collier. Grènetis.Rev.—**ΣINΩ** au-dessus d'une proue de navire, ornée d'une *étoile*, à gauche. Devant *aplustre* et monogramme. \mathcal{R} $2\frac{1}{2}$.90. **Π** devant la prone.

2,46 Coll. Imhoof-Blumer.

2,43 Brit. Mus.

2,34 ; 2,10 MM. Rollin et Feuardent.

2,33 Ma coll.

2,33 Mus. de Berlin.

2,20 Mus. Kotschoubey II, p. 84, 2.

— Sestini, l. c. p. 39, 15. Allier.

91. **Π** derrière l'aplustre.

2,36 Brit. Mus.

92. **A—Π**.

— Sestini, l. c. p. 39, 14 Tôchon.

93. **ΔI**. *Corne d'abondance*.2,40 Cab. de France. Pellerin, Rec. II, Pl. XL, 8,
Mion. II, n. 83.

2,32 Ma coll.

94. **EA**.

2,55 Cab. de France.

2,48 ; 2,30 Mus. de Berlin.

95. K (= KT).

- 2,50 Cab. de France.
 2,48 ; 2,45 Mus. de Berlin.
 2,44 Ma coll.
 2,38 Brit. Mus.

96. M . R 2.

- 2,51 Cab. de Carlsruhe.
 2,50 Coll. de Luynes.
 2,50 Ma coll.
 2,47 Brit. Mus.—Pl. II, 15.
 2,45 ; 2,40 Cab. de France. Mion. S. IV, n. 124.
 — Sestini, l. c. p. 38, 13 d'Hermand.

97. M . R $2\frac{1}{2}/2$.

- 2,50 MM. Rollin et Feuwardent.
 2,45 Ma coll.
 — Mus. Lavy I, n. 2014.
 — Mion. S. IV, n. 125.
 — Sestini, l. c. p. 38, 12 d'Hermand.

98. H .

- 2,24 Cab. de France. Mion. S. IV, n. 123.

99. F .

- Sestini, Mus. Hederv. II, p. 36, 7.

100. F —*vase*.

- Sestini, *ibid.* p. 36, 6.

101. E . R 2.

- 2,50 Cab. de Munich.
 2,43 Leake, p. 153.
 2,39 Coll. Imhoof-Blumer.
 2,38 Cat. Bompois, n. 1328.
 2,35 Mus. de Berlin.
 2,20 Cab. de France. Mion. II, n. 82 ?
 — Cat. Behr, n. 343.
 1,75 Leake, Suppl. p. 91.

102. E —*amphore*.


- 2,31 Hunter, p. 273, 3, Pl. XLIX, 20.

103. E —*grappe de raisin*.

- 2,45 Mus. de Berlin.

2,27 fruste. Ma coll. Cat. Whittall, 1884, n. 700.

— Sestini, Mus. Hederv. II, p. 36, 5.

104. . Æ 2. Si j'ai bien compris que le type est une proue et non un aigle de face.

— Mus. Kotschoubey II, p. 85, 4.

Avec ces groupes VI A, B et VII, nous nous retrouvons en pleine autonomie grecque et une longue série de prytanes éponymes est inscrite d'année en année sur les drachmes de la ville.

Car ce sont bien des prytanes éponymes, comme M. Head les a reconnus à Ephèse,⁹ ces magistrats de Sinope.

Ce qui le démontre, à mon avis, c'est la monogramme, composé des lettres ΠΡ, qui est ajouté au noms de ΑΕΩΜ . . et de Α . . , n. 50, 64, 92, cp. 62, apparemment les premiers en date des deux series. Puis sur les divisions de la drachme, n. 60, 90, 91, le même monogramme remplace le nom du magistrat.

Ici se présente un fait curieux et qui n'a pas encore été signalé.

Les mêmes prytanes signent des hémistatères ou sigles médiques, comme ceux d'Ariarathe, mais plus faibles et *sans l'aplustre*, du poids de 5 gr. 09 tout au plus, Groupe VI A, et simultanément des drachmes éginétiques comme par le passé, mais cette fois reconnaissables à *l'aplustre*, de 6,37 tout au plus, Groupe VI, B.

D'après le nombre des prytanes, dont une vingtaine me sont connus à présent, cette double émission doit avoir duré vingt-cinq ans environ. Quels en furent les motifs ?

Les relations de Sinope avec la Cappadoce étaient sans doute restées amicales et le commerce avec l'intérieur de

⁹ Num. Chron. N.S. XX 1880, p. 166.

l'Asie était assez actif pour motiver une émission continue de monnaies du poids adopté par les Perses et qui resta usité jusqu'à ce qu'il fut remplacé, sous les Diadoques, par la drachme attique ou d'Alexandre.

D'un autre côté la drachme éginétique, dont Sinope s'était toujours servie au temps de son autonomie, était plus propre au commerce et aux transactions avec les villes grecques de la côte d'Europe et d'Asie. C'est pourquoi elle se maintint longtemps à Sinope et qu'elle fut reprise à Ephèse quand le roi d'Egypte en devint maître,¹⁰ et pourquoi, à la fin du 3^e siècle, l'ancien statère d'Egine, sous le nouveau nom de cistophore,¹¹ devint encore une fois le concurrent du tétradrachme attique, devenu tétradrachme d'Alexandre, sur les marchés des villes asiatiques.

A ces deux espèces de drachmes, VI A et B, se joignent une série d'hémidrachmes, de 2 gr. 55—correspondantes à des drachmes comme Brandis p. 438 en a noté une de Cius, de 5 gr. 25,—sur lesquelles les noms des prytanes sont écrits en monogramme, Groupe VII.

Comme ces noms, si j'ai bien vu, ne se laissent pas identifier avec ceux qui sont inscrits sur les drachmes, il s'en suit que cette nouvelle série commence quand celle des drachmes eut pris fin, vers 306 env. Le revers de ces hémidrachmes est une copie fort exacte de celui des monnaies en or et en argent de Cius, dont l'émission ne peut avoir commencé avant Alexandre, puisque les statères d'or sont de poids attique.

¹⁰ Head, Num. Chron. l. c. p. 133.

¹¹ Imhoof-Blumer, die Münzen der Dynastie von Pergamon, Abh. d. K. Akad. d. Wissensch. zu Berlin, 1884, p. 33, où pourtant l'identité du cistophore et du statère éginétique n'a pas été reconnue.

Les statères proviennent tous de la trouvaille de Sidon, enterrée vers 308, et sont de cinq magistrats différents. Je voudrais les dater des années 321 à 318, pendant lesquelles Arrhidaïos, ou plutôt Arrhabaïos, était Satrape de la Phrygie sur l'Hellespont.

En 319 il fit des préparatifs de guerre, mit sans succès le siège devant Cyzique et fut forcé par Antigone de s'enfermer dans Cius.

Après la défaite de Clitus il n'est plus fait mention d'Arrhabée.¹²

Mais ces quelques années suffisent — en admettant que le dernier statère soit de 317 — pour y placer une émission temporaire de statères en or au type de la ville où résidait le satrape, mais sans son nom ou celui de Cius, et marqués seulement du nom des magistrats qui garantissaient le poids et le titre du métal, et souvent en outre d'une *massue* et d'un *aigle*, les symboles peut-être d'Arrhabée.

Les monnaies en argent de Cius, qui commencent, si j'ai bien vu, quand finit l'émission des statères, nous font connaître, autant que j'ai noté, quatorze noms de magistrats, dont un seul a aussi frappé de l'or.¹³ Toute l'émission trouverait donc place de 321 à 304, mais peut

¹² Droysen Gesch. d. Hellen. II p. 146, 157, 205, 208, 231, 321.

¹³ J'ai noté sur l'or : **ΙΕΡΟΚΛΗΣ**, 8,58 Cat. Huber n. 492; **ΑΓΝΩΝΙΔΗΣ**, 8,61 Imhoof, Monn. Grecq. p. 238; 8,58 Berlin K. Mzk. n. 204; 8,54 Head, Guide, p. 59; **ΡΟΣ** 8,58 ma coll. Wiener Monatsch. II p. 25; **ΑΓΑΣ(Ι)ΚΛΗΣ**, **ΠΡΟΞΕΝΟΣ**; sur l'argent **ΠΡΟΞΕΝΟΣ**, **ΜΙΛΗΤΟΣ**, **ΠΟΣΕΙΔΩΝΙΟΣ**, **ΤΕΙΣΑΝΔΡΟΣ**, **ΒΑΚΧΕΥΣ**, **ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΣ**, **ΗΓΕΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ**, **ΚΑΡΙΝΟΣ**, **ΚΤΗΣΩ(Ν)**, **ΠΟΣΙΣ**, **ΣΩΣΙΓΕΝΗΣ**, **ΔΑΣΚΥΛΕΩΝ**, **ΑΘΗΝΟΔΩΡΟΣ** épi, **ΣΩΣΑΝΔΡΟΣ** épi.

avoir été continuée encore quelque temps, jusqu'après 300, comme les hémidrachmes de Sinope, au même revers¹⁴ et du même poids, que j'ai cru devoir assigner aux années 306—290 env.

VIII.

290—250 env.

Poids attique.

105. Tête tourelée de Sinope, comme celle du groupe précédent. Grènetis.

Rev.— Σ I— $N\Omega$. Aigle de face des n. 60—63. \mathcal{R} 2½.

Grappe de raisin—A dans le champ.

1,95 ; 1,57 Mus. de Berlin.

1,94 Coll. Imhoof-Blumer.

1,80 Cat. Pembroke, n. 872.

1,64 Cab. de France. Mion. II, p. 401, n. 78.

1,55 Brit. Mus.

— Sestini, Lett. N. Cont. VII p. 39, 16 d'Hermand.

106. *Grappe de raisin*—I.

2,00 Mus. de Berlin.

107. *Grappe de raisin*—sans lettre.

1,84 MM. Rollin et Feuardent.

108. *Grappe de raisin*— Σ I.

1,80 Cab. de France.

109. *Grappe de raisin*— \mathcal{AP} .

1,55 Brit. Mus.

110. *Grappe de raisin*—monogramme.

1,69 Leake, p. 116.

1,30 Mus. Kotschoubey II p. 84, 3.

111. *Grappe de raisin*— \mathcal{W} . \mathcal{R} 2½.

1,92 Brit. Mus.

¹⁴ On rencontre encore la même proue, ornée d'une étoile, sur les bronzes de Mégare.

1,69 Ma coll.

— Cat. Behr, n. 340.

— Sestini, Descr. Num. Vet. p. 242, 2.

1,47 Ma coll. Au droit, tête de Hermès, avec le pétase, à dr., dans une contremarque ronde.

112. — **Ρ; ΣΙΝ.**

— Sestini, Mus. Hederv. II p. 36, 2.

1,66 Cab. de Carlsruhe, Z. f. N. VII, p. 20, 3. Au droit même contremarque.

113. Tête de Hermès couverte du pétase, à gauche, le cou drapé.

Rev.—Même revers. A dr. **Ρ.** \mathcal{A} 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.

1,10 ; 0,78 Mus. de Berlin. Brandis, p. 434.—Pl. II, 16.

1,00 trouée. Coll. Imhoof-Blumer. Z. f. N. VII p. 20, 4.

— Coll. du Schottenstift à Vienne ; Cat. Behr, n. 341.

114. Tête laurée d'Apollon, à gauche.

Rev.—**ΣΙ—ΝΩ** Trépied. \mathcal{A} 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Grappe de raisin—**A** dans le champ.

0,88 Cab. de Carlsruhe, Z. f. N. VII p. 21, 7.

0,78 Brit. Mus.

115. *Grappe de raisin*—**Β.**

0,80 Coll. Imhoof-Blumer. *ibid.*

116. Grande pièce. Au droit la tête tourelée. Au revers, statue archaïque debout, à droite, devant un *trépied*, tenant de la main dr. un rameau de laurier, de la g. un *lecythos*. Apollon ? \mathcal{A} . ?

— Coll. Waddington. Sallet, Zeitschr. f. Num. IX 1882 p. 139.

117. Tête tourelée du n. 105. Dessus buste d'Hélios radié, de face ; entre les rayons **ΣΙΝΩΠΕΩΝ** ; le tout dans une contremarque ronde et profonde.

Rev.—(**ΣΙ**)—**ΝΩ** Poseidon assis sur un siège, à gauche, tenant de la main dr. un dauphin et s'appuyant de la g. sur son trident. Contremarqué d'une tête barbe et couronnée de Zeus ?, à g., en relief. \mathcal{A} 5/4.

derrière le siège.

9,00 Cab. de France. Cat. Allier p. 67 Pl. X, 16. Mion.
S. IV p. 573 n. 122. Sestini, Lett. N. C. VII p. 39, 21.

Cat. d'Ennery p. 85 n. 198.

6,82 fruste. Ma coll.

118. **Β**.

8,21 Brit. Mus.

8,05 ; 8,05 Mus. de Berlin.

8,00 Cab. de France.

7,90 Mus. Kotschoubey II p. 83. **B**.

7,78 Coll. Imhoof-Blumer.

119. Même monogramme *sans* les contremarques. **ΣΙ—ΝΩ**.

Aplustre devant Poseidon.

6,90 Brit. Mus.

6,90 Coll. Imhoof-Blumer.

6,27 Coll. Imhoof-Blumer. Wigan. Z. f. N. I 1871,
p. 136, 1, T. IV 11. Cat. Whittall 1858 n. 329.

6,00 Cab. de France.—Pl. II, 17.

120. Même tête.

Rev.—**ΣΙΝ** au-dessus de la proue, à g., ornée cette fois
d'un *dauphin* à g. Devant *aplustre*, *grappe de raisin*
et **A**. **Α** 2½.

1,83 Mus. de Berlin.

Avec ce huitième groupe commence l'introduction des monnaies de poids attique à Sinope. Outre le n. 116, qui est peut-être un tetradrachme, nous y trouvons des didrachmes, des trioboles et des trihémioboles.

Mais le n. 117, qui pèse encore 9 gr., double des drachmes de 4 gr. 50, fait voir qu'on n'est arrivé au poids attique que par une diminution graduelle du poids usité jusque là, et les contremarques, dont les didrachmes n. 117, 118 sont empreints, joints à l'absence de toute contremarque sur les hémistatères plus légers, n. 119, de 6 gr. 90, tendent à prouver que l'emploi du système attique n'a pas été de longue durée à Sinope et qu'il y a été abandonné

dès que l'influence, qui l'y fit adopter, ne se fit plus sentir.

C'est ce qui nous mène à l'an 281, quand Seleucus I, après avoir vaincu Lysimaque, confia le gouvernement de l'Asie-Mineure à son fils Antiochus, afin de la réunir au royaume de Syrie. Mais ce projet ne réussit qu'en partie. Beaucoup de villes gardèrent ou recouvrèrent bientôt leur liberté. De nouvelles dynasties surgirent. L'invasion des Galates désola le pays et l'autorité d'Antiochus ne put être maintenue que par mainte concession.¹⁵ Il se peut que pendant ce règne, 280—261, on ait frappé à Sinope des tétradrachmes aux types d'Alexandre, mais je n'en trouve pas dans les listes de M. Müller, à moins que ce ne soient les n. 281, 282 de la classe IV, marqués d'un aplustre.¹⁶

L'étude des monnaies d'Héraclée et d'Amastris conduit aux mêmes dates. Je m'en suis convaincu en dressant la liste des monnaies d'argent de ces deux villes. Elle sera donnée à la fin de cet article.

On y verra qu'à Amastris les didrachmes tombent de 9 gr. 70 à 8 gr. 26 vers 281 et qu'à Héraclée les tétradrachmes attiques de 16 gr. 48 remplacent les didrachmes de 9 gr. 80 vers la même date et sont à leur tour remplacés par des hémistatères de 6 gr. 70 après 261, tout à fait comme à Sinope.

Car, ainsi que l'a démontré M. Head,¹⁷ c'est à l'époque

¹⁵ Memnon c. 15: Ὁ δὲ Σελεύκου Ἀντίοχος πολλοῖς πολέμοις, εἰ καὶ μόλις καὶ οὐδὲ πᾶσαν, ὅμως ἀνασωσάμενος τὴν πατρίαν ἀρχήν. Droysen, III 1 p. 255, 279, 283.

¹⁶ Parmi les tétradrachmes de Lysimaque il y a deux variétés, n. 356 et 357 de M. Müller, au même symbole de l'aplustre, qu'on serait tenté d'assigner à Sinope, parce que le monogramme **HP** et le **Φ** se retrouvent ensemble sur le n. 373, qui est d'Héraclée du Pont.

¹⁷ Num. Chron. 1880, p. 133—138.

où plusieurs villes d'Asie Mineure vinrent en possession du roi d'Egypte Ptolémée II, par son mariage avec Arsinoé, ou s'allièrent avec lui,¹⁸ que commencent, à Ephèse du moins, les monnaies, de 6 gr. 66 tout au plus, avec leurs divisions, c'est à dire, les anciennes drachmes éginétiques.

Cette émission fut continuée jusqu'à ce qu'en 202 Antiochus III parvint à réunir encore une fois Ephèse au royaume de Syrie.

Un roi de Sinope, du nom de Scydrothémis est mentionné par Tacite.¹⁹ Il aurait été contemporain du roi d'Egypte Ptolémée I Soter, 305—283, ce qui fixerait son règne à 300—290 environ, et on pourrait songer à lui attribuer les plus anciennes pièces de ce groupe ou les dernières du groupe précédent.

Mais j'avoue que le récit de Tacite me paraît si peu vraisemblable dans ses détails que je n'oserais m'en servir pour fixer la date d'un roi de Sinope à cette époque.

Il est fort possible qu'il ne s'agit que d'un prytane éponyme. On sait que dans plusieurs villes un des magistrats portait le titre de roi. A Smyrne, par exemple, le mot **BA(σιλε)ΥΣ** se lit parfois après le nom de l'éponyme sur les tétradrachmes du second siècle avant notre ère.²⁰

¹⁸ Droysen, l.c. III 1, p. 314, 320 ; 2, p. 262.

¹⁹ Hist. IV, 84.

²⁰ J'ai noté : **ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΣ ΒΑΥΣ**, Cat. Allier Pl. XV, 19 ; ma coll. Cat. Dupré n. 304, et **ΜΗΤΡΟΒΙΟΣ ΒΑΥΣ** Mion. III, n. 917, Pellerin Rec. III, Pl. LVIII, 46.

IX.

189—183.


121. Tête tourelée de Sinope, à droite. La couronne murale plus basse que la précédente. Riche collier.

Rev.—ΣΙΝΩΠΕΩΝ. Apollon lauré assis, à droite, sur l'omphalos, tenant de la main dr. le plectrum, de la g. la citharis. Devant A, M, R. Æ 8.

17,00 Cab. de France, Pellerin, Lettr. II, p. 210 Pl. IV, Mion. III, p. 619 n. 389; Leake, p. 127; Imhoof Monn. Grecq. p. 230, 13.

16,95 Coll. de Luynes de la Coll. Dupré. Satrap. p. 66. Contremarquée au revers d'une tête imberbe d'Hercule, couverte de la peau du lion, à dr., en relief; au droit, d'une tête de Pallas, portant le casque athénien à cimier, à dr., en relief dans une aire creuse. Ces deux têtes d'Hercule et de Pallas sont les types d'un petit bronze de Pergame, Mion. II p. 588 n. 488; Streber, Num. M. Bavar. T. III, 4.—Pl. II, 18.

122. Tête laurée d'Apollon, à gauche, la couronne attachée par un bandeau royal dont les bouts flottent derrière la nuque. Est-ce un portrait?

Rev.—ΣΙΝΩ Proue à gauche, ornée d'un foudre. Devant citharis et  Æ 3½, 3. Hecté.

2,80 Cab. de France.—Pl. II, 19.

2,60 Mus. de Berlin.

2,60 Coll. Imhoof Blumer.

2,25 Cab. de Carlsruhe, Z. f. N. VII, p. 20, 6.

1,81 *fruste*. Ma coll.

123. Tête du n. 121, à gauche.

Rev.—ΣΙΝ—Ω. Aigle debout, à gauche. Devant H(μῑεκτον).

1,10 Cab. de France.—Pl. II, 20.

0,87 Coll. Imhoof-Blumer, Z. f. N. I. c. p. 20, 5.

A Sinope, comme à Héraclée et à Amastris, les monnaies en argent semblent cesser au milieu du 3^e siècle, mais à Sinope seule elles recommencent quand la domination des rois de Syrie eut pris fin après la défaite d'Antiochus III, à Magnésie.

Les rares tétradrachmes attiques n. 121, frappés alors

répètent, au revers, avec quelques modifications, le type des tétradrachmes d'Antiochus III, ce qui ferait croire que, dans l'intervalle de 260 à 190, les monnaies des rois de Syrie avaient servi à la circulation dans Sinope et que peut-être même ces rois y avaient battu monnaie à leurs types.

En 183 Sinope, que le roi du Pont, Mithradate IV, avait déjà assiégée vainement, fut prise par son fils Pharnace I et devint la capitale du royaume et la résidence des rois.

Depuis elle n'a battu monnaie qu'en bronze et ses types sont ceux des autres villes du Pont, Amasia, Amastris, Amisos, Cabera, Chabacta, Comana, Gaziura, Laodicea, Pharnacia, Pimolissa, Taulara.

NOMS DES PRYTANES EPONYMES, MONOGRAMMES ET LETTRES.

Α . . . I 4, II 14, VIII 105, 114, 120, IX 121.	ΚΑΛΛΙΑς VI 75.
Α ΠΡ . VII 92.	ΚΑΛΛΙΑς VI 53.
ΑΒ ou ΑΡ VIII 117.	ΚΑΡΓ VI 87.
ΑΓΗ III 24.	ΚΑΡΠόδωρος (?) . . VI 79.
ΑΓΡΕΩς VI 57.	ΚΑΡΠΟδωρος (?) . . VI 58.
ΑΓΡΕΩΣ VI 68.	ΚΡΗΘεύς VI 59.
ΑΠΟ III 33, IV 34.	ΚΡΗΘεύς VI 78.
ΑΡ IX 121.	ΚΤ VII 95.
ΑΡΙΣΤΟ VI 81.	ΛΕΩμ ΠΡ . VI 50.
ΑΡΤΕμ VI 84.	ΛΕΩμ ΠΡ . VI 64.
ΑΣΤύοχος VI 51.	Μ IX 121.
ΑΣΤΥΟχος VI 82.	ΜΙΚΑλος ? II 22.
Β Β I 9, 10.	ΜΙΑΗ, ΜΙ VII 96, 97.
Β Α (?) VIII 118, 119.	ΜΟ III 30.
ΒΑ—Μ ou ΒΑ—ΑΔΙων. VI 61.	ΜΤ VII 99, 100.
ΓΟ III 25.	Ν IV 44.
Δ VI 75.	ΝΗ VII 104.
ΔΑΙΣκος III 25.	ΖΙ IV 39.
ΔΙ VII 93.	ΝΙ III 26-28.
ΔΙΟ VI 66.	ΟΑΓΕΤ VI 72.
ΔΙΟΝΥΣιος VI 65.	ΟΔΕ IV 40.
ΔΙΟΥ (Δίος) VI 56, 67.	ΟΕΓΓ VI 73.
Ε II 18, 19.	ΠΑΡ VII 109.
ΕΑ VII 94.	ΠΟ IX 122.
ΕΚατώνυμος (?) . . . III 23.	ΠΟΛΥ VI 86.
ΕΡΑ II 20, 21.	ΠΟΣΙδ . . . , ΠΟ . . III 32.
Ημέκτον (?) IX 123.	ΠΡ II 16.
ΗΛ VIII 111, 115.	ΠΡ(πρύτανις) VI 50, 60, 62, 64; VII 90- 92; VIII 112, 113.
ΗΡ II 20.	ΠΥΘΙΠπος VI 80.
ΗΡ IV 34.	ΣΙ VIII 108.
ΗΡΩΝΥμος VI 70.	ΣΩΣC(Σώσος ou Σωσθένης). VI 83.
Θ II 15.	ΤΕ VII 101-103.
ΘΕ III 29.	ΥΝ ? VI 88.
ΘΕΟτιμος VI 52.	ΦΑ ΠΡ . VI 62.
ΘΕΟΤιμος VI 76, 77.	ΦΑΓΕΤΑΣ VI 55, 71.
Ι VIII 106.	ΦΙΛΟ VI 85.
ΙΑΡΟΝ IV 43.	ΦΟΡΜ VI 54.
ΙΚΕΣΙΟς VI 74.	

DYNASTES.

Abdémon ? V 46, cp. IV 45.	ΔΑΤΑ IV 36.
Ariarathe V-47-49.	ΔΑΤΑΜΑ IV 34, 35.
Asasos ? Atizyès ? . IV 37.	. . nantapata . . . IV 38.

HÉRACLÉE.

I.

Avant 480.

1. Petite tête barbue d'Hercule dans le gueule béante d'une tête de lion, à gauche.

Rev.—Carré creux informe. Or pale $1\frac{1}{2}$.

2,62 Ma coll. Catal. Northwick, n. 937, Zeitschr. f. Num. VI, 1879, p. 99, T. III 43.

Autre, le carré creux divisé en quatre parties remplies d'inégalités.

2,62 Brit. Mus.

480—415.

2. Tête barbue d'Hercule, dans la dépouille de lion, à gauche.

Rev.—Carré creux divisé en quatre parties régulières. Or pale $1\frac{1}{2}$.

2,62 Brit. Mus., Head Num. Chron. N.S. XV p. 292, Pl. X, 13.

2,57 Ma coll., pareil au précédent.

2,57 Brit. Mus.

2,56 Ma coll.

2,55 Cab. de France. Mion. Suppl. IX p. 228, n. 6. Brandis, p. 393. Trois exx.

2,50 Cat. Thomas n. 2144.

2,50 Coll. Imhoof-Blumer.

— Cat. Dupré, n. 280.

2,12 manque un morceau. Brit. Mus.

Ces hectés, classées jusqu'ici à Erythres, Sélymbria ou Lébèdos, sont probablement d'Héraclée du Pont, à en juger d'après la tête d'Hercule des pièces suivantes.

II.

415—394.

3. Même tête, à droite. Grènetis.

Rev.—ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΑ autour d'un carré divisé en quatre

carrés, dans lesquels se lit ΔA
 Mos . Le tout dans un
 carré creux. \mathcal{R} 2.

1,94 Cat. P. Exereunètes n. 166.

1,86 Sibilian, Numism. Zeitschr. II, 1870, p. 305, 4.

1,86 Cab. de Carlsruhe.

1,80 Ma coll. Cat. Whittall, 1884, n. 715, cf. n. 714.

4. Même tête, à gauche.

Rev.—Même revers, sans ΔAM . \mathcal{R} 2½.

2,80 Cab. de France. Brandis, p. 436, 2 exx.

2,70 Coll. Soutzo, Athènes.

5. 1,85, 1,81 Brit. Mus.

1,81 Hunter, p. 132, 2, T. 30, 2. Mion. S. V p. 58, n. 258.

1,80 Cab. de France.

1,80 Cat. Bompois, n. 735.

1,80 Ma coll. Cat. Whittall, 1884, n. 715, cf. n. 714 ;
 1858 n. 334.

1,77 Coll. Imhoof-Blumer. Beau.

6. Même tête, mais imberbe, à droite. Grènetis. \mathcal{R} 1½.

0,91 Hunter, p. 152, 3 T. 30, 3. Mion. S. V p. 58 n. 257.

0,90 Mion. II p. 438, n. 152, Cat. Allier, p. 69.

0,83 Coll. Imhoof-Blumer.

0,81 Cat. Northwick, n. 924.

7. Autre, $HP-A-K$. \mathcal{R} 1.

0,39 Sibilian, l. c. p. 304, 1.

0,39 Coll. Imhoof-Blumer.

0,35 Cab. de France.

— Mion. II p. 438 n. 152.

— Cat. Whittall, 1884 n. 716, T. de femme ?

III.

394—364.

8. Tête barbue d'Hercule du n. 4, à gauche.

Rev.— $HPAK-AEIA$ Taureau cornupète, à gauche. \mathcal{R} 4.

5,71⁵ Leake, Suppl. p. 58.
 5,10 Cat. Whittall, 1858, n. 335.
 4,90; 4,80 Brit. Mus. Brandis, p. 436.
 4,79⁵ Anc. Coll. Wigan.

9. 3,90; 3,85 Brit. Mus. Brandis, p. 436.

10. Même tête.

Rev.—**HPAK—AEIA** Arc dans son étui, massue. \mathcal{R} 2½.
 2,13 Coll. Imhoof-Blumer.

11. Même tête, mais imberbe.

Rev.—Même revers. \mathcal{R} 2½.

2,25 Sibilian, l. c. p. 305, 5.
 — Sestini, Lett. Num. Cont. VII p. 50, 17. Mus.
 Sanclem. I p. 195, **HPAK**, fabr. barbare.
 \mathcal{R} 1. — Cat. Whittall, 1858, n. 335. Bompois, Satyros,
 p. 9.

12. Même tête barbue.

Rev.—**HPAK—AEIA** Massue. \mathcal{R} 1½.

1,68 Cat. Thomas, n. 1738.
 1,18 Coll. Imhoof-Blumer. \mathcal{R} 2.
 1,14 Mus. de Berlin. Pinder K. Mzk. n. 318.
 1,14 Ma coll.
 — Cat. Whittall, 1858, n. 334.
 — Mion. S. V p. 52, n. 259. Sestini, Lett. N. C. VII
 p. 48, 5. Mus. Hederv. II p. 49, 1. C. M. H. n. 2651
 T. XI 230.

13. Même tête.

Rev.—**HPAK**. Partie antérieure de taureau cornupète,
 à gauche. Champ creux. \mathcal{R} 1¼.

1,14 Cat. MS. Borrell, n. 828.
 1,12 Coll. Imhoof-Blumer. Globule derr. le taureau.
 1,10 Cab. de France. Brandis, p. 436.
 1,03 Cat. P. Exereunètes, n. 167. Deux globules derr.
 le taureau.
 — Sestini, Descr. Num. Vet. p. 257. Lett. III T.
 II 5.
 — Cat. Subhi Pacha, n. 201, n. 751.
 — Cat. Whittall, 1884, n. 716.

IV.

Cléarchos, né 411.

364—353.

14. Types et légende du n. 8. *Grappe de raisin derrière le taureau.* \mathcal{A} 4.
5,24 Mion. II p. 439, n. 158.
15. *Croissant derrière le taureau.* \mathcal{A} $3\frac{1}{2}$.
5,07 Coll. Imhoof-Blumer.
16. **M** au-dessus du taureau. \mathcal{A} $3\frac{1}{2}$.
4,58 Cat. MS. Borrell, n. 826.
17. *Massue sous la tête d'Hercule.* \mathcal{A} $3\frac{1}{2}$.
4,82 Coll. Imhoof-Blumer.
4,23 Hunter, p. 149, 2, T. 29, 9. Mion. S. V p. 55, n. 275.
18. *Massue sous la tête ; \mathcal{N} au-dessus du taureau.*
4,20 Mus. de Berlin. K. Mzk. 1877, n. 205.
19. *Massue sous la tête ; feuille de lierre et \mathcal{N} au-dessus du taureau.*
4,52 Mus. de Berlin. K. Mzk. 1877, n. 206.
20. Sans massue ; mêmes symbole et lettre.
5,05 Cab. de France. Bompais, Kléarchos, p. 18, 10, Pl. n. 8.
4,79 ; 4,51 Cat. Northwick, n. 924, 923, Cat. Thomas, n. 1737.
21. Types et légende du n. 10. *Feuille de lierre dans le champ du revers.* \mathcal{A} $2\frac{1}{2}$.
— Dans le commerce.
22. Types et légende du n. 11. *Croissant dans le champ du revers.* \mathcal{A} $2\frac{1}{2}$.
— Mion. S. V p. 55, n. 276, Cat. Allier, p. 69.
23. Types et légende du n. 12. *Grappe de raisin dans le champ du revers.* \mathcal{A} $1\frac{1}{2}$.

- 1,05 Brit. Mus. Brandis, p. 436.
 0,97 Hunter, p. 149, 3 T. 29, 10.
 0,86 Cab. de France. Mion. II p. 439, n. 156.

24. Types et légende du n. 13. *Croissant* derrière le taureau.
 — Cab. de Munich. Mion. II p. 439, n. 157 Cousi-
 nery.

Croissant ? devant et globule sous le taureau.

1,08 Sibilian, l. c. p. 305, 3.

25. **HPAK.** Tête de Héra portant une tiare élevée, ornée
 d'une palmette entre deux ☉, des pendants d'oreilles
 et un collier, le cou drapé, à gauche.

Rev.—Trophée. A g. **K** et massue, à dr. arc dans son étui.
 Cercle. \mathcal{R} 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.

1,68 Coll. Imhoof-Blumer. Choix, Pl. III, 96. Monn.
 Grecq. p. 239, 60 ; Bompois, Kléarchos, p. 4, Pl. n. 1.
 Satyros, p. 4, Pl. VI, 1.

26. Même droit.

Rev.—Arc dans son étui, massue, **K**, Cercle. \mathcal{R} 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2.

1,62 Coll. Imhoof-Blumer.

1,53 Cab. de France ; Bompois, Kléarchos, p. 4, Pl. n. 2.

— Cat. Whittall, 1858, n. 335.

— Cat. Behr, n. 354.

27. \mathcal{R} 1. 0,80 Cab. de France. Bompois, l. c. p. 5, Pl. n. 3.

0,75 Brit. Mus. Bompois, p. 5, Pl. n. 4.

— Mion. S. V p. 55, n. 277, Cat. Allier, p. 69.

— Cat. Whittall, 1884, n. 716.

28. *Groupe de raisin* dans le champ du revers. \mathcal{R} 2.

1,33 usé. Cat. Bompois, n. 1339. Bompois, l. c. p. 5.

29. \mathcal{R} 1. 0,77 fruste. Ma coll.

Sans **K**. Même symbole. \mathcal{R} 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

30. 1,01 Coll. Imhoof-Blumer, Z. f. N. VII 1880, p. 22, 3.

1,00 Sibilian, l. c. p. 306, 6.

0,94 Cat. P. Exereunètes, n. 167.

31. Tête d'Hercule imberbe du n. 11, à gauche.

Rev. Trophée. A g. feuille de lierre, **K** ; à dr. arc dans son
 étui. \mathcal{R} 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.


0,60 Cab. de Carlsruhe ; Imhoof, Z. f. N. VII, p. 21, 1,
Pl. I, 11. Bompois, Satyros, p. 7, Pl. VI, 2.

V.

Satyros, né 412, régent pour les fils de Cléarque.

353—347.

32. **HPAK** Tête d'Héra du n. 25.

Rev.—Trophée, à gauche ; à g. , à dr. *arc dans son étui.*
Æ 2.

1,56 Coll. Imhoof-Blumer. Z. f. Num. VII, p. 22, 2,
Pl. I, 12 ; Bompois, Satyros, p. 14, Pl. VI, 4.

33. Tête d'Hercule imberbe, dans la dépouille du lion, à gauche.

Rev.—**HPAKΛEIA** au-dessus de la tête d'Héra, à gauche,
portant une tiare plus basse que sur le n. 25. Champ
légèrement creux. Æ 5.

11,83 Brit. Mus. 11,70 Brandis p. 347.

11,08 Hunter p. 149, 1, T. 29, 8.

11,05 Cab. de France. Mion. II, p. 149, n. 154.

— Coll. de l'Acad. d. Sciences à Amsterdam.

10,90 Brit. Mus. Combe p. 159, 1.

34. Æ 3½. 5,45 Cat. Thomas n. 1738.

5,45 Cat. Bompois n. 1338. Au revers **Λ**. Coin moderne.

5,28 Cat. Northwick n. 924.

35. Æ 3. 3,90 Ma coll. Cat. Badeigts de la Borde, n. 335.

Æ 2½. 3,88 Cat. MS. Borrell n. 827.

3,85 Cat. P. Exereunètes n. 166.

3,85 ; 3,53 ; 3,52 Brit. Mus. 3,47 Combe p. 161, 2.

3,82 Anc. Coll. Wigan.

3,80 Sibilian, l.c. p. 304, 2,

3,63 Cat. Whittall 1858 n. 334.

— Mion. S. V, p. 53 n. 267. Sestini, N. C. VII, p.
50, 16.

— Mion. l.c. n. 268. Sestini, Mus. Hederv. II, p.
49. C. M. H. n. 7092, **HPAK**.

36. Æ 1½. 1,86 Dans le commerce.

1,85 Brit. Mus.

37. *Massue* sous la tête d'Hercule, **HPAKΛEIA** derrière la tête de Héra. \mathcal{A} 5.
 11,47 Brit. Mus. Head, Guide p. 38 Pl. 18, 22. Cat. Thomas n. 1735.
 — Mion. S. V, p. 53 n. 264. Sestini, Lett. N. C. VII, p. 50, 13. Cat. Allier p. 69.
38. *Massue* sous la tête d'Hercule, *croissant* devant celle d'Héra. \mathcal{A} 3.
 3,83 Coll. Imhoof-Blumer.
39. Même *massue*. *Osselet* devant et globule au-dessus de la tête d'Héra. \mathcal{A} 3½.
 3,66 Mus. de Berlin, Prokesch.
Osselet devant la tête de Héra.
 — Mion. S. V, p. 53, n. 266. Sestini, L. N. C. VII. p. 50, 15.
40. Même *massue*. *Coupe* devant la tête de Héra. \mathcal{A} 3½.
 — Mion. S. V, p. 53, n. 265. Sestini, l. c. n. 14. Cat. Allier p. 69.
41. Même *massue*. \mathcal{A} 3½.
 3,68 Cab. de France; Mion. II, p. 439, n. 155.
42. **A** devant, **I** au-dessus de la tête de Héra.
 3,65 Cat. Thomas n. 1737. Cat. Northwick n. 923.
- 42* Tête imb. d'Hercule, *avec peau de lion, de trois quarts*.
Rev.—Tête d'Héra, du n. 33, à gauche. \mathcal{A} 1½.
 4,61 Brit. Mus.

VI.

Timotheos, né 363 ou 362 et *Dionysios*, né 361.

347—338.

43. Tête de Dionysos, ceinte de lierre, à gauche. Thyrses sur l'épaule.
Rev.—**TIMOOEOY ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ**. Hercule, vêtu de la dépouille du lion, s'avancant à gauche pour ériger un trophée. \mathcal{A} 5.
 9,60; 9,60 Brit. Mus., Cat. Whittall 1858 n. 336.
 Gardner Types Pl. XIII, 6, 9.

- 9,60 Cat. Bompois n. 1340. Bompois, Satyros Pl. n. 5.
Sans thyrsé.
 9,50 Cab. de France ; Mion. II. p. 444, n. 180.
 9,46 Leake, Suppl. p. 58.
 9,42 Coll. de Luynes.
 9,30 Cab. de France. Mion. II. p. 179. Pellerin,
 Rec. I, Pl. XVIII. Rois Grecs p. 64, Pl. 28, 6.
 9,26 Anc. Coll. Wigan.
 — Cat. Allier p. 69.
 — Cab. de Munich.
 8,37 limée au bord. Sibilian, l. c. p. 308, 1.
44. \mathcal{A} 2. 2,46 Cat. P. Exereunètes n. 174.
 2,45 Sibilian, l. c. p. 309, 4.
 2,39 Coll. Imhoof-Blumer.
 2,36 Cat. Whittall 1858 n. 337.
 2,34 Haym, Tesoro Britann. p. 133.
 2,33 Anc. Coll. Wigan.
 2,31 Ma coll. Cat. Werlhof n. 257.
 2,30 Brit. Mus.
 2,28 Mus. de Berlin. Prokesch Inedita 1854 p. 49.
 2,05 Cab. de France.
45. *Tête de bélier entre les pieds d'Hercule.* \mathcal{A} 5.
 9,81 Coll. Imhoof-Blumer.
 9,46 Cat. Northwick, n. 925.
 9,25 Cat. Thomas, n. 1739.
46. Même tête de Dionysos, à droite, le thyrsé sur l'épaule.
Rev.—Même revers, mais $\Delta\text{IONY}\xi\text{IOY TIMO}\theta\text{EOY}$.
 \mathcal{A} 5.
 7,35 fourré. Coll. Imhoof-Blumer.

VII.

Dionysios, né 361.

338—306.

47. Même tête, a gauche.
Rev.— $\Delta\text{IONY}\xi\text{IOY}$. Même type. \mathcal{A} 5½.
 9,81 Cat. Whittall, 1858, n. 338.
 9,72 Cat. Bompois, n. 1341. Bompois, Satyros, Pl. n. 6.

- 9,72 Cat. Jackson, 1872, n. 58.
 9,69 Cat. Huber, n. 494.
 9,65 Brit. Mus. Head, Guide p. 59, 25, T. 29, 25.
 9,45 Mus. de Berlin. K. Mzk. 1877, n. 208.
 9,40 Col. Imhoof-Blumer. \mathcal{R} 6.
 9,30 Ma coll.
 8,85 Cab. de France. Mion. II, n. 181; Rois Grecs,
 p. 64, Pl. 28, 7; Bompois, Satyros, p. 12.
 — Cat. Allier, p. 69.
48. \mathcal{R} $3\frac{1}{2}$. 4,79 Coll. Waddington. Brandis, p. 438.
 4,67 Coll. Imhoof-Blumer.
 \mathcal{R} 3. 4,66 Cat. Northwick, n. 925, Sestini, Descr. Num.
 Vet. p. 257, Ainslie.
 4,60 Brit. Mus.
 4,57 Cat. P. Exereunètes, n. 175.
 4,55; 4,44 Sibilian, l. c. p. 308, 3, 2.
 4,54 Leake, Suppl. p. 58.
 4,22 Cat. Bompois, n. 1342, Bompois, Satyros, Pl. n. 7.
49. *Tête de bélier entre les pieds d'Hercule.* La lég. à dr.
 9,69 Cab. de Munich.
 9,61 Mus. de Berlin. Prokesch, Inedita, 1854, p. 49.
50. Tête imberbe d'Hercule, à gauche.
Rev—(Δ)ΙΟΝΥΞΙΟΥ. Arc dans son étui. \mathcal{A} $2\frac{1}{2}$.
 — Sibilian, l. c. p. 309, 5.
 — Mus. de Vienne.
51. Même tête, sans peau de lion, à droite.
Rev.—ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΑΝ. Arc sur une table. Dans le
 champ ΔΙ. \mathcal{A} $3\frac{1}{4}$.
 — Cat. P. Exereunètes, n. 168.

VIII.

*Cléarchos et Oxathrès, sous la tutelle de leur mère Amastris,
 veuve de Dionysios, et sous celle d'Antigone.*

305—302.

52. Même tête de Dionysos des n. 47—49 et du même style.
Rev.—ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΑΝ. Hercule debout de face, vêtu

de la dépouille du lion et appuyant l'aisselle droite sur la massue posée sur un rocher, couronné par la Victoire volant à gauche. Dans le champ à dr. **HP**. \mathcal{R} 5½.

9,65 Mus. de Naples, Cat. n. 7773.

— Mion. S. V, p. 54, n. 270. Sestini, Lett. N. C. VII, p. 49, 12, Milan.

53. Autre, la Victoire debout sur une colonne. \mathcal{R} 5½.

9,49 Ufficie à Florence. Eckhel, Num. Vet. An. p. 37, T. III, 14. Mion. S. V, p. 53, n. 269 ; p. 54, n. 272, Sestini, l. c. p. 49, 11.

302—289, Diodore XX 77.

Lysimaque, tuteur.

54. Tête imberbe d'Hercule, dans la dépouille du lion, à droite, pareille à celle des monnaies de Cassandre, 306—296.

Rev.—**HPAKΛEΩTAN**. Dionysos assis, à gauche, sur un siège, tenant de la main dr. étendue la canthare, de la g. le thyrses. Monogramme sous le canthare. \mathcal{R} 6.

9,72 Cat. Northwick, n. 922.

Monogramme sous le siège.

— Mus. de Naples, n. 7772.

55. \mathcal{E} sous le siège. Imhoof, Num. Zeitschr. X, 1878, p. 103, n. 4.

9,80 Cab. de Modène.

9,56 Cat. Northwick, n. 921.

56. \mathcal{A} sous le siège. Imhoof, n. 2.

9,63 Mus. de Vienne. Mion. S. V, p. 53, n. 263. Sestini, l. c. p. 48, 10.

9,60 Hunter, p. 149, 1, T. 29, 6. Mion. S. III, p. 460, n. 41.


9,35 Brit. Mus. Cat. Thomas, n. 1736.

— Cab. de France. Mion. S. V, p. 54, n. 271. Sestini, l. c. p. 47, 8.

57. \mathcal{E} sous le siège. Imhoof, n. 5.

9,39 Mus. de Berlin. Prokesch.

— Mus. de St. Pétersbourg.

58.  sous le siège. Imhoof, n. 3.
8,90 troué. Cab. de Munich. Mion. S. V, p. 53, n. 262,
Sestini, l. c. p. 49, 9.
59. Κλέαρχος sous le siège. \mathcal{A} 6.
9,55 Cab. de France. Bompois, Kléarchos, p. 16, 8,
Pl. n. 5.
60. \mathcal{K} (ΚΛΕαρχος) sous le siège. Imhoof, n. 6. \mathcal{A} 6.
8,82 usé. Brit. Mus. Bompois, l.c. p. 17, 9, Pl. n. 7.
61. Même tête d'Hercule, mais de style plus récent, semblable
à celle des tétradrachmes de Démétrius le Poliorcète
(coll. Imhoof), de Seleucus II, cl. II de Müller, &c.
- Rev.*—ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩ_{ταν}. Même type. Un rameau de lierre
s'enroule autour du thyrses. \mathcal{A} 9/8.
- 17,81 Dans le commerce.
- 16,48 Brit. Mus. Head Guide, p. 59, Pl. 29, 26. Gard-
ner Types, Pl. XII, 4. Bompois, Kléarchos, p. 19,
Pl. n. 6. Imhoof, l.c. n. 1, T. I, 12. \mathcal{A} 7.
- 16,46 Cat. Ivanoff, n. 199. \mathcal{A} 6½.

IX.

Lysimaque-Arsinoé.

288—281.

62. Tétradrachmes aux types de Lysimaque, Müller, p. 70—72,
n. 365—375. Le monogramme, composé des lettres
HPA, sur les n. 369 et 372, désigne probablement
Héraclide qui gouverna Héraclée au nom d'Arsinoé.
Sur le n. 375 le nom entier **ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΗΣ** semble
contenu dans le monogramme.

X.

Démocratie sous Antiochus I.

281—261.

63. Des tétradrachmes d'Alexandre ont peut-être été frappés
alors à Héraclée. Du moins Sibilian, l.c. p. 293 en

cite un, avec **HP** devant le Zeus assis et **AK** sous le trône, trouvé dans les environs de la ville. Comparez Müller, Alexandre, n. 219—221 de la classe IV, au même monogramme.

64. Tétradrachme aux types d'Alexandre. Derrière et dessous Zeus, **ANTIOXOY ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ**, devant **HP**. Le revers est de la Cl. IV, mais la tête d'Hercule est copiée après celle de la Cl. I, qui a été frappée en Europe.

AR 7. 17,05 Ma coll., Cat. Subhi Pacha, n. 308.

Si ce tétradrachme n'a pas été frappé en Europe, lors qu'Antiochus fit valoir les prétensions au trône de la Macédoine, mentionnées par M. P. Gardner, Num. Chron. N. S. XVIII 1878 p. 91, il doit avoir été émis par une ville d'Asie, assez proche de l'Europe et en relations constantes avec la Macédoine. C'est pourquoi je risque l'attribution à Héraclée du Pont, quoique je n'ignore pas qu'Antiochus n'en fut jamais le maître. Mais comme il fut parfois à bons termes avec elle, *φιλίαν συντίθεται* Memnon c. 15, il se peut bien qu'Héraclée ait jugé opportun de placer le nom du souverain de l'Asie sur une émission de tétradrachmes d'Alexandre, faite pour les besoins du commerce ou de la guerre.

Quand le même monogramme **HP** se lit entre autres monogr. sur les monnaies d'Antiochus à ses propres types, Brit. Mus. Cat. Seleucid. p. 8, 3-6, il désigne un officier monétaire.


Après 261.

65. Tête imberbe d'Hercule, vu de trois-quarts, dans la dépouille du lion.

Rev.—Victoire agenouillée, à gauche, sur la massue d'Hercule, traçant de la main dr. dans le champ le nom d'**ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΑ**. AR 5.

6,37 Cab. de Munich. Streber, Num. Mus. Bavar. p. 188, T. III, 1. Mion. S. V, p. 52 n. 26. Sestini, Lett.

N. C. VII, p. 48, 7, T. I, 16. Imhoof, Z. f. N. VII, p. 23, 4. O. Aufleger, Verzeichn. T. VI, 12.
— Mion. S. V, p. 52 n. 260. Sestini, l.c. p. 48, 6.

66  sous la massue. \mathcal{R} 4½.

6,70 troué. Mus. de Vienne. Imhoof, l.c. n. 5, Pl. I, 13.

J'ignore à quelle victoire le type de ces drachmes fait allusion. Si c'est celle que la flotte d'Héraclée aida Ptolémée Ceraunus à remporter sur Antigone en 281, Droysen l. c. II 2, p. 332, il faudrait placer les n. 65, 66 avant le n. 63.

AMASTRIS.

Fondée en 300 par Amastris, mariée en 302 à Lysimaque.

302.

1. Tête de l'Amazone Amastris, avec les traits de la reine Amastris, portant la mitre phrygienne laurée, à droite. Derrière, arc d'Amazone dans son étui.

Rev.—**ΑΜΑΣΤΡΙΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ** Amastris assise sur un siège, à gauche, portant sur la main dr. un petit Eros qui tend les bras vers elle. Sur le dossier du trône une tête d'Hélios de face. \mathcal{R} 4½.

9,33 limée au bord. Ma coll. Imhoof, Monn. Grecq. p. 228, 9.

2. Même tête, à droite.

Rev.—Même légende. Arc dans son étui. \mathcal{A} 4.

— Cab. de Munich. Mion. II p. 445, n. 183
Cousinery. Sestini, Descr. Num. Vet. p. 257.

3. Comme le n. 1, mais sans l'arc. La tête d'Hélios est placée plus haut, dans le champ. \mathcal{R} 4½.

9,57 Mus. de Berlin. K. Mzk. 1877, n. 207.

300.

4. Même tête, à droite.

Même revers, mais Amastris porte une Victoire.

- 9,40 Cab. de France. Mion. II p. 445, n. 182. Rois Grecs p. 5, Pl. 5, 11.
 — Mus. de Vienne. Rois Grecs, p. 5, Pl. 5, 10.
 Sestini, Mus. Hederv. II Add. T. 16, 3.

299—281.

5. Tête de l'Amazone Amastris, coiffée de même, à droite.
 Le profil différent. Grènetis.

Rev.—**ΑΜΑΣΤΡΙΩΝ** La ville Amastris assise, à gauche, portant le calathos et voilée, tenant de la main dr. une Victoire qui lui offre une couronne et de la g. un sceptre. Devant elle fleur. \mathcal{A} 5½.

- 9,19 Brit. Mus. Head, Guide p. 59, Pl. 29, 23, Gardner, Types, Pl. XIII, 1, 11.

6. *Etoile* sur la mitre laurée, au dessus de la couronne ; \mathcal{A}
 sous le siège. \mathcal{A} 5.

9,60 ; 9,39 Borrell, Num. Chron. V, p. 187.

9,40 Coll. de Luynes.

9,35 Mus. de Berlin.

9,33 Cat. P. Exereunètes, n. 160.

7. *Etoile* au-dessous de la couronne ; sans monogr. \mathcal{A} 6, 5.

\mathcal{A} 6. 9,70 Brit. Mus.

9,55 Cat. Bompois, n. 1324, Pl. IV. Grènetis au droit.

9,50 Cab. de France.

9,39 Cat. Ivanoff, n. 195.

9,31 Cab. de France. Mion. S. IV, p. 552, n. 8. Cat. Allier, p. 66, Pl. X, 12. Grènetis au dr.

9,30 Brit. Mus.

\mathcal{A} 5. 9,13 Cat. Northwick, n. 904.

9,12 Ma coll. Wigan.

9,00 Mus. de Vienne.

280.

8. Du même coin au droit que l'exemplaire précédent de 9 gr.
 \mathcal{A} 5½.

8,26 Coll. Imhoof-Blumer. Monn. Grecq. p. 227, 5, Pl. E, 16. Rois Grecs, p. 7, Pl. V, 12, Dupré.

J. P. Six.

RECAPITULATION.

Héraclée.

I. <i>Démocratie ?</i>	A	5e siècle.	2,62					
II. "	R	415—394 env.	2,80	1,94	0,91	—	0,39	
III. "		394 env.—364	2,25	1,68	1,14	—		
IV. <i>Cléarque</i>		364—353	—	1,68	1,08	0,60		
V. <i>Satyros</i>		353—347	—	1,86				
VI. <i>Timothée et Dionysios</i>		347—338	11,83	5,45	3,90			
VII. <i>Dionysios</i>		338—306	9,81	—	—	2,46		
VIII. <i>Cléarque et Orathrès</i>		305—289	9,81	4,79				
			9,65					
			9,80					
			17,81					
IX. <i>Lysimaque, Arsinoé</i>		288—281	—					
X. <i>Démocratie</i>		281—261	17,05?					
"		261 env.						
			6,70					

Amastris.

<i>Amastris reine</i>	.	302—300	9,57					
<i>Amastris ville</i>	.	299—281	9,70					
"	.	280 env.	8,26					

III.

THE COINS OF THE AXUMITE DYNASTY.

(POSTSCRIPT.)

At page 217, vol. iv., I stated that I was unable to explain the meaning of the designation **BICIAAHH**, which occurs on the unique aureus of Aizana. Since the paper was in type, it has occurred to me that the second word is the moneyer's phonetic rendering of the word *Αῖη*, which is stated by Photius, in his account of the embassy of Nonnosus to the Court of the Nagâsî, to have been the name of a tract of country lying between Adulis and Axum (Phot. cod. 3 p. 2 b. 38 Bekk) and abounding with elephants, of which the envoy saw at least a thousand. From personal experience I can testify that this country, which is now called generally Samhar, has not lost this attribute. We have thus three monarchs who derive their surnames from territorial districts lying between Axum and the sea, Beësè Bâzên, or the Lord of Bâzê, *i.e.* Massowah; Beësè Awê, or the Lord of Awê, *i.e.* Samhar; and Beësè Halên, or the Lord of Halai, which is situated at the top of the Tigré Ghâts. As no Greek or Geëz remains are found beyond Axum, I believe, it is not probable that the power of these kings extended far into the interior, and the search for the places whence they derived their territorial surnames might therefore be confined within a moderately restricted area.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

IV.

NUMMI PELLICULATI.

J. C. OLEARIUS, in his "Isagoge ad Numophylacium Bracteatorum,"¹ mentions spurious coins termed "sub-æрати," or "subferratiles," which "foris tenui bractea sive laminâ argenteâ obducti, et à nonnullis pelliculati seu bracteati dicuntur;" which were made by the Romans and also in his own time, but declines to treat of them because they were not bracteates of pure silver.

I am reminded by Olearius that, at a meeting of the Royal Irish Academy, November 8th, 1852, I read an account of a small hoard of coins, ten of which now seem to be Nummi Pelliculati, and on account of their rarity are of sufficient interest to warrant me in reprinting only a brief description of them from my communication published in the *Proceedings* of the Royal Irish Academy.²

In the month of April, 1852, a few coins were found near Pettigoe, in the County of Fermanagh. Mr. Barton, on whose property the coins were discovered, placed them in my hands, and subsequently presented them to the Academy.

There are fourteen coins, three groats of David II., A.D. 1329—1371, and nine groats with two half-groats of his

¹ 4to. Jenæ, M.DC. XCIV, p. 9.

² 8vo. 1852, pp. 324—330.

immediate successor Robert II., A.D. 1371—1390. The place of mintage of all the groats is Edinburgh, and of the half-groats Perth.

Two of David's groats and the two half-groats are genuine silver coins, ten of the groats are forgeries, and are fabricated with peculiar skill and ingenuity, on which account I desire to direct attention to them as examples of Nummi Pelliculati, previously unknown in the history of the coinage of Great Britain and Ireland.

Each of the false groats consists of a central disc of copper, thin at the edge, but thicker in the centre, like a double convex lens, and of somewhat less diameter than the thin silver plates which are soldered to it on each side.

The reason for the thickness of the copper in its centre was to increase the weight, but it was made thin at the margin, and of less diameter than the silver plates, to allow them to be soldered together so as to conceal the copper, and not to make the edge of the coin thicker than a genuine groat. The blank thus skilfully constructed was impressed by dies, bearing a very close resemblance to genuine coins, but the letters are not so well defined; a defect probably owing to the want of solidity arising from the different plates of metal not being perfectly soldered together.

Of the ten spurious coins five are from different dies, which proves that forgery was practised to a great extent; and the spuriousness of the coin in the present condition is evident from the separation of the discs of silver at the margin, owing to decomposition of the solder. The deficiency in weight distinguishes them from the regal coins, as appears in the following list:—

David,	1	groat,	Edinburgh,	47	grains.	Genuine.
"	2	"	"	57	"	"
"	3	"	"	35	"	False. D in the quarter of the reverse, which corresponds with the letters VILL.
Robert,	4	groat,	Edinburgh,	31½	grains.	False ✱ behind the crown.
"	5	"	"	31	"	" ✱ "
"	6	"	"	34	"	" B "
"	7	"	"	37½	"	" B "
"	8	"	"	33½	"	"
"	9	"	"	37½	"	"
"	10	"	"	47½	"	"
"	11	"	"	32½	"	"
"	12	"	"	48	"	"
"	13	Half-groat,	Perth	30	"	Genuine.
"	14	"	"	25	"	" B behind the crown.

For further particulars of the plated coins of antiquity I am indebted to the Editor for reference to the *Essai sur les Médailles plaquées des Anciens*, by L. de Waxell (London, 1809). Even in the coinage of the ancient Gauls and Britons plated coins occur, and they are not unknown among those of Merovingian date.

AQUILLA SMITH, M.D.

V.

RENAISSANCE MEDALS IN RELATION TO ANTIQUE GEMS AND COINS.

THE portrait medals of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries being so completely the offspring of the Renaissance, it may be interesting to examine some of the ways in which they were specially affected by the study of the antique. I propose, therefore, within the narrow limits of this paper, to consider their relation to antique coins, and more particularly to the *camei* and *intagli* of ancient Greece and Rome, in the hope that others more conversant with these rare objects may be able to trace more fully their influence on the *cinque cento* medallists.

The earliest Italian cast medals, as is well known, belong to the middle of the fifteenth century, Pisano's first dated work being of the year 1444; but at this period the art of producing gems after the fashion of the antique had not taken root in Italy. We are told, however, that Pope Paul II., the Venetian (1464—1471), for whom so many medals were executed, had amassed from Greece and Asia a quantity of gems, chosen with taste and skilful appreciation of their extraordinary beauty. Even before this, in 1445, we hear of another Venetian, not an ecclesiastic, but an admiral, Bertuccio Delfin, as the possessor of a collection of coins and gems, which included the famous

amethyst, the Pallas of Eutyches. But to come nearer to the point, Vasari states that Donatello (who died in 1466, and may or may not have been a medallist) had recourse to antique gems for the subject of the eight bas-reliefs with which he decorated the *cortile* of the Palazzo Ricardi for the elder Cosmo de' Medici (d. 1464). These represent 1, The Rape of the Palladium; 2, Hercules vanquished by Cupid; 3, Hercules in the Garden of the Hesperides; 4, An Oracle; 5, The Triumph of Cupid; 6, Ariadne amidst Satyrs and Bacchants; 7, A Centaur; 8, A Slave kneeling before his Conqueror.

It should be remembered that, although during the Middle Ages the art of gem engraving had completely perished, yet a great quantity of Greek, Etruscan, and Roman *intagli* had been preserved, mounted in plate and jewellery, though more for the sake of their talismanic than their artistic virtues. There was, therefore, a supply ready for the learned collector, who was able to appreciate them in their latter capacity, and the clever artist-goldsmiths of the north of Italy quickly lent their hands to the resuscitated art with complete success. It is to be noted, however, that in respect of gems, no less than other antique objects, the Italians were far from being servile copyists, and that they rather consulted ancient art for inspiration and choice of subjects, giving full play to their own exuberant and original imagination. "By the end of the fifteenth century," says Mr. King,¹ "we find Camillo Leonardo (writing in 1502) praising four gem-engravers—Anichini of Ferrara, Gio. Maria of Mantua, Tagliacarne of Genoa, and Leonardo of Milan—as equal to any of the ancients in their profession; and further-

¹ *Antique Gems*, p. 168.

more stating that their works were diffused throughout all Italy—a sufficient proof of the previous length of time over which their labours had extended.”

The climax was reached under Lorenzo de’ Medici and his son Piero, who did all in their power to cultivate the art, by purchasing the most choice and costly specimens, and attracting to Florence the most skilled engravers. From these masters, a young man, afterwards named from his occupation Giovanni delle Corniole, who will be mentioned hereafter, learnt the art of engraving in *intaglio* through Lorenzo’s instrumentality.

As might be expected, the medals of Pisano and his contemporaries or immediate successors do not offer much in illustration of the subject, though many of the works of Giovanni Boldu, Guidizani, and others, are full of the spirit of the antique. Dr. Friedlaender, the late eminent *savant* of Berlin, says that among the medals of Pisano, the reverses of those of King Alphonso of Naples are the best in design, and were nearer the freedom and grandeur of the antique than any works of art with which he is acquainted. Part of this merit, he thinks, may be attributed to the king himself, whose love for the history and monuments of classical antiquity may have led to the choice of Greek coins as suggestive models. Alphonso’s contemporary, Antonio of Palermo, says, “*Numismata illustrium imperatorum sed Cæsaris ante alios per universam Italiam summo studio conquisita, in eburnea arcula a rege pœne dixerim religiosissime asservabantur, quibus, quoniam alia eorum simulacra jam vetustate collapsa non exstarent mirum in modum sese delectari et quodammodo inflammari ad virtutem et gloriam inquebat.*” The large and bold medallions of this time were cast from models in soft material, and it is not till we come to the medallists, who

were at the same time die-sinkers, that the influence of ancient gems (and of course the cognate coins) began to be felt. Such an one probably was Pollaiuolo, to whom five medals are attributed by M. Armand, though none of them are signed with his name; but he is known to have engraved the dies for the papal coinage with much success.

In his small medal of Lorenzo de' Medici, he has copied on the reverse a medal of Trajan, the subject being an armed warrior, with a palm in one hand and a spear in the other, in the midst of three comrades, half-reclining on the ground. This, at any rate, is an interesting combination—a portrait-medal of the “magnificent” patron of the Fine Arts, the enthusiastic collector of antiques, executed by the versatile artist Pollaiuolo, the reverse of which is borrowed from a Roman medal. This alone would go far to establish a fashion to be freely followed by the now numerous exponents of the medallist's art.

But if a coin or *intaglio* could furnish the reverse of a medal, much more must *camei* have been the models of the obverse, seeing that the *cinque cento* period is still more famous for its gems in relief, both in quantity and quality, and that a medal might be merely a reproduction in metal of the *cameo* itself. The numerous and beautiful *plaquettes* of this period afford evidence that both *camei* and *intagli* were, in fact, so reproduced for purposes of decoration or personal ornament. This, of course, was still more likely to happen in cases where the medallist was himself an engraver of gems. Such, for instance, were—

Valerio Vicentino,
Giov. Bernardi da Castel
Bolognese,
Domenico di Polo,
Caraglio,
Alessandro Cesati (Il Greco),

Cesare da Bagno,
Giov. Paolo Poggini,
Jacopo da Trezzo,
Giov. Antonio Rossi,
Annibale Fontana.

Of these only three are mentioned by M. Armand as having been engravers of dies, viz., Valerio Vicentino, Domenico di Polo, and Alessandro Cesati. But many other medallists were die-sinkers, and some, at least, may very probably also have executed gems. Among these we find the following names :—

Antonio del Pollaiuolo,
 Francesco Francia,
 Ambrogio Foppa (Caradosso),
 Vittore Camelio,
 Benvenuto Cellini,

Andrea Spinelli,
 Leone Leoni,
 Pastorino,
 Pietro Paolo Galeotti
 (Romano),
 Domenico Poggini.

Valerio Vicentino, M. Armand informs us, mentions in his will that he engraved no less than 150 dies, which may be taken to represent 75 medals or coins. An early catalogue gives a description of 50 of these, which are all in the style of the antique, representing Greek and Roman personages. The subjects of the reverses of his own portrait medals, supposed to have been done by himself, are, (1) A Warrior (nude) in a Quadriga ; (2) The Head of Arethusa, copied from a Syracusan medal ; and (3) An Inscription within a classical wreath.

Giovanni delle Corniole executed the magnificent head of Savonarola in *intaglio*, which formerly belonged to the Medici collection, and now adorns the Cabinet of Florence. This work so closely resembles the medal of the great Friar, as to gain for its author a place among the "*Médailleurs Italiens*" of M. Armand, who suggests that the medal (of much larger dimensions) may have served for the model of the famous *intaglio*. He is also credited with the numerous *plaquettes* bearing the signature IO. F. F. (Giovanni Florentinus Fecit), which have much affinity with the reverses of medals.

Francia and Caradosso evidently studied ancient coins as models for their admirable works, and at this time portraits of princes were beginning to be generally impressed on coins, whence the name of "Testoons" was applied to the larger pieces. The medals of Giov. Bernardi were chiefly made for Clement VII., and the subjects of the reverses are all religious; but his engravings on crystal and stone represent such subjects as the Battle of the Amazons, the Rape of the Sabines, the Caledonian Boar Hunt, and other scenes drawn from ancient mythology.

Vasari says that Domenico di Polo executed some fine medals for Alessandro de' Medici, but unfortunately they are not now known. M. Milanesi mentions an *intaglio* in emerald, engraved by this artist in 1532, representing Hercules, which was used as a seal by the Duke, and also by his successor Cosmo. Of the latter we have several medals by Domenico, the reverses exhibiting such classical subjects as Hercules and Antæus, a Capricorn, Fides, &c.

Alessandro Cesati, a native of Cyprus (whence his name of Grechetto), was first employed by Cardinal Alessandro Farnese, for whom he executed a well-known medal. The one that he made for Paul III. and several others attributed to him from similarity of style, bear Greek legends, and are strongly imbued with the spirit of ancient art, revealing the hand of an engraver of gems. He was engaged at the mint at Rome, and afterwards at Parma.

G. M. Pomedello, of Verona, is another medallist who seems to have sought among antique gems subjects for his works. For instance, there is a strong similarity between the reverse of his medal of Charles V., and a gem figured in Mr. King's work already referred to (No. 51), in which a warrior is represented as tracing the announcement of

victory, VICI, on his enemy's shield. Again, the reverse of his medal of Giov. Emo seems to have been suggested by the fine *intaglio* of Alexander taming Bucephalus (*Antique Gems*, No. 56). On the same medal we find Minerva with palm and olive-branch, and on others Neptune on a dolphin, Fortune, the Phœnix, and on the reverse of the artist's own portrait, Hercules with club and bow.

Instances might be much further multiplied; but comparisons may so easily be made by the student and collector, that it is unnecessary here to quote further examples. It is remarkable to notice how completely destitute the German medals of the best epoch are of any such influence. Great as their merits are for extraordinary fineness of execution and realistic portraiture, their reverses are nearly always armorial, and it is impossible not to miss the charm which the Italian medals possess from their immediate contact with the most refined works of antiquity.

ADDENDUM.—M. Aloïss Heiss, in the last number of his *Médailleurs de la Renaissance*, points out that in all the signed medals by Niccoló Fiorentino, the reverses are copied, though not servilely, from antique coins and gems. He also mentions that the famous Cameo of Diomed and the Palladium was imitated, not only by him on his medal of M. A. De Le Lecia, but also by Donatello in a bas-relief of large medallion size executed for the palace of Cosmo de' Medici.

T. W. GREENE.

MISCELLANEA.

ANGELS OF HENRY VI.—In Mr. Kenyon's book on the "Gold Coins of England" are described six varieties of the angel coined by Henry VI. in London, during the very brief period of his restoration. In his general description of this coin, which Henry VI. caused to be issued in imitation of those struck by Edward IV. during his previous usurpation of the throne, Mr. Kenyon refers to the cross surmounting the topcastle on the reverse as being a cross-crosslet, and this is, no doubt, generally the case. In my own collection I have four varieties of the London angel, all of which, strangely enough, differ in their legends from those described by our author, so that there may be said to be ten, and perhaps a much larger number of varieties issued within the very limited period mentioned. I now describe these in detail, premising that the one firstly described, and which was formerly in the Leckenby Collection, has a plain cross surmounting the topcastle. This is, probably, a very rare type.

1. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{NRIC}'$ DI $\text{GR}\pi'$ $\text{R}\epsilon\text{X}$ $\pi\text{NGL}'$ Z $\text{FR}\pi\text{N}\alpha'$
A trefoil before $\eta\epsilon\text{NRIC}'$ and after $\text{GR}\pi$ $\text{R}\epsilon\text{X}$ $\pi\text{NGL}'$ and Z .

Rev.—MM pierced cross. $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R}$ αRVSE $\text{TV}\pi$ $\text{S}\pi\text{LV}\pi$ NOS XPC $\text{R}\epsilon\text{D}\epsilon'\text{T}'$. Two trefoils after XPC and one after NOS .

2. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{NRIC}'$ DI $\text{GR}\pi'$ $\text{R}\epsilon\text{X}$ $\pi\text{NGL}'$ Z $\text{FR}\pi\text{N}\alpha'$.
A trefoil at the commencement of the legend and after every word except $\eta\epsilon\text{NRIC}$ and DI .

Rev.—MM pierced cross. $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R}$ $\alpha\text{RVSE}'$ $\text{TV}\pi'$ $\text{S}\pi\text{LV}\pi$ NOS XPC' $\text{R}\epsilon\text{D}\epsilon'\text{TOR}$. A trefoil after $\alpha\text{RVSE}'$ $\text{TV}\pi'$ $\text{S}\pi\text{LV}\pi$ and NOS .

3. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{NRICVS}$ DI $\text{GR}\pi'$ $\text{R}\epsilon\text{X}$ $\pi\text{NGL}'$ Z $\text{FR}\pi\text{NCIA}$.
A trefoil before and after $\eta\epsilon\text{NRICVS}$ and after every other word.

Rev.—MM pierced cross (to the left of the topcastle). $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R}$ $\alpha\text{RVSE}'$ $\text{TV}\pi'$ $\text{S}\pi\text{LV}\pi$ NOS XPC' $\text{R}\epsilon\text{D}\epsilon'\text{TOR}$.
A trefoil after $\alpha\text{RVSE}'$ $\text{TV}\pi'$ $\text{S}\pi\text{LV}\pi$ and NOS .

4. *Obv.*— $\eta\epsilon\text{NRICVS}$ DI $\text{GR}\pi'$ $\text{R}\epsilon\text{X}$ $\pi\text{NGL}'$ Z $\text{FR}\pi\text{NCIA}$.
A trefoil after every word except DI .

Rev.—MM pierced cross (to the right of the topcastle, as usual). $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R}$ $\alpha\text{RVSE}'$ $\text{TV}\pi'$ $\text{S}\pi\text{LV}\pi$ NOS XPC' $\text{R}\epsilon\text{D}\epsilon'\text{T}'$. No trefoils. A pellet after every word except $\text{P}\epsilon\text{R}$ and before the T in $\text{R}\epsilon\text{D}\epsilon'\text{T}'$.

In the two last-mentioned pieces the work is much finer, and the tail of the dragon curls up and terminates to the right of the wing of St. Michael. In the two former pieces it takes an outward direction and is cut short by the inner circle to the left of the wing.

H. MONTAGU.

BEATI PACIFICI.—In his all but unpublished treatise on the copper and billon coinage of the British Empire, printed in 1864, the late Rev. Henry Christmas described among the coins of Elizabeth, a piece of which he gives the following account:—

“A coin is preserved in the National Collection, which is attributed, though I know not on what grounds, to the reign of Elizabeth. It is about the size of the current halfpenny of the present year (1861).

“*Obv.*—BEATI PACIFICI. A crown, beneath it, a ton—the words of the legend are also divided by tons.

“*Rev.*—HOC OPVS DEI. The words divided by tons. A rose-tree, bearing a rose. The rose is divided into two halves, the left half exhibiting the leaves of the flower, plain—the right marked with the heraldic colouring.

“This coin presents a numismatic puzzle.”

I have in my collection a specimen of this piece in much finer condition than that in the British Museum, and I am enabled to correct not only the above description as given by Mr. Christmas, but also its attribution to the reign of Elizabeth. It is clearly of the jetton type, and it is equally clear that it was struck in the reign of James I. The rose-tree is only half a sprig of rose, the other half is that of the thistle. This is apparent both by the flower and the leaf, and the emblem is one which could not have occurred before the reign of James I. In addition to this the following passage from Speed's “*Historie of Great Britain*,” &c., 2nd edition, 1623, p. 11, and which I reproduce in its original spelling, explains the motto:—

“The name of England continued for the space of seuen hundren eighty and three yeeres, unto the comming in of our Soueraigne Lord King Iames, in anno 1602, who by the *hand of God* hath vnited all these Diademes into one Imperiall Crowne, and reduced the many kingdomes into one Iland, under the gouernment of one monarch; and after the manifold conquests, irruptions, and dissensions have settled an eternal amitie and extinguishing all differences of names, hath giuen the whol Iland the ancient name of Great Britaine, by his Edict dated at Westminster, quartring the royal Armes of his

seuerall Kingdoms in one royall Scutchion, and for his mott, as is most meet, BEATI PACIFICI."

It would almost appear as if the jetton had been struck to illustrate this passage, as the reference to the hand of God is well represented by the legend HOC OPVS DEI on the one side of the piece, and the motto BEATI PACIFICI appears on the other side. That this last-mentioned motto is applicable to the reign of James I. is further evidenced by its appearance on a medal of that monarch by Simon Passe, of which I produce a portion showing the king's head, bust, and mottoes, which evidently was cut out to form the mounting of a casket or snuff-box of that period.

H. MONTAGU.

NOTES ON FOUR COUNTERMARKED ENGLISH COINS.—1. A siege-piece of Kilkenny, struck between 1650—1654 (*broken*). Originally this piece was a base shilling of James I., reading MAG BRI, with the "harp" reverse. It has been countermarked on the obverse with a square-headed shield, on which is displayed "a castle," and beneath it the letter K.

2. A sixpence of Queen Elizabeth, 1564, countermarked with the arms of Zealand, which, in Gibbon's "*Blasonia Latina*," are thus described: "Party per fesse, the base is barry wavy of four, Arg. and Bl. The chief, Or, thereon a lyon naissant (alias, issuant), Gules. Which relates to the arms of Holland." These countermarked moneys of Elizabeth are mentioned in the "Silver Coins of England," p. 303, as having been so marked in the Low Countries, "to give currency there to the money taken over as subsidies by the Earl of Leicester." (Ruding, xv. 2, 4.) That was in 1585. Mr. Hawkins did not give any positive authority for his statement. In its absence I venture to suggest another occasion, earlier than the Earl of Leicester's expedition, when English money passed to the Netherlands, and was likely to have received the Government impress of the arms of the United Provinces. In 1577 the Queen lent the States the sum of £100,000. This money, taken up for use when made current in the Netherlands, would be quite as likely as the other to be so impressed. Perhaps some continental numismatist could enlighten us on this subject. The date on this coin, as on those figured in Ruding, would allow one case as much as the other.

3. Countermarked testoon of Edward VI. One of those

¹ *An Essay to a more correct Blason in Latine than hath formerly be used, &c.* By John Gibbon. Blue Mantle. London, 1682.

described in "Hawkins," p. 289 (new edition) as cried down in the reign of Elizabeth, and "ordered to pass for fourpence halfpenny, and to be countermarked with a 'portcullis' before the face of the King." The bad quality of the metal is so apparent, that, at the sum named above, it must have been rated higher than its value. This may easily have been, considering the "rough and ready" mode of assay which the Queen's proclamation allowed (October 9, 1560). "Because much trouble and disquiet had arisen from the difficulty of distinguishing the testoons of twopence farthing from those of fourpence halfpenny, . . . Her Majesty therefore ordered that within her city of London should be appointed, by order of the mayor, in sundry open places of the city, certain honest, faithful, and skilful persons to view and consider all manner of testoons that should be brought to them, and show which were, and ought to be of the value of fourpence halfpenny, and which of twopence farthing, and should speedily strike those of fourpence halfpenny with the mark of a portcullis before the face of the King and those of twopence farthing with a greyhound behind the head of the King, that the same might be better known," &c., &c. (Ruding, vol. i. p. 337.)

4. Penny of Stephen of the Nottingham mint, like Hawkins, 270. It reads, + SPEIN · ON · SNOT ·

I exhibit this coin by the kind permission of Mr. Young, of Gallowtree Gate, Leicester, in whose collection I found it recently. In the new edition of the "Silver Coins of England," a reference is made to a penny of Stephen, on "the obverse of which a large cross has been cut, reaching to the edge of the coin, and defacing the King's head," page 177. Further reference is made to the "Numismatic Chronicle," N.S., vol. ii. p. 189, in which the coin is described more at length, and an engraving of it shown. In that paper an opinion was hazarded that the cross thus cut into the die, so as to deface the King's image on each coin produced, and yet not so to injure it as to forbid its use, quickly converted Stephen's money into "pieces of necessity" for the Empress and her adherents. It was "a countermark" of a certain kind. The coin exhibited by Mr. Young is another example of this; it likewise is marked with a cross, which effaces Stephen as effectually as could have been wished for, but it differs in size from that upon the coin in my possession, inasmuch as the limbs of the cross do not extend up to the edge. The cross on this coin is a Latin cross, sufficiently large to effect the purpose which we conceive it was meant to have, and no more. For a more full inquiry into the question raised by these countermarked coins of Stephen, see a paper, Num. Chron., Third Series, vol. i. p. 42.

ASSHETON POWNALL.





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VI.

ZACYNTHUS.

ἄ τε Κρότωνα καλὰ πόλις ἄ τε Ζάκυνθος.—Theocr. *Id.* iv. 32.

THE island of Zacynthus has no great mythical or historical glories to boast of. It produced no remarkable writers or artists. Only once, in the time of Dion, do the people appear in the front rank of Greek history. Thus the reasons which make it desirable to write a monograph on the coins of Zacynthus are decidedly numismatic rather than historical or artistic. Chief among them is the important fact that among the coins of the island are several to which a date may be accurately assigned. Thus the whole series falls without difficulty into an orderly sequence; and hence we gain some important light to help us in the arrangement of the contemporary coinages of Peloponnesus, a matter of considerable difficulty and perplexity. To this general reason one of a more personal kind may be added. The collection of Mr. Woodhouse, now added to the British Museum, was formed in the neighbourhood of Zante, and is extremely rich in coins of all the Ionian Islands, so that the coin-cabinet of the British Museum allows a very complete survey of the ground covered in this paper. It has only been necessary to supplement the British Museum collection by casts of a few rare specimens in the Leake collection and those of Paris, Venice, and other great museums, which casts

I owe in many cases to the kindness of my friend Dr. Imhoof-Elumer. Mr. A. Postolacca's catalogue of the coins of the Ionian Islands in the Library of Athens has also been of great use.

The three islands grouped together at the mouth of the Corinthian Gulf, Zacynthus, Cephalenia, and Ithaca, had common traditions, and their history is often a common one. Homer speaks of them all as part of the dominions of Odysseus; the Homeric epithet for Zacynthus, *ὠλήεσσα*, is very appropriate. All the islands seem to have been originally inhabited by Taphians or kindred tribes, but to have fallen in prehistoric times under the dominion of Achaeans. Amphitryon is said to have conquered Cephalenia. The Achaean colony which occupied Zacynthus is said to have been led by one Zacynthus, son of Dardanus,¹ a native of the town of Psophis, in Arcadia, and as a memorial the island took his name in exchange for that of Hyria, which it had formerly borne, and the name of Psophis was given to the citadel of the town which he founded.

In the eighth century B.C. the Achaeans were a great colonising race, founding great cities like Sybaris and Croton, in the extreme south of Italy. But we do not hear of their colonising westwards at an earlier time. It is therefore likely that the tradition which maintained that Saguntum in Spain was a Zacynthian colony² may have arisen from a mere similarity of name, though the people of Saguntum possessed a temple of Artemis, which

¹ Paus. viii. 24. 3. Thucydides also states (ii. 66) that Zacynthus was an Achaean colony.

² Strabo iii. 159. Pliny (xvi. 40. 79) quotes Bocchus to the effect that the date of the colony was 200 years before the Trojan war.

they supposed to be a standing memorial of Zacynthian colonisation. We find in Herodotus a trace of another Zacynthian colonisation which belongs to historical times. When the Samians³ landed in Crete in the time of Polykrates and occupied Cydonia they expelled from it some Zacynthian colonists. This mention is sufficient proof that the people of Zacynthus took their share in the great work of colonisation, though we hear of no cities which were founded by them. In all probability they aided the kindred Achaeans of Peloponnesus in the foundation of their Italian colonies.

The coins of Damastium and other cities of the Illyrio-Epirote region bear types identical with those of Zacynthus; and on this ground we may well suppose that Zacynthians were the founders of the Greek colonies in the neighbourhood of the Illyrian silver mines. For this supposition we have no evidence but numismatic, as ancient writers are almost entirely silent in regard to Damastium⁴ and the other cities, but there is no evidence on the other side; the supposition must therefore be regarded as reasonable.

The Saguntine tradition may be cited as a proof that Artemis was regarded as one of the chief deities of the island; and her effigy does occur on coins. But the great majority of the numismatic types bears evidence to the worship of Apollo, more particularly the Delphic Apollo, whose symbol, the tripod, is as strongly characteristic of the coins of Zacynthus as it is of the coins of the great Achaean colony of Croton, in Bruttii. In regard to Croton, it has been frequently remarked that the choice of

³ Hdt. iii. 59.

⁴ See Imhoof in *Zeitsch. für Num.* i. 99, and *Brit. Mus. Cat. Thessaly to Epirus*, Introd.

types was dictated by the fact that the city was founded in obedience to an oracle from Delphi,⁵ and so regarded itself as under the special protection of the soothsaying deity; and we may conjecture that there was some reason of a similar kind in history or legend for the prevalence of Delphic types at Zacynthus. We know from Plutarch's life of Dion, which will be hereafter cited, that in historical times Apollo was regarded as the chief deity of the island.

As to other cults which may have existed in the island we are not informed. On the coins we find in pre-imperial times only the symbols of Apollo and Artemis and of Dionysus. To the latter deity belong the wine vessels, amphora and kantharos, which occupy the reverse of many of the early coins. Similar vessels occur on the coins of Corcyra, and it would seem that the Ionian Islands were celebrated in ancient as in modern times for their grapes, the produce of which was exported to the west and north. On the imperial coins of Zacynthus, as we shall see when treating of them, the figure of Dionysus repeatedly occurs.

The island possesses certain natural advantages for trade, which must in early times have enriched its inhabitants. Its situation makes it a natural stopping place for ships sailing round Peloponnesus, especially as the opposite coast of Elis is almost without harbours; it would also serve as a starting point for those hardy sailors who wished to sail straight from the Gulf of Corinth to Sicily without hugging the land as far as Corcyra. The riches of the island consisted of the produce of its woods and flocks; but, in addition, it had a source of wealth in the natural pitch-wells, which are still worked, but which must in ancient times have been of far greater importance.

⁵ Strabo vi. p. 262.

Pliny speaks of them, and at the time of Herodotus they were well known and valued. "I myself," says Herodotus,⁶ "have seen at Zacynthus men collecting pitch from a lake of water," and he proceeds to describe the way in which the pitch was collected, by means of a pole bound at the end with myrtle and let down to the bottom of the lake. At present the chief pitch-wells produce three barrels a day, but the yield was probably much greater formerly. This is just the sort of natural advantage which in ancient times bestowed prosperity on a neighbourhood; and the coins sufficiently show, by their variety and abundance, and the earliness of their appearance, that Zacynthus was a prosperous place.

The history of Zacynthus falls easily into the following periods, all of which can be numismatically illustrated:—

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| I. B.C. 520—431. | Before Peloponnesian war. |
| II. B.C. 431—394. | To rise of second Athenian empire. |
| III. B.C. 394—357. | To expedition of Dion. |
| IV. B.C. 357—250. | To extinction of independence.
The division at 250 merely introduced
for convenience. |
| V. B.C. 250—191. | |
| VI. B.C. 191—44. | To occupation by Sosius. |
| VII. B.C. 44—31. | Sosius. |
| VIII. Imperial times. | M. Aurelius to Caracalla. |

I. B.C. 520—431.

The chief historical mention of Zacynthus between the death of Polycrates and the outbreak of the Peloponnesian war is in connection with the expedition of Tolmides. In B.C. 455, when the power of Athens was very great and still increasing, that general conducted an expedition which sailed round Peloponnesus and destroyed the Lace-

⁶ Hdt. iv. 195.

daemonian arsenals; and Diodorus⁷ adds that he brought into the Athenian alliance Zacynthus and the cities of Cephallenia. Tolmides, according to Diodorus, reduced Zacynthus by force, but the cities of Cephallenia came over to him; the distinction is interesting, for we know that Cephallenia was bound to Athens by common traditions, Cephalus being a hero of Athenian legends, and became in after times quite a stronghold of Athenian influence in the neighbourhood of the Corinthian colonies in Acarnania.

That Zacynthus, also, was not partial to the Lacedaemonians will appear from the asylum which they afforded to Spartan exiles. Demaratus⁸ they received, and refused to deliver up to his enemies; and at a later period Hegesistratus,⁹ the professed enemy of Sparta, went to the island, where, however, he was captured by the Lacedaemonians. Further, Zacynthus, though brought into the Athenian alliance by force, seems to have remained in it by choice.

The coinage of Zacynthus begins at an earlier period than we might have expected, probably before the end of the sixth century, as is proved by the early style of the incuse of our first coin, which seems to follow that of the earliest money of Aegina and Corinth. In fact its coinage begins earlier than that of almost any of the Peloponnesian cities, among which Corinth alone strikes with rude incuse reverse. The other wealthy cities, such as Argos, Sicyon, Cranium in Cephallenia, and Corcyra, all use for their earliest issues a reverse containing a pattern in the incuse. It would

⁷ XI. 84. Ταύτην δὲ (Ζάκυνθον) χειρωσάμενος, καὶ πάσας τὰς ἐν τῇ Κεφαλληνίᾳ πόλεις προσαγαγόμενος, κ.τ.λ.

⁸ Hdt. vi. 70.

⁹ Hdt. iv. 37.

therefore seem from evidence of style that Zacynthus was the earliest state to the west of Corinth to issue coins; but we must not overvalue the testimony of style, since some states may have been in regard to it more backward than their contemporaries; and it is possible that the carefully executed early coins of Sybaris or of Sicyon may be really as ancient as the ruder money with which the present series begins.

The monetary standard followed in the coins of Zacynthus is almost peculiar to the island, being found nowhere else except at some of the Cephallenian cities, as Same and Pale. The stater, or piece of largest size, is of the weight of 180 grains or rather less, being clearly an Aeginetan didrachm, such as were issued at Aegina and at Corcyra. But the system adopted in the division of this piece is not the same as that followed at Aegina and Corcyra, where we find beside this didrachm the normal series of drachm, hemi-drachm, and so on. At Zacynthus, on the other hand, the stater is divided into three, the piece of the next size weighing regularly rather less than 60 grains or 3.90 grammes. Of this lesser unit we find in our series the half, weighing some 30 grains, and the sixth weighing up to 10 or 12 grains. It is not hard to see that this peculiar arrangement was the result of an attempt to be uniform with two different standards. The staters of Zacynthus were intended to circulate with the Corcyrean staters of similar weight. But the lesser units were clearly meant to circulate as Attic drachms. They are, it is true, somewhat short of the normal Attic weight, 60 grains against 67.5, but the difference told to the advantage of the Zacynthians, who thus hoped to make their money circulate at something more than its true value.

If this statement were based only on the fact of the Athenian alliance with Zacynthus it might seem a mere conjecture; but a complete proof, which raises the conjecture to the rank of a certainty, is furnished by some Zacynthian coins which bear marks of value, Nos. 7 and 8 of our second group. The former of these, weighing 8·3 grains, is marked with an **O**; the latter, weighing 4 grains, bears an **H**; and it seems certain that these letters are intended for the initials of *ὀβολός* and *ἡμιὀβόλιον* respectively. But if this be the case, then the piece of 60 grains must have been called the drachm, and certainly it cannot have been a drachm of any system but the Attic.

This combination at Zacynthus of the Aeginetan and Attic standards furnishes a parallel to and a confirmation of a theory already put forth as to the origin of the Corinthian standard¹⁰ which borrows its stater of 130 grains from the Euboic standard, whereas its drachm of 43 grains represents the Aeginetan hemi-drachm.

1. *Obv.*—Tripod: between the legs, pellet and crescent.

Rev.—Incuse square. [Pl. I. 1.] · Leake (p. 46).

R. Wt. 54·7.

This coin appears to be unique. Its attribution seems to be certain in view of its type and very unusual weight, which will suit scarcely any place but Zacynthus. The pellet and crescent of the obverse seem to demand an explanation, though none presents itself. The pellet occurs both on obverse and reverse of early hemi-drachms of the Aeginetan standard struck at Cranium, in Cephalenia, and the crescent on early coins of Corcyra,¹¹ apparently as a substitute for the usual **K**. But these facts

¹⁰ Gardner, *Types of Greek Coins*, p. 8.

¹¹ Brit. Mus. Cat., *Thessaly*, &c., pp. 118, 119.

though showing both devices to be usual on coins of neighbouring districts, do not help us towards an explanation. In the coins next following the crescent appears not as a mere adjunct but as a type, in one case (No. 8) in most curious union with a leaf. We should naturally suppose it to be an emblem of Artemis.

The amphora and kantharos of the following coins are probably, as already remarked, Dionysiac emblems.

2. *Obv.*—**ΙΑ** Amphora.

Rev.—Tripod in incuse square [Pl. I. 2]. B. M.
Æ. 58·2.

3. [Pl. I. 5]. B. M.
Æ. 28·5—25·5.

4. (Sometimes uninscribed) [Pl. I. 6]. B. M.
Æ. 10·2—8·7.

5. *Obv.*—Kantharos.

Rev.—Tripod in incuse square [Pl. I. 7]. B. M.
Æ. 10·2.

6. *Obv.*—Crescent.

Rev.—Tripod in incuse square [Pl. I. 3.] Paris.
Æ. 24·6.

7. B. M. *Æ.* 25—19·3.

8. *Obv.*—Crescent; within it ivy-leaf.

Rev.—As last [Pl. I. 4]. B. M.
Æ. 29·5.

II. B.C. 431—394.

In the first year of the Peloponnesian War (431) a fleet of one hundred ships sailed from Athens round Peloponnesus under Carcinus, and Thucydides¹² states that it received the submission of the cities of Cephallenia. He does not mention Zacynthus in the connexion, but we know that either Zacynthus was included in the submission or else retained its fidelity to Athens without need of

¹² ii. 30.

threats. For in the next year the island was attacked and devastated¹³ by a fleet and army sent by the Lacedaemonians, but refused nevertheless to abandon the Athenian alliance. And at a later period the Zacynthians accompanied the Athenian expedition against Syracuse,¹⁴ αὐτόνομοι μὲν, κατὰ δὲ τὸ νησιωτικὸν μᾶλλον κατειργόμενοι, ὅτι θαλάσσης ἐκράτουν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, as Thucydides put it.

After Aegospotami the Lacedaemonians set up oligarchs as at many other cities; and the Zacynthians seem no longer to have hesitated in accepting the Lacedaemonian supremacy. The coins of this period are numerous and very interesting from the point of view of art. We have in them very interesting representations of Apollo, both in full length and heads. In the successive heads we may trace the gradual disappearance of archaic rudeness and hardness, and an approach to the more developed rendering of ear, eye, and hair which belongs to mature art. On Nos. 14—16 of our Plate I., Apollo appears seated and playing his lyre, being here as usually at Zacynthus especially the Delphic god. With this representation we may compare the somewhat later one executed at Delphi itself and bearing the inscription **ΑΜΦΙΚΤΙΟΝΩΝ**,¹⁵ where, however, Apollo is clad in citharædic dress. On No. 18, we have a representation of a more unusual kind, in which the deity lays his hand on the head of a coiled snake, as does Asklepios at Epidaurus. On this ground, and because the deity is not laureate, Imhoof supposes him to be a youthful Asklepios¹⁶ rather than Apollo,¹⁷

¹³ Thuc. ii. 66.

¹⁴ Thuc. vii. 57.

¹⁵ Gardner, *Types*, Pl. VII. 44; Head, *Guide*, Pl. XXII., 25, &c.

¹⁶ As to young Asklepios see Wroth in *Journ. Hell. Stud.* iv. p. 62.

¹⁷ *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, 1884, p. 263.

whether rightly or not it is impossible to say with certainty; but the youthful form of Asklepios is extremely rare except at Cyrene, and Apollo does occur at Zacynthus wearing simple tænia, Pl. II. 1, &c. But Imhoof is certainly right in maintaining that the form of the legend **ΙΑΚΥΝΘΟΣ** instead of the more usual ethnic is no sufficient reason for supposing that we have to do with the hero Zacynthus himself, who could scarcely be thus represented.

1. *Obv.*—Head of Apollo, r. laureate.

Rev.—**ΙΑ**. Tripod: in field, cock's head? [Pl. I. 8]. B. M.
Æ. 174·5.

2.

[Pl. I. 9]. B. M.

Æ. 59·3.

3. *Obv.*—Head of Apollo, l. laur.

Rev.—**ΙΑΚΥ ΝΘΙΟΝ**. Tripod. Imhoof (*Choix*, p. 170).
Æ. 180·6. (Another in Baron de Hirsch's Coll.)

4. *Rev.*—**ΙΑ**. Tripod [Pl. I. 10]. B. M.

Æ. 29, 28·6.

5.

[Pl. I. 11.] B. M.

Æ. 8·3.

6. *Obv.*—Head of Apollo, r. laur.

Rev.—**ΙΑ**. Two leaves of olive [Pl. I. 12]. B. M.
Æ. 8·7.

7. *Rev.*—**Ι Ο** (ὀβολός). Two leaves of olive. B. M.

Æ. 8·3.

8. *Rev.*—**ΙΑ Η** (ἡμιάβολον). Olive-leaf [Pl. I. 13]. B. M.

Æ. 4.

9. *Obv.*—Head of Apollo, r. laur.

Rev.—**ΙΑΚΥΝΘΟΣ Ξ** Apollo seated l. on omphalos over which is spread his garment; plays on his lyre [Pl. I. 14]. B. M.

Æ. 174·7.

10.

[Pl. I. 15.] B. M.

Æ. 58·5.

11. (Mion. ii. 206, 7.) [Pl. I. 16.] Paris.
Æ. 29·7.
12. *Rev.*—**IAKY** retrogr. Tripod: in field, thymiaterion
 [Pl. I. 17]. *B. M.*
Æ. 28.
13. *Obv.*—Head of Apollo l. laur.
Rev.—**IAKYNOOΣ**. Apollo naked to waist, seated l.
 on rock, lays r. hand on head of a snake; below
TE (*Num. Z.*, 1884, p. 263) S. Marciana, Venice
 [Pl. I. 18].
Æ. 176·2.
14. (Mion. ii. 206, 8) Paris, without **TE**?
Æ. 174·4.

III. B.C. 394—357.

We next arrive at a period in which our coins enable us to criticise the statements of ancient and correct those of modern historians. The first in our list of coins of the period is of the utmost importance, and its discovery by Mr. Woodhouse certainly made an era in our knowledge of certain details of Greek history.

The first mention of Zacynthus in this period is found in the pages of Xenophon and Diodorus,¹⁸ who state that in B.C. 374, Timotheus, the Athenian admiral, being recalled home, took the opportunity of being in the neighbourhood of the island to land there and to establish in a strong post at the place called Arcadia certain Zacynthian exiles who had been serving on board his vessel. Diodorus adds that they were of the oligarchical faction, and had been expelled from the island when it revolted against the Lacedaemonian rulers set up in Lysander's time by the Spartans; but it is difficult to understand how in that case they could have been fighting under Timotheus, and

¹⁸ Xenophon, *Hell.* vi. 2. 2. Diodorus xv. 45.

modern writers¹⁹ assume that they were of the democratic faction. We are told that the Zacynthians so bitterly resented this action of Timotheus that they complained at Lacedaemon, and the incident caused a fresh outbreak of the war between Athens and Sparta.

In the list of allies of Athens in the time of Timotheus²⁰ which was set up at Athens in B.C. 378, but subsequently added to, we find at the end the entry Ζακυνθίων ὁ δῆμος ὁ ἐν τῷ Νήλλῳ. There can be little doubt that Nellus or Nellon is equivalent to the Arcadia of Diodorus, and that this entry was made in the list in B.C. 374 or 373. But the word δῆμος confirms the conjecture that the exiles were of the democratic and not the oligarchical faction.

Our coin No. 1, adds a fresh item to our information. It belongs unmistakably to a class, the class of coins issued in alliance by several of the cities of the Asiatic coast after the victory of Conon at Cnidus in B.C. 394. M. Waddington²¹ has fully discussed the nature and the occasion of the alliance, which was joined by Ephesus, Cnidus, Rhodes, Samos, and other cities. He considers that its tendency was anti-Laconian, the Spartan harmosts having already in the few years since Aegospotami rendered themselves generally unpopular. In the type of young Herakles he sees an allusion to the rising fortunes of Thebes, the city of that hero ; and in the inscription ΣΥΝ borne by most of the coins he reads an exhortation to common action in the interests of the autonomy of Asiatic Greece.

¹⁹ See Grote ch. 77, a note (vii. 123 of the 8 vol. edition of 1862).

²⁰ To be found in many works, among others Hicks, *Histor. Inscr.*

²¹ *Rev. Numis.*, 1863, p. 223.

But our Zacynthian coin, though belonging to the class, is not of it in all respects. Indeed a political alliance between one of the Ionian islands and cities of Asia Minor must have been all but an impossibility. The type also of Herakles at Zacynthus is varied from the Asiatic prototype, and we miss the characteristic inscription **ΣΥΝ**.²² It is probable that our coin was issued somewhat later than the others. But its meaning cannot be mistaken. It openly proclaims hostility to Sparta and reliance upon Thebes. We cannot but connect it with the view, implied in the confused narrative of Diodorus, that the Zacynthians revolted against the Spartan oligarchy at some time previous to 374 and expelled it from the island. And this shows that Grote is wrong in his suggestion²³ that this expulsion took place after the battle of Leuctra.

1. *Obv.*—Head of Apollo r. laur.

Rev.—**ΙΑΚΥΝΘΙΩΝ**. Infant Herakles naked, kneeling r. grappling with serpent, while another prepares to attack him from behind. [Pl. I. 19]. B. M. from Woodhouse [cf. Waddington, *Rev. Num.*, 1863, Pl. XL. 1].

Æ. 179·3.

2. *Obv.*—Same die as last (countermark, bucranium).

Rev.—**ΙΑΚΥΝ ΑΓΕ**. Tripod [Pl. I. 20]. B. M.
ΝΩΙΘ

Æ. 174·8.

3. *Obv.*—Head of Apollo r. laur.

Rev.—**ΙΑ ΑΓΕ**. Tripod (Lambros No. 1002). Athens.
Æ. 52.

²² Over Herakles' head there are remains of two letters, which look like **ΠΥ**. They may possibly be the relics of **ΣΥΝ**; but this seems very unlikely.

²³ Ch. 77, l.c.

4. *Obv.*—Head of Apollo r., bound with taenia ; below Δ .
Rev.—As last (Lambros No. 1003). Athens.
 \mathcal{R} . 26·8.
5. *Obv.*—Head of Apollo r. laur.; in front torch ?
Rev.— \mathbf{IA} . Tripod in wreath [Pl. I. 21]. Brera.
 \mathcal{R} . 173.
6. *Obv.*—Head of Apollo r., bound with taenia.
Rev.—As last. [Pl. II. 1.] B. M.
 \mathcal{R} . 59·6.
7. *Obv.*—Head of Apollo r. laur.
Rev.—As last. [Pl. II. 2.] B. M.
 \mathcal{R} . 58·2.
8. [Pl. II. 3.] B. M.
 \mathcal{R} . 58.

The style of the head on Nos. 6—8 is remarkably fine ; it distinctly resembles that on the coin of Elis, *Num. Chron.*, 1879, Pl. XIV. 1 (Per. 6), and on some of the coins of Pale in Cephallenia. These three sets of coins would seem either to be the work of a single artist, or of a single school or set of artists, who worked in Western Greece in the first half of the fourth century B.C.

9. *Rev.*— \mathbf{IA} . Altar with conical cover, bound with wreath.
 \mathbf{K} [Pl. II. 4.] B. M.
 \mathcal{R} . 8·8.

In Mionnet (*Suppl.* iv. No. 18) this type is wrongly described as “Temple tétrastyle d’Apollon.”

10. *Obv.*—Lyre.
Rev.— $\mathbf{I A}$ or \mathbf{IA} . Tripod. [Pl. II. 5, 6.] B. M.
 \mathbf{KY}
 \mathcal{A} . 65 to 5.

IV. B.C. 357—250.

The year B.C. 357 brings us to the most important epoch in the history of Zacynthus, the time when the

island served as a recruiting ground for Dion of Syracuse, and as a starting-place for his memorable expedition against the tyrant Dionysius the Younger. Dion seems to have studied to put himself under the protection of Apollo, the local deity of the island. He performed before starting elaborate sacrifices to that deity, and gave all his soldiers a feast in the Apolline stadium. Our coins show us another fact of the same character. He issued coins with the well-known Apolline types of Zacynthus, bearing his name as well as that of the people, both in silver and bronze. At first sight we should naturally suppose that these coins, especially that in silver, No. 1, were intended for the pay of the soldiers, but the extreme rarity of the silver piece is against this supposition, and renders it more likely that it was intended as a sort of commemorative medal. This view, too, would suit what we know of the haughty and aspiring character of Dion; it is characteristic that on the coin his name appears at full length, and takes up most of the field, while the island of Zacynthus is represented only by two small letters. No doubt it was this haughtiness which gradually estranged from Dion the affections of his Zacynthian followers, until at last they, who had been his stoutest champions, became the assassins who put him to death.

1. *Obv.*—Head of Apollo r. laur.; hair long.

Rev.— $\text{IA} \Delta \text{IQ}$ Tripod. [Pl. II. 7.] B. M.
 $\text{NO}\Sigma$

Æ. 173·4.

2. *Rev.*— I A. Tripod, in olive wreath. [Pl. II. 9.] B. M.
 Δ I

Æ. ·55.

3. *Obv.*—Head of Apollo l. laur.

Rev.— I A I . [Pl. II. 8.] B. M.
 Δ I

Æ. ·6—55.

4. *Obv.*—Lyre.

Rev.— $\overline{\text{IA}}$ Tripod. Athens. (Lambros No. 1008.)
 ΔI

Æ. 3.

The scantiness of our knowledge of Zacynthian history is at this juncture most galling. It is easy to assign coins to the present period on comparison of their style with that of the pieces which bear the name of Dion; and the coins so assigned bear many names of magistrates, yet these names convey to us no knowledge in the provoking silence of the writers. Even on the occasion of Dion's stay in the island they scarcely mention the name of any of the principal inhabitants, or even tell us any facts in regard to the condition or the government of it. From Dion to the invasion of the Roman Laevinus we know nothing of what happened to Zacynthus or in it.

5. *Obv.*—Head of Apollo r. laur., hair long.

Rev.— $\overline{\text{I}}$ A. Tripod. ANAΞΙΠ . [Pl. II. 10.] B. M.
 Æ. 149·5.

6. *Rev.*— $\overline{\text{I}}$ A. Tripod. $\Delta\text{IONYΣ}[\text{O}]\Delta\Omega\text{POY}$. Berlin.
 Æ. 169·3.7. *Rev.*— $\overline{\text{IA}}$. Tripod. ΣTPA . Crescent. [Pl. II. 11.]
 B. M.
 Æ. 56·7.8. *Rev.*— $\overline{\text{IA}}$. Tripod. [Pl. II. 12.] B. M.
 Æ. 12.9. *Rev.*— $\overline{\text{IA}}$. Tripod. Lambros (No. 996). Athens.
 Æ. 4·6.10. *Obv.*—Head of Apollo l. laur.

Rev.— $\overline{\text{IA}}$. Tripod. Ξ . [Pl. II. 13.] B. M.
 Æ. 11·8, 9·6.

11. *Obv.*—Amphora; laurel-branches tied to handles.

Rev.— $\overline{\text{IA}}$. Tripod. [Pl. II. 14.] Munich.
 Æ. 26·4.

12. *Rev.*— $\overline{\text{IA}}$. Tripod in wreath. Lambros (No. 1005).
 Æ. 57·8.

parts of Aetolia, an expedition whereby he had broken the spirit of the Aetolians and made them sue for peace. Amynder set Philip of Megalopolis over the island; afterwards, when Philip was recalled to serve in the war in which Amynder acted as ally of Antiochus, Hierocles of Agrigentum was sent to succeed him. This man, after the flight of Antiochus from Thermopylae and the expulsion of Amynder by Philip from Athamania, sent of his own motion envoys to Diophanes, General of the Achaeans, and made over the island to the Achaeans on promise of a sum of money. The Romans thought they had a right to the island as a prize of war." Quinctius carried his point, and Zacynthus became Roman about the year 191.

1. *Obv.*—Head of Dionysiac nymph r., crowned with vine.
Rev.—**IA**. Crescent; below, trident. [Pl. III. 1.] B. M.
 Æ. 32.4.
2. *Obv.*—Head of Apollo r., hair rolled.
Rev.—Tripod, in wreath. [Pl. III. 2, 3.] B. M.
 Æ. 7.
3. *Rev.*—Tripod. B. M.
 Æ. 45.
4. *Obv.*—Head of Artemis r., hair in knot.
Rev.—**I**. Bucranium with pendent fillets, in wreath.
 [Pl. III. 4.] Marciana Coll., Venice.
 Æ. 85.
5. *Rev.*—**IA**. Tripod. B. M.
 Æ. 65.
6. *Obv.*—Head of Artemis r., quiver at shoulder.
Rev.—**IA**. Quiver, in wreath. [Pl. III. 5.] B. M.
 Æ. 85—55.
7. (Sometimes star in field.) B. M.
 Æ. 6.
8. *Rev.*—**IA**. Quiver. B. M.
 Æ. 5.
9. *Rev.*—**I**. Leake (p. 47).
 Æ. 5.

10. *Obv.*—Head of Apollo r., radiate.

Rev.—**Ι**. Crescent. [Pl. III. 6.] B. M.
Æ. .4.

VI. B.C. 191–44.

The ceasing of autonomy would naturally bring to an end the silver money of the island; but the Romans at this period were not very jealous in guarding an exclusive right to issue money in their dependencies, and there is no reason to suppose that they would prevent the emission of local copper at Zacynthus. And, as a matter of fact, the style and epigraphy of many of the later bronze coins of the island prove them to be later than B.C. 191. In particular we may note the form **Z** for **Ι**, which indicates a date even later than the middle of the second century.

The only historical event of the present period is the attempt²⁶ on the island in B.C. 86 of Archelaus, general of Mithradates. But as that attempt was unsuccessful, we need not expect to find memorials of it on the coins.

1. *Obv.*—Head of Apollo r., laur., hair in formal curls.

Rev.—**Z A**. Tripod, in wreath. [Pl. III. 7.] B. M.
Æ. .8—75.

2. *Obv.*—Head of Artemis r., hair in knot.

Rev.—**Z A**. Quiver with strap, in wreath. [Pl. III. 8.]
B. M.
Æ. .65.

3. *Obv.*—Head of Zeus r., laur., hair long.

Rev.—**Z**, in wreath. [Pl. III. 9.] Imhoof.
Æ. .6.

VII. B.C. 44—31.

During these years several sorts of coins were issued in the island by Sosius, the noted general of Antony. Of

²⁶ Appian, *Bell. Mithr.* 45.

the connexion of Sosius with Zacynthus we have none but numismatic record; but this is sufficient to demonstrate that for several years Sosius occupied quite a unique position in regard to the island, being very possibly master of its revenues. Of the successive fortunes of Sosius the coins give a reflection.

The earliest of them are certain pieces, 1 and 2 of our list, which bear the portrait of Antony. On the first Sosius appears as Quæstor of Antony; and the types are taken from the Ptolemaic coinage of Egypt. We may, therefore, gather that when they were issued Sosius was employed in some expedition in the neighbourhood of Syria or Egypt in the service of Antony and the Egyptian Queen. The combination of the portrait of a Roman Triumvir with the types of Egypt is instructive, and an instance of that complaisance shown by Antony to Cleopatra which led to his utter downfall. No. 2, on which Sosius is styled Imperator, bears in its type evident reference to a well-known exploit of Sosius, who in B.C. 37 assisted Herod in his attack upon Jerusalem, and put down Antigonus, the last of the Asmonean princes, a service for which he received a triumph at Rome, and probably the title of Imperator. The type bears a marked and curious resemblance to that which appears on the coins of Vespasian and Titus which also record the capture of Jerusalem, and on which we see, as here, a captive Jew and Jewess.

Nos. 3 and 4 on the other hand are *primâ facie* autonomous coins, and show that some measure of liberty was granted to the Zacynthians, probably by Antony at the request of Sosius. On No. 3, the types of which are the ordinary types of the island, Sosius appears as Consul Designatus, a title which he would naturally bear from

B.C. 39, when the Triumvirs drew up together a list of persons to fill the higher offices of the Roman state for eight years, to B.C. 32. On No. 4, Sosius appears as Consul, an office which he held during the early part of 32, probably during the first three months of the year only, since at that time consuls were not usually allowed more than a few months of office. In that case the coin would be issued soon after the time when Sosius, having ventured to oppose Octavian at Rome, found it necessary to fly from the city and betake himself to his patron in Egypt. The maritime types, *Obv.* Head of Poseidon, *Rev.* Trident, resemble those used on other coins struck in regions under the authority of Antony.

It may well seem curious to find the successive honours of Sosius carefully chronicled in the coins of a small island, when apparently he was not in its neighbourhood. But the evidence is far too clear and conclusive to be rejected; and we can only suppose that in some way Zacynthus regarded its history as bound up in that of the Roman officer.

Coin No. 5 is an autonomous piece of Zacynthus, but its date is fixed to this period by the selection of lituus and oenochoe, in obvious allusion to the augurate of Antony, to which the coins of that general bear frequent allusion. It is clear that Antony accorded to the island a certain degree of autonomy in return for favours rendered to Sosius, and that the Zacynthians showed practical gratitude to him.

In B.C. 32, M. Antony advanced against his colleague and brother-in-law Octavian, setting out from Egypt with a vast army. He reached Corcyra, intending thence to make a descent on Italy, but altering his mind wintered at Patrae. Of his stay in that city we have record in the

coins of Patrae, which bear on one side a portrait of Cleopatra with her name, and on the other the magistrate's name Hagias, son of Lyson, and the head-dress of Isis. Of the occupation of Zacynthus by Antony we do not appear to have a record, but as the island was in the close neighbourhood of his fleets and armies, he must have held it. On a hasty survey of the facts one might be disposed to imagine that all the coins of Zacynthus which bear the name of Sosius were struck during the year preceding the battle of Actium, when Sosius may well have been resident in the island; but this view will not bear scrutiny. Even supposing that Sosius issued the coins whereon he is called consul in B.C. 32, and those whereon he is called consul designate at the end of 32 or in 31, when he may already have been nominated for a second consulate at some future time by Antony, yet it is unlikely, in the last degree, that Sosius would at that time call himself Quaestor and Imperator.

1. *Obv.*—**IMP.** Head of M. Antony r., bare.

Rev.—**ZA C · SOSIVS · Q.** Eagle with wings closed, standing r., on fulmen, holds in claw caduceus.
[Pl. III. 10.] B. M.
Æ. .9—·85.

2. *Obv.*—**ZA.** Same head.

Rev.—**C · SOSIVS.** Trophy; at foot seated captives.
IMP
[Pl. III. 11.] B. M.
Æ. .8.

3. *Obv.*—**ZA.** Head of Apollo r., laur. (forte Bacchi, Eckhel).

Rev. **C · SOSIVS · COS · DESIG.** Tripod. Mus.
Sanclem. (Mion. S. iv. 40.)
Æ. .7.

4. *Obv.*—**ZA.** Head of Zeus r., laur. (rather Poseidon).

Rev.—**C · SOSIVS · COS.** Dolphin twined round trident. Mus. Sanelem. (Mion. S. iv. 41.)
Æ. 6.

5. *Obv.*—Lituus and oenochoe.

Rev.—**ΖΑ** in wreath. [Pl. III. 12.] Klagenfurt.
Æ. 55.

6. Leake (p. 47).
Æ. 55.

VIII. IMPERIAL TIMES.

The coins of Zacynthus under the Roman Empire are of two classes. Some bear autonomous types on both sides; others have on one side the head of an Emperor. It does not appear that the former of these classes precedes the other; the coins with a galley on one side and an altar on the other seem, from the character of their epigraphy, to be very late, not earlier than the time of Caracalla. And it is a fact perfectly well known to all students of the Greek Imperial series that not uncommonly the same magistrates issued at a city coins bearing the heads of Emperors and apparently autonomous pieces. As an example we may cite Ponticus and Fronto at Byzantium;²⁷ but instances might easily be multiplied.

As is usually the case in Greek cities, the number of deities introduced on the coins increases greatly in Roman times. At Zacynthus few of these late introductions call for comment, as we know next to nothing of the religious cults of the island; but one or two claim brief notice.

Some of the types persist from reign to reign with so fixed a scheme that we may fairly suppose them to be copies of statues. Such are Pan holding young Dionysus (Pl. III., 15, 16); Zeus standing with an eagle at his feet

²⁷ *B. M. Cat. Thrace*, pp. 98—105.

coins of Patrae, which bear on one side a portrait of Cleopatra with her name, and on the other the magistrate's name Hagias, son of Lyson, and the head-dress of Isis. Of the occupation of Zacynthus by Antony we do not appear to have a record, but as the island was in the close neighbourhood of his fleets and armies, he must have held it. On a hasty survey of the facts one might be disposed to imagine that all the coins of Zacynthus which bear the name of Sosius were struck during the year preceding the battle of Actium, when Sosius may well have been resident in the island; but this view will not bear scrutiny. Even supposing that Sosius issued the coins whereon he is called consul in B.C. 32, and those whereon he is called consul designate at the end of 32 or in 31, when he may already have been nominated for a second consulate at some future time by Antony, yet it is unlikely, in the last degree, that Sosius would at that time call himself Quaestor and Imperator.

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Rev.—**ZA C · SOSIVS · Q.** Eagle with wings closed, standing r., on fulmen, holds in claw caduceus.
[Pl. III. 10.] B. M.
Æ. ·9—·85.

2. *Obv.*—**ZA.** Same head.

Rev.—**C · SOSIVS.** Trophy; at foot seated captives.
IMP
[Pl. III. 11.] B. M.
Æ. ·8.

3. *Obv.*—**ZA.** Head of Apollo r., laur. (forte Bacchi, Eckhel).

Rev. **C · SOSIVS · COS · DESIG.** Tripod. Mus.
Sanclem. (Mion. S. iv. 40.)
Æ. ·7.

4. *Obv.*—**ZA.** Head of Zeus r., laur. (rather Poseidon).

Rev.—**C · SOSIVS · COS.** Dolphin twined round trident. Mus. Sanelem. (Mion. S. iv. 41.)
Æ. 6.

5. *Obv.*—Lituus and oenochoe.

Rev.—**ΖΑ** in wreath. [Pl. III. 12.] Klagenfurt.
Æ. 55.

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²⁷ *B. M. Cat. Thrace*, pp. 98—105.

(III. 17), Zeus Strategos perhaps; and Dionysus bearing grapes (III. 18, 19). In connection with the last-mentioned type we find sometimes, but not always, the inscription **ZAKYNΘOC**, an unusual form for imperial coins, but clearly referring to the place of mintage of the coin and not to the type. The River-god, III. 20, is shown by the letters **ΛΑ** to indicate either Ladon, one of the rivers of Olympia, or else the still mightier stream Alpheius, the chief of the rivers of Peloponnesus. The latter attribution is on the whole preferable.

(a) WITHOUT HEADS OF EMPERORS.

1. *Obv.*—**ZAKYNΘΙWN**. Galley r. with rowers.
Rev.—**ZAKYNΘΙWN**. Altar bound with wreath.
 [Pl. III. 13.] B. M.
 Æ. .6.
2. *Obv.*—**ZA**. Galley l. with rowers.
Rev.—**A Z**. Flaming altar. B. M.
 Æ. .55.
3. *Obv.*—Herakles l., naked, r. hand extended, in l. club and lion's skin.
Rev.—**Z**. Hermes l., naked; holds in r. hand purse, in l. caduceus and chlamys. [Pl. III. 14.] B. M.
 Æ. .6.

(β) WITH HEADS OF EMPERORS:—TYPES.

1. Nike, holds wreath and palm. B. M. M. Aurel.
2. Pan, holds in r. hand bunch of grapes; in l. young Dionysus. [Pl. III. 15, 16.] B. M. M. Aurel., Caracalla.
3. Zeus standing, chlamys wrapped round loins; in raised r. hand, sceptre; eagle beside him. [Pl. III. 17.] B. M. Verus, Caracalla.
4. Dionysus standing, chlamys over shoulders, holds bunch of grapes. [Pl. III. 19.] B. M. Verus. [Pl. III. 18.] Munich. Caracalla.

5. River-god reclining ; holds urn and reed. B. M. Caracalla. In the field the letters **ΛΑ**. [Pl. III. 20.]
(The Museum specimen bears the inscription **ZAKYNΘOC**.)
6. Female figure clad in long chiton, r. hand raised.
[Pl. III. 21.] Imhoof. Verus.
7. Veiled female figure, facing, holds long torch. Mion. ii. 19. Sept. Severus. [Pl. III. 22.] Mion. ii. 18. M. Aurel.
8. Pallas standing ; holds spear. Mion. S. iv. 43.
9. Asklepios standing. „ 47.
10. Artemis standing, holds bow and arrow. „ 58.
11. Hermes, holds purse and caduceus. „ 62.

PERCY GARDNER.

VII.

ON A HOARD OF ROMAN COINS DISCOVERED IN COBHAM PARK.

IN the spring of the year 1883, as some labourers were grubbing the roots of a tree in Cobham Park, they exhumed an earthen pot which was found to contain over eight hundred brass Roman coins. They were forthwith placed in the hands of Lord Darnley, by whose permission and desire a description of the coins was laid before the Kent Archæological Society, from which the following particulars are extracted.

The finding of buried hoards of Roman coins is from times immemorial a well-known fact; but not generally considered in its historical signification as it deserves to be. In our own time, and in the last two centuries, the records of discoveries of hoards of Roman coins are very numerous, though seldom or never satisfactory. The Numismatic Society, and its organs, the *Numismatic Journal* and the *Numismatic Chronicle*, have helped to place upon trustworthy record full accounts of discoveries such as the zeal of practical numismatists have succeeded in getting access to. In earlier times, however, it is tantalising to find the bare fact of the discoveries only recorded; as if science and curiosity were satisfied and cared to make no further inquiry. Through the long Dark and Middle Ages such discoveries must have been made yearly, but regarded only for their intrinsic worth;

and they must often have been made even in the time of the Romans.

The frequent movement of military forces in the province of Britain itself must often have necessitated the burying of coins the mass of which was not portable. Some of these hoards were doubtless recovered by the owners; but, in time of war, a return to the places of deposit could never be calculated on; and especially when large forces in particular emergencies were sent into Gaul, the chances of return must have been few indeed; and the hoards were left to astonish the ignorant ploughman and unlettered churl in after ages; and, more rarely, to exercise the patience and reward the labour of the numismatist of the present day.

Beda states that when the Romans were finally withdrawn from Britain they buried their money. The historian had probably seen many discoveries made during the excavation of the remains of Roman buildings and the land adjoining for ecclesiastical purposes.¹

But to proceed to describe the Cobham collection.

With the exception of a single specimen of Constantine the Great, it is confined to coins of Constantius the Second, Constans, Gallus, Magnentius, and Decentius. As there is not one of Julianus, who was created Cæsar by Constantius in A.D. 355, when his coins were first struck, we may conclude that the hoard was deposited in A.D. 353, not long before the overthrow of Magnentius and Decentius by Constantius. This important event took place near Mursa, in Lower Pannonia. Magnentius, who in A.D. 350 had usurped the imperial dignity and reigned successfully over the Western Provinces, had drawn

¹ See some remarks of mine in the *Arch. Cant.*, vol. xiv. p. 368.

together an immense army of legionaries and auxiliaries, and among the levies from Britain we may enrol the owner of the Cobham hoard, now under our examination. It is probable that his dwelling was near the spot where he buried what money he could not carry upon his person. Though accident may bring to light the remains of his house, we shall certainly learn nothing more of the man himself.

The following will show the very limited range of the coins as regards time :—

	No. of Specimens.	A.D.
Constantine the Great	1	306 to 337
Constantius II.	148	335 to 361
Constans	256	337 to 350
Constantius Gallus	1	351 to 354
Magnentius	419	350 to 358
Decentius	11	351 to 358
Total	<hr/> 836 <hr/>	

From their good preservation and the absence of attrition from circulation these coins must have formed part of the vast stores sent by Magnentius from Gaul, and probably not long anterior to his overthrow.

The cities in which these coins of Constantius and Constans were minted were *Rome*, indicated by R, R.P., R.S., &c. ; *Treviri*, Treves, TR.P., TR.S., &c. ; *Arelatum*, Arles, P.ARL. and S.ARL. ; *Aquileia*, AQ., AQP., &c. ; and *Lugdunum*, Lyons, L.P., PLC., &c. *Londinium*, London, is not represented in a single instance, though it is to be recognised in the earlier days of the Constantine family. In addition to the above towns, Rome excepted, we find on the coins of Magnentius and Decentius in the Cobham hoard, *Ambianum*, Amiens, AMB ; and *Siscia*, in Pannonia, now Sissek, F.SIS., R.SIS., &c. ; of the latter a few only.

CONSTANTINE THE GREAT.

- Obv.*—CONSTANTINVS. P. F. AVG. Laureated head ;
bust in the paludamentum, to the right. No.
- Rev.*—SOLI INVICTO COMITI. The Sun standing
to the left ; the right hand raised, the left
holding a globe. In the field TF. In the
exergue PTR 1

CONSTANTIUS THE SECOND.

- Obv.*—D. N. CONSTANTIVS P. F. AVG. Diademed
head to the left ; hand holding a globe.
- Rev.*—FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO. A soldier, with
javelin, dragging a barbarian from a hut over
which is a tree.
Mint marks : TRP and TRS, 12 ; PARL, 3 ;
AQT, 1 ; SLC, 1 17
- Obv.*—D. N. FL. CONSTANTIVS NOB. C. Dia-
demed head to the right ; bust in the palu-
damentum over a cuirass.
- Rev.*—FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO. Constantius,
standing in a galley steered by a winged
Genius or Victory, holding in his right hand
a Phoenix upon a globe ; in his left hand a
labarum with the monogram. Some with
the letter A on obverse and reverse.
Mint marks : TRP and TRS ; one illegible . 50
The same, obverse and reverse.
Mint marks : R.P., R.S., R.T., R.Q., 8 ; L.P.,
SLC., PLC., 10 ; AQ ; AQP., AQT, AQS,
4 ; P.ARL., 5 ; illegible, 27 54
- Obv.*—D. N. CONSTANTIVS P.F. AVG. ; or, on a
few, CONSTANTIVS P.F. AVG. Diademed
head to the right ; bust in the paludamentum
over a cuirass. Behind the head of some
the letter A.
- Rev.*—FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO. A foot soldier
spearing a fallen horseman. On some the
letter A.

Mint marks : P.ARL. and S.ARL, 17 ; SLC., 2 ; LC*, 1 ; illegible, 7	No. 27
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The illegibility of the above coins is not from bad preservation, but from the pieces of metal not being sufficiently large to receive the entire impression of the die.

CONSTANS.

Obv.—CONSTANS AVGVSTVS. Diademed head to the right ; bust in the paludamentum.

Rev.—FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO. Constans in a galley steered by a winged Victory. In his right hand he holds a Phoenix upon a globe ; in his left a labarum with the monogram of Christ. In the exergue TRS. 1

Obv.—D. N. CONSTANS P.F. AVG. As the preceding.

Rev.—FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO. A Phoenix standing upon a globe. In the exergue TRS. 1

The same, obverse and reverse. A Phoenix standing upon a mount. In the exergue TRS. 1

Obv.—The same, with A behind the head.

Rev.—The same, with the letter A in the field. A foot soldier standing over a fallen horse with rider, and spearing the latter. In the exergue LSC. 1

Obv.—D.N. CONSTANS P.F. AVG. Diademed head ; bust in paludamentum over a cuirass to the left ; hand holding a globe.

Rev.—FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO. A foot soldier with javelin, dragging a captive from a hut under a tree.

Mint marks : R.P., R.S., R.Q., R.T., R*, R*E, 36 ; TRP., TRS., 15 ; PLC., SLC., 11 ; AQP., AQS., AQT., 4 ; SARL., 2 ; SIS., BSISRII?, 2 ; illegible, 8 78

Obv.—D.N. CONSTANS P.F. AVG. Head and bust as on the preceding, but to the right; behind the head on some the letter A.

Rev.—FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO. Constans standing upon a galley steered by a winged Victory, holding in his right hand a Phoenix upon a globe; or a Victory extending a wreath towards the head of Constans, who in his left hand holds a labarum with the monogram of Christ. Upon some the letter A.

Mint marks : TRP., TRS., 87 ; R., R.E., R.Q., RQP., R.S., R*S, RQT, RT, 27 ; PRT, 2 ; SARL., 9 ; AQP., 2 ; PLC, SLC, TL·P., 18 ; ESISER, 2 ; illegible, owing chiefly to the metal being too small for the dies, 27 . 174

CONSTANTIUS GALLUS.

Obv.—D.N. FL. CONS S. NOB. CAES. Bare head to the right; bust in the paludamentum over a cuirass.

Rev.—FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO. A soldier spearing a fallen horseman, as on the coins of Constantius II. and Constans.

The mint mark and some letters on the obverse are wanting from the coin not having fully caught the stamping of the dies . . . 1

MAGNENTIUS.

Obv.—D.N. MAGNENTIO PERPETVO AVG. Wreathed head to the right; bust in the paludamentum over armour.

Rev.—FELICITAS REIPVBLICE (*sic*). Magnentius standing to the left; in his right hand he holds a Victory upon a globe, extending a wreath towards his head; in his left hand a labarum without the usual monogram of Christ. In the exergue SAR . . . 1

Obv.—IM.CAE.MAGNENTIVS AVG. Bare head to the right.

- | | No. |
|--|-----|
| <i>Rev.</i> —As the preceding; in the field A; letters in the exergue indistinct | 1 |
|
<i>Obv.</i> —D.N. MAGNENTIVS P.F. AVG. Diademed head to the right; bust in the paludamentum over armour. | |
|
<i>Rev.</i> —FELICITAS REIPVBLICE (<i>sic</i>). Magnentius standing, as on the preceding, with Victory, and labarum on which (those of Arles excepted) is the monogram of Christ. | |
|
Mint marks: S.AR, in the field of two, F., 21; SLC, PLC, RSLC, RPLC, PSLC (one), 86. Of these, minted at Lugdunum, about one quarter have the head on the obverse bare; these are of inferior work. PTR and PTS, in equal numbers, 112; P.T., PPT, PRT., 7; F.SIS, RSIS, 2. Mint marks illegible from defective striking, 10 . | |
|
<i>Obv.</i> —D.N. MAGNENTIVS. P.F. AVG. Diademed head to the right: bust in the paludamentum. | 234 |
|
<i>Rev.</i> —FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO. In the exergue RLC. A military figure standing to the left, and holding a standard of an hexagonal shape. | |
|
This coin, which is well struck and of larger module than most in this hoard, is apparently a new variety. It is remarkable for the form of the standard. The exergual letters denote the mint of <i>Lugdunum</i> , now Lyons | |
|
<i>Obv.</i> —IM. CAE. MAGNENTIVS AVG. Bare head to the right; behind it the letter A; bust as in the preceding varieties. | 1 |
|
<i>Rev.</i> —FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO. Magnentius in a galley steered by a seated Victory; in his right hand he holds a Victory upon a globe extending a wreath towards his head; in the field A. In the exergue TRP or TRS. . | |
| | 15 |

Obv.—D.N. MAGNENTIVS P.F. AVG. Bare head to the right; bust as on the preceding; A behind the head. No.

Rev.—GLORIA ROMANORVM. A horse-soldier spearing a disarmed enemy who is on his knees in an imploring attitude, his shield and broken spear lying before him.

Mint marks: TRP., TR.S, 52; RPL, RPLC, RSLC., 30; AMB., 17; SAR, SARL, 6; wanting from imperfect striking, 9 . . . 114

Obv.—D.N. MAGNENTIVS P.F. AVG. Bare head to the right; bust as on the preceding.

Rev.—SALVS DD. NN. AVG. ET CAES. The monogram of Christ, which fills the field of the coins; between the letters *Alpha* and *Omega*.

Mint marks: AMB, LSL, PLC, PPLS; illegible, 3 18

Some are of larger module.

Obv.—D.N. MAGNENTIVS P.F. AVG. Bare head to the right; behind it the letter A.

Rev.—VICTORIAE DD. NN. AVG. ET CAES. Two winged Victories holding a wreath or circular shield within which is inscribed VOT.

V In two instances the wreath is upon
MVL.T. a *cippus* or column.
X.

Mint marks: AMB, TRP and TRS . . . 36

DECENTIVS.

Obv.—D.N. DECENTIVS NOB. CAES. Bare head to the right; bust in armour.

Rev.—VICTORIAE DD. NN. AVG. ET CAES. Two winged Victories holding upon a *cippus* a wreath enclosing VOT. V. MVL.T. X.
In the exergue AMB. 1

	No.
Similar, with the <i>cippus</i> .	
Mint marks : AMB, ARP, PSAR, RPL, TRP	6
<i>Obv.</i> — FORT. CAES. As the above.	
<i>Rev.</i> —As the foregoing, but with monogram of Christ above the wreath—S.L. ?	1
<i>Obv.</i> —D.N. DECENTIVS CAESAR. Bare head ; bust in armour to the right.	
<i>Rev.</i> —SALVS DD. NN. AVG. ET CAES. Mono- gram of Christ, between <i>Alpha</i> and <i>Omega</i> . Mint mark : STR.	1
<i>Obv.</i> —D.N. DECENTI Bare head ; bust in the paludamentum over armour.	
<i>Rev.</i> —As the preceding. Mint mark : AMB	2

The coins have afforded but little novelty. The title of *Perpetuus* assumed by Magnentius, appeared, at first, to be new on coins, as it is not recorded in Banduri, Tanini, or Akerman ; but M. Cohen, in his more recently published work,² cites an example in the museum at Copenhagen. It is rather remarkable that Mr. Akerman, who, in his *Descriptive Catalogue*, cites some of the pompous titles of Magnentius, should not have seen the meaning of the TR. on the obverse of some of his coins. There can be no doubt of its meaning TRIumphator. A milestone in the Verona Museum³ is inscribed, *Liberatori Orbis Romani Restitutori Libertatis et R.P. Conservatori Militum et Provincialium D.N. Magnentio Invicto Principi Victori (et) Trium(phatori)*

² *Médailles Impériales*. Paris.

³ *Museum Veronense*, p. cv. No. 2.

I note that on the reverse of this coin the usual monogram of Christ is wanting. The mint mark shows it was struck at Arelatum, now Arles. It is also wanting on all the coins struck in this city. I do not see that any theory can be founded on this exceptional omission; but the fact is worth remarking, and it does not appear to have been noticed in print before.

The coin from the mint of Lugdunum of the *Fel. Temp. Reparatio* type, as I have already remarked, is worthy of notice on account of the hexagonal standard, which, like those of Arelatum, has not the monogram of Christ. The coins are what are technically termed second and small brass; generally well engraved and in good preservation. Some few, however, show inferior and even rude workmanship, such as may be expected from the large number of engravers employed. They present an almost infinite variety in minute details, the quantity of dies used being extremely numerous; so much so, that it is difficult to find two coins so alike that they may be said to come from the same pair of dies.

The portraits present great individuality, and are without doubt to be accepted as good likenesses. That of Magnentius, although in all easily recognised, varies so much, that while in some the features and expression are vulgar and unintellectual, in others they are animated and agreeable. Yet the predominant character is animal. He must have had brilliant military abilities; and in spite of his wading through slaughter to a throne by the murder of Constans, he might have retained dominion over the Western Provinces had his prudence and moderation been equal to his courage and ambition.

C. ROACH SMITH.

VIII.

ON A HOARD OF ROMAN COINS PRINCIPALLY OF THE LONDON MINT.

I HAVE the pleasure of laying before the readers of the *Numismatic Chronicle* a list of a hoard of Roman coins found, I believe, some ten years or more ago, in the neighbourhood of Bristol. So far as I am aware, the whole hoard was kept together, and eventually came into my hands. As will be seen, it comprises specimens of the coinage of various emperors, from the time of Gallienus to that of Constantine the Younger, the relative numbers being as follows:—

Gallienus	1
Probus	3
Diocletianus	1
Carausius	1
Maximinus	9
Licinius I.	41
Licinius II.	1
Constantine I.	279
Crispus	5
Constantine II.	6

347

In the following detailed list the references for the types and obverse legends are to the first edition of Cohen's *Médailles Impériales*:—

GALLIENUS.

SECVRIT AVG. Radiate head, standing figure. Cohen, 512. 3 B.	1 —1
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PROBUS.

FELICITAS SEC. XXΓ. Standing figure. Coh., 253. 3 B.	1
MARS VICTOR. Mars marching. Coh., 317. 3 B.	1
SALVS AVG. TXXI. Salus feeding serpent. Coh., 464. 3 B.	1 —3

DIOCLETIANUS.

IOVI AVGG. In ex. I. Coh., 214. 3 B.	1 —1
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CARAUSIUS.

MONETA AVG. Moneta standing. S.C. in field. Coh., 153, but P.AVG.	1 —1
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MAXIMINUS.

GENIO . POP . ROM. Genius standing. T. F in field. Ex. PTR. Coh., 86. 3 B.	2
GENIO . POP . ROM. Genius standing. Ex. M.OSTT. Coh., 86.	1
GENIO . POP . ROM. Genius standing. Star in field. Ex. PLN. Coh., 86.	6 —9

LICINIUS.

GENIO POPVLI ROMANI. Ex. RQ? Coh., 69	1
GENIO POP. ROM. T.F in field. Ex. PLN. Coh., 66.	1
" " " " " BTR. " "	10
" " " " " ATR. " "	11
" " " " " PTR. " "	2
" " S.F " " PLN. " "	5
" " Star to right " PLN. " "	3
" " Star to left " PLN. " "	3
" " SF in field " MSL. " "	3
" " " " " MLL. " "	1
SOLI INVICTO COMITI. T.F and star in field. Ex. P.ARL. Coh., 133	1 —41

LICINIUS, JUN.

VIRTUS EXERCIT. VOT. XX. Coh., 56. (Small.)	1
	—1

CONSTANTINE THE GREAT.

ADVENTVS AVG. Star in field. Laureate head on obv. Ex. PLN. Coh., 180	1
ADVENTVS AVG. Emperor on horseback ; helmeted head on obv. Star in field. Ex. PLN. Coh., 181.	2
BEATA TRANQVILLITAS. Emperor on horseback ; helmeted head on obv. Ex. PTR. Coh. 194.	1
CLARITAS REIPVBLICAE. Altar, &c. S.P. in field. Ex. PLN. Coh. 202.	1
COMITI AVGG. NN. Star in field. Ex. PLN. Coh. 206.	2
Obv.—CONSTANTINVS AG. Laureate bust to l., holding a globe, and with a large buckler.	
COMITI AVGG. NN. Star in field. Ex. PLN.	1
CONCORD. MILTI. " " " Coh., 211	6
Coh., 218. Variety of	1
CONCORD. MILIT. " " " "	1
Coh., 218.	1
GENIO POP. ROM. S.F. in field. Ex. MSL. "	1
Coh., 287.	1
GENIO POP. ROM. " " " MLN. "	1
Coh., 286.	1
GENIO POP. ROM. " " " " "	1
Coh., 287.	1
GENIO POP. ROM. S.F. and star in field. Ex. P.ARL. Coh. Sup., 28.	1
MARTI CONSERVATORI. Star in field. Ex. PLN. Coh., 369.	1
MARTI CONSERVATORI. RF in field. Ex. RS. Coh., 372.	1
MARTI CONSERVATORI. Plain. Ex. TT? Coh., 369.	1
MARTI CONSERVATORI. TF in field. Ex. ATR. Coh., 369.	1
MARTI CONSERVATORI. " " " BTR. Coh., 369.	2
MARTI CONSERVATORI. " " " PTR. Coh., 369.	3
MARTI CONSERVATORI. " " " PTR. Coh., 372.	2

MARTI CONSERVATORI. T.F. in field. Ex. PTR. Small module. Coh., 372.	1
MARTI CONSERV. Plain. Ex. PTR. Small module. Coh., 360.	1
PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS. Star in field. Ex. PLN. Coh., 411?	2
PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS. S.A. in field. Ex. PTR. Coh., 421.	1
S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI. Ex. M OST Q. Coh., 487.	1
SOLI INVICTO COMITI. Radiate bust. Coh., 460.	2

Obv.—IMP. CONSTANTINVS AVG. Laureate bust to left, in Imperial robes, holding a sceptre surmounted by an eagle.

Rev.—SOLI INVICTO COMITI. Sun standing. T.F. in field. 1

SOLI INVICTO COMITI. C.S. in field. Ex. P.ARL. Coh., 474.	1
SOLI INVICTO „ „ „ „ S.ARL. Coh., 474.	1
SOLI INVICTO „ S.F. „ „ P.ARL. Coh., 474.	1
SOLI INVICTO „ „ „ „ S.ARL. Coh., 474.	1
SOLI INVICTO „ T.F. „ „ T.ARL. Coh., 474.	1
SOLI INVICTO „ T.F. and star in field. Ex. Q.ARL. Coh., 474.	3
SOLI INVICTO COMITI. Field plain. Ex. P.ARL. Coh., 474.	2
SOLI INVICTO „ „ „ „ S.ARL. Coh., 474.	1
SOLI INVICTO „ „ „ „ T.ARL. Coh., 474.	1
SOLI INVICTO „ Crescent in field. „ PLN. Coh., 466.	7
SOLI INVICTO „ „ „ „ „ Coh., 465.	1
SOLI INVICTO „ „ „ „ „ Coh., 470.	1
SOLI INVICTO „ Star in field „ „ Coh., 466.	1
SOLI INVICTO „ „ „ „ „ Cuirass. Coh., 473.	3

SOLI INVICTO COMITI.	Star in field.	Ex. PLN.	
Paludamentum. Coh., 473.			5
SOLI INVICTO COMITI.	Star in field.	„ „	
Coh., 474.			2
SOLI INVICTO	„ S.P.	„ „	
Coh., 465.			2
SOLI INVICTO	„ S.P. and star.	„ „	
Coh., 465.			1
SOLI INVICTO	„ S.P. in field.	„ MLN.	
Coh., 465.			1
SOLI INVICTO	„ „ „	„ MSL.	
Coh., 470.			2
SOLI INVICTO	„ „ „	„ „	
Coh., 465.			2
SOLI INVICTO	„ „ „	„ „	
Coh., 472.			1
SOLI INVICTO	„ S.F.	„ „ PLN.	
Coh., 464.			1
SOLI INVICTO	„ „ „	„ „	
Coh., 464, but IMP.			1
SOLI INVICTO COMITI	„ „ „	„ „	
Coh., 473.			4
SOLI INVICTO	„ „ „	„ „	
Coh., 465.			1
SOLI INVICTO	„ „ „	„ „	
Coh., 470.			22
SOLI INVICTO	„ „ „	„ MLN.	
Coh., 470.			2
SOLI INVICTO	„ „ „	„ „	
Coh., 470.			3
SOLI INVICTO	„ „ „	„ „	
Coh., 470, but AG.			1
SOLI INVICTO COMITI.	„ „ „	„ MSL.	
Coh., 465.			2
SOLI INVICTO	„ „ „	„ „	
Coh., 470.			3
SOLI INVICTO	„ T.F. in field.	„ PLN.	
Palud. Coh., 474.			1
SOLI INVICTO COMITI	„ „ „	„ „	
Cuirass. Coh., 474.			29
SOLI INVICTO COMITI	„ „ „	„ „	
Coh., 473.			4
SOLI INVICTO	„ „ „	„ Smaller mo-	
dule. Ex. PLN. Coh., 466.			14

SOLI INVICTO COMITI.	F.T. in field.	Ex. P.L.G.	
Coh., 474.			8
SOLI INVICTO	S.F.	" "	
Coh., 474.			8
SOLI INVICTO	" "	" "	
Coh., 470.			2
SOLI INVICTO	T.F.	" "	
Cuirass. Coh., 470.			3
SOLI INVICTO COMITI.	" "	" "	
Palud. Coh., 470.			2
SOLI INVICTO COMITI.	" "	" "	
Cuirass. Coh., 474.			1
SOLI INVICTO COMITI.	" "	" "	
Palud. Coh., 474.			1
SOLI INVICTO COMITI.	T.F. and star in field.	Ex.	
P.L.G. Coh., 470.			1
SOLI INVICTO COMITI.	T.F. in field.	Ex. ATR.	
Coh., 466.			11
SOLI INVICTO	" "	" BTR.	
Coh., 466.			8
SOLI INVICTO	" "	" ATR.	
Coh., 474.			1
SOLI INVICTO	" "	" PTR.	
Coh., 474.			1
SOLI INVICTO	" "	" "	
Coh., 466.			15
SOLI INVICTO	B.S. in field.	" "	
Coh., 466.			1
SOLI INVICTO	T.F.	" BTR.	
Coh., 472.			11
SOLI INVICTO	" "	" PTR.	
Cuirass. Coh., 472.			11
SOLI INVICTO COMITI.	" "	" "	
Palud. Coh., 472.			2
SOLI INVICTO COMITI.	Uncertain Mints.		14
" " Small module.	Ex. PTR.	Coh., 458.	6
VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC. PERP.	Ex. PLN.		
Coh., 507.			1
VICTORIAE	" "	Ex. Two	
captives. Coh., 517.			1
VIRTVS EXERCIT.	Ex. PLN.	Coh., 538.	1

—279

CRISPUS.

BEATA TRANQVILLITAS.	Ex. P.LON.	Coh., 36.	1
PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS.	Ex. ATR.	Coh., 88.	1

CLARITAS REIPVBLICAE. T.F. in field. Ex. ATR. Coh., 70.	1
SOLI INVICTO COMITI. Crescent in field. Ex. PLN. Coh., 115.	1
SOLI INVICTO COMITI. S.F. and star in field. Ex. PLN. Coh., 114.	1
	—5

CONSTANTINE II.

BEATA TRANQLITAS. Ex. P.LON. Coh., 89, but N.C. on obv.	2
CLARITAS REIPVBLICAE. T.F. in field. Ex. ATR. Coh., 116.	1
SOLI INVICTO COMITI. Crescent in field. Ex. PLN. Coh., 160.	1
SOLI INVICTO " " " " " Coh., 161.	1
SOLI INVICTO " Crescent and star. " " Coh., 159.	1
	—6

As might not unnaturally be expected in a deposit of coins found in Britain, the British and Gaulish mints are those most copiously represented. Apart from the few coins of Gallienus, Probus, and Diocletian, on which mint marks are wanting, there are but four coins of Italian origin, one each of Licinius I. and Constantine I., struck at Rome, and one each of Maximinus and Constantine I., struck at Ostia. There is one coin from Tarraco, but coins from the Eastern mints are entirely absent. From Arles, which had not yet received its name of Constantina, there is one example of Licinius and thirteen of Constantine I. The mint of Lyons is more numerously represented; some twenty-six coins of Constantine I., all with the SOLI INVICTO COMITI reverse, and the letters P.L.C. in the exergue, being present.

Coins struck at Treves are more abundant still, and

represent a greater number of reigns. In all, there are about 107 examples. But it is the mint of London which predominates, there being about 170 coins present which were issued from that mint.

Following the late Mr. De Salis,¹ I have assigned to the mint of London the coins bearing the letters MLL, MLN, and MSL, as well as those with P.LON and P.LN.

The scarcity in the hoard of the coins struck under Diocletian and his colleagues and immediate successors may, perhaps, be accounted for by the fact that such coins were for the most part *folles*, and therefore of larger size than those accumulated in the hoard. There are, however, coins of at least two modules present, the smaller possibly representing half the value of the larger.

The earliest of the London coins here present, excepting that of Carausius, are probably those of Constantine I. with COMITI AVGG. NN. and PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS, and those of Maximinus Daza, Licinius, and Constantine I. with the GENIO POP. ROM. reverse. Those with CLARITAS REIPVBLICAE, and of Constantine as Cæsar with COMITI AVGG. NN. do not occur on Mr. De Salis's list, though a specimen of the former coin was in the hoard found in the Mendip Hills,² which I described in 1866.

The various marks on the field of the reverses of the coins do not resemble those on the coins of later date, on which they typify the place of mintage, as MD for Mediolanum, RV for Ravenna, &c. On the contrary, the same marks occur on coins from London to Ostia. Though occasionally transposed, as, for instance, F.T. and

¹ *Num. Chron.*, N.S. vii. 57.

² *Num. Chron.*, N.S. vi. 160.

T.F., they seem to form a series, or indeed two series. The first of these consists of S.A. (which is probably the same as A.S.), B.S. and C.S., and the second R.F.S.F. (and S.P.) and T.F. It may be the case that A.S., B.S., and C.S. represent three successive issues; that the R in R.F. merely symbolises the mint of Rome; and that the S and T in S.F., S.P., T.F., and F.T., stand for *Secunda* and *Tertia Flatura* or *Pecunia*, in connection with some authorised issue; the *officinæ* of the different mints being symbolised by the P.S.T. and Q, *Prima*, *Secunda*, *Tertia*, and *Quarta*, prefixed to the initial letters of the town.

As to the date of the deposit of this hoard it is somewhat difficult to speak with confidence. The majority of the coins of Constantine the Great certainly belong to the earlier part of his reign. The latest of his coins present in the hoard appear to be those with the legend *VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC. PERP.* and *VIRTUS EXERCIT.*, which are of small module. These types, however, occur on coins of Crispus, who was killed in A.D. 326, whereas Constantine did not die until A.D. 337. But of Crispus himself many of the common types, such as *CAESARVM NOSTRORVM VOT. X*, are absent; and as these were struck in abundance at the London mint, we may, I think, place the date of the deposit of the hoard about the middle of the Cæsarship of Crispus, or say A.D. 322.

The hoard is distinctly earlier in character than that from the Mendip Hills, already mentioned, the deposit of which took place about A.D. 335. I am not acquainted with any hoard which entirely corresponds in character with this from Bristol. It is no doubt a fair specimen of the currency of the period at which it was buried, and it is not a little remarkable that the earlier currency of the

country is almost unrepresented, the common coins of Claudius, Postumus, Tetricus, and Victorinus being absent, though a few of Gallienus, Probus, and Diocletian are included in the deposit. Even more remarkable is the scarcity of the coins of Carausius and Allectus, of which such numbers were struck in Britain between A.D. 287 and 297, or within thirty years of the deposit of the hoard. In fact, as the coins of Maximinus Daza bear the title of Emperor, which he did not receive until A.D. 307, it would appear that, with half-a-dozen exceptions, the whole of the coins present in this deposit must have been struck within a period of about fifteen years.

As will be seen from the account of the Cobham Park hoard given by Mr. Roach Smith, the currency had again entirely changed by A.D. 353, or about thirty years later, there being but one coin of Constantine the Great present in that deposit, and not a single piece struck in the mint of London.

JOHN EVANS.

IX.

ANGLO-SAXON COINS FOUND IN MEATH.

IN the year 1876 a game-keeper, in digging for a missing ferret at a place called Killyon Manor, Hill of Down, Meath, came upon a hoard of 88 silver pennies, the bulk of which, thanks to the kindness of the Rev. Dr. Scott, passed into my hands. The spot where they were found is regarded as an ancient battle-field, and with the coins were some decayed bones, which, however, proved to be those of a horse. The hoard consisted of coins of Eadweard the Elder, Æthelstan, Eadmund, and Eadred, with single examples of the coinage of three of the kings of Northumberland. The following is a list of the 85 coins which I have examined. Those distinguished by an asterisk are in the collection presented to Westminster School by Dr. Scott, and of a very few I have not complete particulars.

EADWEARD I. 901—925. 7 Coins.

1. *Obv.*—+ EADVVEARD REX. Bust to left.

Rev.—CIHEN OJNEHD. Type Hawk., 179.

2.**Obv.*—+ EADVVEARD REX. Small cross.

Rev.—AHLZ TAN M. Type as Rud. xvi. 7.

3. *Obv.*—As No. 2.

Rev.—EFERBRON. As No. 2?

4. *Obv.*—As No. 2.

Rev.—FRIDE BRHT MÖ. As No. 2.

5. *Obv.*—As No. 2.

Rev.—+ HVNFR ED MON. Type as Rud. xvi. 7, but a cross above and below.

6. *Obv.*—As No. 2.

Rev.—VVLFE ARD MÖ. As No. 2.

7. *Obv.*—As No. 2.

Rev.—+ VIHT MVND. As No. 2?

ÆTHELSTAN. 925—941. 27 Coins.

1. *Obv.*—+ ÆDELSTAN RE¹. Bust to right.

Rev.—+ MANTILEN·MO NORIIL. Small cross. Type Hawk. 186.

2. *Obv.*—+ ÆDEL·NTAN REX To BRI¹. Bust to right.

Rev.—+ ÆDELERD MO EFEL.^x Small cross. Type Rud. xvii. 11.

3. *Obv.*—+ EDEL·NTAN REX TO BRIT. Small cross.

Rev.—+ REIGNALD Mō EFoRÞIC. Type Rud. xviii. 22.

4.* *Obv.*—+ EDELNTAN REX TO BR. (Two specimens.)

Rev.—As last.

5. *Obv.*—+ EDEL::NTAN RE+ Tō BR. Small cross.

Rev.—+ REIGN·A·:LD Mō EFRÞIC¹. Cross between four pellets. Type Rud. xviii. 27.

6. *Obv.*—As No. 3. Small cross with crescent of pellets, &c.

Rev.—+ REIGNALD Mō EFoRÞIC. Small cross. Rud. xviii. 28.

7. *Obv.*—+ ÆDELNTAN RE TO BR LE. Small cross.
Rev.—+ ABBA MO IN LELEEF. Type Rud. xviii. 22.
8. *Obv.*—+ ÆDELNTAN REX TO BRN. Star of pellets.
Rev.—+ EADMVND MO LEIEE. Star of pellets. Type Rud. xviii. 26.
9. *Obv.*—+ ÆDELNTAN REX TO BR. Star of pellets.
Rev.—+ EFRARD MON LELEE. As last.
10. *Obv.*—ÆDELNTAN REX TO BRI. Star of pellets.
Rev.—+ MÆLDOMEN MO LLEE. Cross of pellets.
11. **Obv.*—ÆDELNTAN REX TO BR. Small cross.
Rev.—MELDOMEN MO ELEE. Small cross. Rud. xviii. 22.
12. *Obv.*—+ ÆDELNTAN REX TO BRT. Small cross.
Rev.—ONVLFE MO LELEEF. Small cross. As last.
13. *Obv.*—As last.
Rev.—+ NNELE M-ON LELEEF. Type Rud. xviii. 26.
14. *Obv.*—+ ÆDELNTAN REX TO BRE. Star of pellets.
Rev.—+ VVINTAN MON LEIE. As last.
15. *Obv.*—+ ÆDELNTAN REX TO BRIT. Small cross.
Rev.—+ ÐVRNTAN MO + TO LINEVI. Type Rud. xviii. 22.
16. *Obv.*—+ ÆDELNTAN RE TO LI. As last.
Rev.—+ ÐVRNITAN MOX TO LIEI. As last.
17. *Obv.*—+ ÆDELSTAN REX TOT BRIT. As last.
Rev.—× LIOFHELM MO LVND EIVITT. As last.
18. *Obv.*—+ ÆDELSTAN REX · TOT · BRI. As last.
Rev.—+ MADELƿALD · MO OX VR̄B. As last.

19. *Obv.*—+ EDELNTAZ RE+ NA+SORVM. Small cross.
Rev.—+ MANNA MoT oN ToMIEARÐLE. Type
Rud. xviii. 21.
20. *Obv.*—+ ÆDELNTAN REX. Small cross.
Rev.—ABBŦ MON. Rud. xvii. 13.
- 21.**Obv.*—As last.
Rev.—AÐELVLF MONETA. As last.
- 22.**Obv.*—+ EÐELNTAN REX. Small cross.
Rev.—AÐEL VLF MO. As last.
23. *Obv.*—ÆÐELNTAN REX. Small cross.
Rev.—LLALL MONE (CLAC MONET). As last.
24. *Obv.*—+ ÆÐELNTAN REX TOT BRIT. Small cross,
pellet above and below.
Rev.—+ RINIALD MONETA. Small cross, pellets in the
angles.
25. *Obv.*—As No. 24.
Rev.—NIGEL AND MO. Type Rud. xvii. 13.
26. *Obv.*—Barbarous and unintelligible.
Rev.— Ditto Rud. xviii. 22.

EADMUND. 941—946. 23 Coins.

1. *Obv.*—+ EADMVND REX. Bust to right.
Rev.—+ REINLRIM WONETA OX. Type Rud. xviii. 2.
2. *Obv.*—+ ÆADMVND REX. Small cross.
Rev.—ÆELFſ ALD MO. Type Rud. xviii. 7.
3. *Obv.*—EADMVND REX. As last.
Rev.—ÆELFV ALD M. Type Rud. xviii. 9.

4. *Obv.*—+ EADMVND REIX. Small cross.
Rev.—ALTAR DEF MO. Type Rud. xviii. 9.
5. *Obv.*—+ ERDNVMD AEX. As last.
Rev.—BAIDV VIN $\overline{\text{IO}}$. Type Rud. xviii. 7.
6. *Obv.*—+ EADMVND REX. As last.
Rev.—BENEL M·ONETA. Type Rud. xviii. 7.
7. *Obv.*—+ EADMVND REX. As last.
Rev.—BIRNE ARD $\overline{\text{MO}}$. Type Rud. xviii. 7.
8. *Obv.*—+ EADMVND REX. Small cross.
Rev.—BYRHF ERÐ MO. Type Rud. xviii. 7.
9. *Obv.*—As last.
Rev.—BYRN ꝥALD $\overline{\text{M}}$. As last.
10. *Obv.*—EADMVND REX. As last.
Rev.—DORV|LF $\overline{\text{MO}}$. Type Rud. xviii. 9.
11. *Obv.*—As No. 6.
Rev.—EADR ED $\overline{\text{MO}}$. Above and below a cross, in centre
a cross between two annulets.
12. *Obv.*—As No. 6.
Rev.—EFEI REOS. Type Rud. xviii. 7.
13. *Obv.*—+ EADMVND R. Small cross.
Rev.—EFER BRD $\overline{\text{M}}$. Type Rud. xviii. 7. (Two specimens.)
14. *Obv.*—+ EADMVND REI. As last.
Rev.—ERIEI L · NOT. Type Rud. xviii. 7.
15. *Obv.*—EADMVND RE+ As last.
Rev.—FREDI EEZ $\overline{\text{MO}}$. Type Rud. xviii. 9.

16. *Obv.*—+ EADVMND REX T. Small cross.
Rev.—GIS MON:. Type Rud. xviii. 8.
- 17.**Obv.*—+ EADMVND REX Eo. As last.
Rev.—INLELGAR MO. Type Rud. xviii. 7.
18. *Obv.*—As No. 6.
Rev.—LIAFI NE M̄O. Type Rud. xix. 1.
19. *Obv.*—+ EADMVND RE. Small cross.
Rev.—MÆRT ENE M. Type Rud. xviii. 9.
20. *Obv.*—As No. 6.
Rev.—ON AN NAM (MANNA NO). Two pellets above
and below, otherwise as Rud. xviii. 7.
21. *Obv.*—+ EADMVND RE+. Small cross.
Rev.—SMER EL MOI. Type Rud. xviii. 7.
- 22.**Obv.*—+ EADMVND REX. As last.
Rev.—WILA FE MO. Type Rud. xviii. 9.

EADRED. 946—955. 25 Coins.

1. *Obv.*—+ EADRED REX. Bust to right.
Rev.—+ MAN · MON · VN · I. Type Rud. xix. 1.
2. *Obv.*—+ EADRED RE. Small cross.
Rev.—ÆLFZ ICE MO. Type Rud. xix. 11.
3. *Obv.*—+ E·A·DRED REX B. Small cross.
Rev.—ÆRIG ER M̄O. Type Rud. xix. 9.
4. *Obv.*—EADRED REX. Small cross.
Rev.—ÆDEL ꝥALD. Type Rud. xix. 5.
5. *Obv.*—+ EADRED RT+. Small cross.
Rev.—BOILA ES MOT. Type Rud. xix. 5.

6. *Obv.*—As No. 4. *Retrograde.*
Rev.—EDM EI MO. Type Rud. xix. 5.
7. *Obv.*—+ EADRED RE (*retrograde*). Small cross.
Rev.—ERIM EN MOT (*retrograde*). Type Rud. xix. 5.
 Probably GRIMEN.
8. *Obv.*—EADRED REX. Small cross.
Rev.—FRAR D MON. Type Rud. xix. 11.
- 9.* *Obv.*—+ EADRED REX. Small cross.
Rev.—FROD RIE MO. Type Rud. xix. 11.
10. *Obv.*—As No. 4.
Rev.—GILLE N MÖN. Type Rud. xix. 11.
11. *Obv.*—+ EADRED RE+ O. Small cross.
Rev.—GRIZT IN MEO. Type Rud. xix. 9.
12. *Obv.*—+ EADRED REX ANGLO[—]. Small cross.
Rev.—HILDV LF MÖN. Type Rud. xix. 15.
13. *Obv.*—+ EADRED REX: . Small cross.
Rev.—HVN RĒD. Type Rud. xix. 9.
14. *Obv.*—+ EADRED RE+[—]. Small cross.
Rev.—INGEL GAR MO. Type Rud. xix. 9.
15. *Obv.*—+ EAD · RED · REX^o. Small cross.
Rev.—INGEL GAR MÖ. Type Rud. xix. 9.
16. *Obv.*—+EADRED RE. Small cross.
Rev.—INGEL GAR MÖ. Type Rud. xix. 5.
17. *Obv.*—+ EADRED REX I. Small cross.
Rev.—INGEL GAR M. Type Rud. xix. 9.

18. *Obv.*—As No. 4.

Rev.—ONPA LD MO. Type Rud. xix. 5.

19. *Obv.*—+ EADRED REX. Small cross.

Rev.—OÐELRI LEN MOT. Type Rud. xix. 5.

20. *Obv.*—+ EVDRED RE (*retrograde*). Small cross.

Rev.—REEDL BMZE (REEDTES MO). Type Rud. xix. 5.

21. *Obv.*—As No. 2.

Rev.—ÐEIDE REMMOT. Type Rud. xix. 5.

22. *Obv.*—As No. 4.

Rev.—ÐYRM OD MŌN. Type Rud. xix. 11.

23. As last, but type Rud. xix. 5.

24. *Obv.*—EADRED REX. Small cross.

Rev.—WILA F MŌN. Type Rud. xix. 11.

25. *Obv.*—As No. 4.

Rev.—VVLEFS TANM. Type Rud. xix. 11.

ERIC, KING OF NORTHUMBERLAND. 927—941.

1. *Obv.*—ERILoREX:o. Sword. Triangle of pellets above, below, and at point of sword.

Rev.—INLELL·AR M. Small cross.

ANLAF II. 943—944.

1.**Obv.*—ANLAF CVNVNLC. Raven.

Rev.—ÆÐELFERD MINRTL.

ANLAF III. ? 949—952?

1. *Obv.*—+ ONL~~AN~~5Fo RE+ °F^o. Small cross.

Rev.—FABM·ON·MONE. Small cross. Type Rud. xi. 5.

The coins themselves require a few words of comment, more especially with regard to the moneyers. Among those of Eadweard the name of HVNFRED and VIHTMVND appear to be new.

Of Æthelstan ÐVRSITAN or ÐVRSTAN and his mint Lincoln, both formerly unknown, and SIGELAND, though not given by Kenyon,¹ appear in the great Roman hoard lately described in these pages. The most remarkable of his coins is perhaps that reading MANNA MOT ON TOMIEARÐLE, with the title REX SAXSORVM on the obverse. It is well struck, and shows the legend distinctly. In the whole Roman hoard there were only two coins with this title, both minted at Derby, and I think that I can hardly be wrong in ascribing my coin to the mint at the neighbouring town of Tamworth. The I in the legend probably stands for a *Y* so that the name of the town appears to be given as TOM^YEARÐLE, a rendering which comes very near to some of those in the Saxon charters such as TOMAWORTHIG, TOMEWORTHIG, &c. In these, indeed, the first vowel is so constantly an O that in the Index of both Kemble and Thorpe's *Diplomatorium* the town has to be sought under TO. In somewhat later times the A obtained the predominance, and the form adopted by Hildebrand is TAMWEORTHIGE—the weorthig or town upon the Tame.

The earliest coin struck at the mint of Tamworth that has hitherto been published is one of Eadweard II. the Martyr, minted by +MANA M̄O TAM^YORÐ, who may have been the same Manna that coined under Æthelstan some forty years previously. It is, however, of course possible that there may have been a father and son of the same name attached to the mint in succession. Under Æthel-

¹ 3rd. S., vol. ii. p. 240.

red the name of Manna disappears in connection with Tamworth.

In the ninth and tenth centuries this place was of considerable importance,² standing, as it does, at the junction of the road to Chester with the ancient Watling Street, and commanding the fords over the Anker and the Tame by which access was gained to the valley of the Trent. From an early period it was a royal vill,³ at which the Mercian kings dwelt more frequently than elsewhere. A charter of Offa is dated from Tamworth in 781.⁴ In the time of Coenvulf it is termed a "locus celeberrimus," and under Berhtulf⁵ a "locus famosus" or "vicus celebris." After being destroyed by the Danes it was in A.D. 914 rebuilt and fortified by Æthelflæd, Lady of the Mercians, the warlike daughter of Ælfred. In 918, or more probably 922,⁶ soon after her conquest of Derby and Leicester from the Danish rule, she died at this place.

At this time her brother, King Eadweard the Elder, was at Stamford, but he proceeded to Tamworth and took possession of the Burh,⁷ and all the people of the land of Mercia who before were subject to Æthelflæd submitted to him. He then went on to Nottingham, "and all the people who were settled in Mercia, as well Danes as English, submitted to him." Eadweard died in 925, and it was in that same year that King Æthelstan, his son, received Sihtric, king of the Northumbrians, and formerly king of Dublin, at Tamworth, and gave him his sister in marriage. In 940 Æthelstan died and was succeeded by

² Green's *Conquest of England*, p. 200.

³ *Op. cit.* p. 45.

⁴ Kemble, *Codex dipl.* cxli.

⁵ *Op. cit.* cexlviii. &c.

⁶ Green's *Conquest*, p. 192.

⁷ Anglo-Sax. Chron. *sub an.* 922.

his half-brother Eadmund. In 943 Tamworth was stormed by the Ost-men under Anlaf, and Eadmund came to encounter them, but thanks to the intervention of the two archbishops of Canterbury and York, peace was quickly made.

We now hear but little more of Tamworth, but coins were struck there under Edward II., Æthelred, Harold I. Edward the Confessor, and Harold II., as well as under the three first Norman kings. Mr. Whitbourn had, however, a coin of Eadgar struck by + DEORVLF IN TOMEI,⁸ which in all probability belongs to this mint. After the Conquest the place was granted to the Marmions, who seem to have built the existing castle on the mound thrown up by Æthelflæd. To modern numismatists the name of the place will recall the private token⁹ issued in 1799 by the Rev. Francis Blick, with a view of the church and castle on the obverse, and the initials of the issuer with the motto "Deus nobis fiducia" on the reverse. I possess a specimen given to me by Mr. Blick when he showed me his collection of coins now some five-and-forty years ago.

The title which Æthelstan assumes on the coin which has led to this digression must not be passed over in silence. The different styles adopted by the Saxon kings during the gradual consolidation of England have, of course, attracted the attention of historians, though their observations have been based mainly on documentary and not on numismatic evidence. We have here to do with the royal line of Wessex, of whom Ini and some of his immediate successors took the title of "Rex Saxonum" or "West Saxonum." Under Ælfred, the kingdom of Mercia was joined

⁸ Whitbourn Sale, Feb., 1869. Lake Price Sale, Sotheby, May, 1880.

⁹ Pye's *Provincial Tokens*, Pl. XLVI. 5.

to that of Wessex, though it was still placed under the more immediate rule of an Ealdorman, and in some of his charters Ælfred is styled "Rex Anglorum et Saxonum," or "Angol Saxonum Rex," titles which are also adopted by Eadweard. As Mr. Green¹⁰ has observed, "The title is no doubt a transitional one; it represents the effort of the king to look on the Mercian Engle and the Saxon Gewissas as a single folk, rather than any actual fusion of the one with the other."

At his accession Æthelstan adopted the same style as King of the Angul Saxons, but after 926, when Northumbria was added to his dominions, he assumed a variety of styles, the most pompous of which is perhaps that of "Basileus Anglorum simul et imperator regum et nationum infra fines Britanniae commorantium," in a charter of 930.¹¹ In his latter years his usual signature is as "Rex totius Britanniae," the style so common on his coins.

His successor Eadmund generally signs as Rex Anglorum, as also does Eadred. The title therefore of Rex Saxonum, or Saxorum, as it appears on the coins of Æthelstan, is one which is somewhat at variance with the usual style.

Turning to the numismatic evidence we find that Ethelvulf occasionally styles himself REX OCCIDENTALIVM SAXONIORVM or REX SAXONIORVM only. Under Æthelbearht and Æthelred no title beyond REX appears, and with two exceptions the same is the case under Ælfred. These are two coins bearing the words AELFRED REX SAXONVM in four lines on the obverse, and EXA and PIN on the reverses, typifying Exeter and Winchester respec-

¹⁰ *Conquest of England*, p. 192.

¹¹ *Codex dip.* ccexlix.

tively. There is a third coin evidently of the same class and almost of the same date, struck by EADWEARD REX SAXONVM at BAD. These coins are all extremely rare, and their issue would seem to have been in some manner specially accorded to these three great cities of the Western Saxons. The coins of Æthelstan with the title REX SAXORVM seem to belong to a totally different category. It is of course probable that they were issued during the earliest part of Æthelstan's reign, that is to say, between his accession in 925 and his becoming king of all Britain by the acquisition of Northumbria in 926. Now by far the most important event of the close of the reign of Eadweard was the conquest of the Danelaw, and of the Five Boroughs, Derby, Leicester, Lincoln, Stamford, and Nottingham, from the Danes. Stamford fell in 922, but we have no coins which can be attributed to that town before the days of Eadgar, who, on restoring the monastery of Medehamstede or Peterborough, granted to it the perpetual privilege of having one moneyer in Stamford. Both Derby and Leicester succumbed to the attacks of Æthelflæd shortly before her death. With regard to the date of this event the Mercian and Winchester Chronicles vary, but with Mr. Green I adopt the date given in the latter as being probably the more correct and place it in 922. Nottingham was besieged by Eadweard and taken that same year and fortified by him in 924, just before his death.

The surrender of Lincoln is not mentioned, but it probably followed on the capture of Nottingham. It has generally been supposed that with the exception of the barbarous coin of Ælfred, probably struck by the Danes, no coins can be attributed to the mint of Lincoln before the days of Eadgar. There are, however, in the hoard now

under consideration two coins of Æthelstan which were apparently struck at Lincoln by the moneyer ÐVRSTAN; but as these bear the title REX TO BRIT they must have been minted some little time after the reduction of Lincoln under the Saxon rule.

Of the Five Boroughs then at which we might reasonably expect coins to have been struck in the first year of Æthelstan there remain three, Leicester, Derby, and Nottingham. Of Leicester a large number of coins are known, but so far as I am aware they all bear the title REX TO BRIT. The case is otherwise with both Derby and Nottingham. Of Derby, coins of Æthelstan are known with the following legends on the reverse—

- + BOILA MOT ET DEORABYI.¹²
- + BIDAI MOT ET DEORABYI.¹³
- + SIHAREN MOT DEORABYI.¹³
- + HELENREDEŃ MŃON DEORABYI.¹⁴
- + EIENŃEA MOI ON DEORABYI.¹⁵
- { + BEORNARD IN DERABI or
- { + BEORNDIL PERBI.¹⁶

And of Nottingham—

- + EDELNOÐ ON SNOTENŃEHAM.¹⁷

Besides these there is a coin of Oxford—

- NILELAND MO OX VRBIS.¹⁸

The whole of these have the title REX SAXORVM in

¹² Rud., Pl. XVIII. 21. Hunter Coll.

¹³ *Num. Chron.* 3rd S. iv. p. 242.

¹⁴ Fountaine, Pl. II. 21. Hunter Coll.

¹⁵ Murchison Sale, 1866.

¹⁶ In the Cuff and Bergne Collections. There may be a misreading in the names of some of the moneyers beginning with B.

¹⁷ In Brit. Mus.

¹⁸ Walker Coll. sold at Sotheby's, May 1, 1845. Murchison Coll., May, 1866.

slightly varying forms, and to these may be added the Tamworth coin from the Meath hoard.

I know of no other coins of Æthelstan bearing this title than those of the four towns now mentioned, though of course others may exist, and indeed probably do exist of the Leicester mint. The form SAXORVM is remarkable and suggestive of its having been devised by those to whom the name of Saxon was unfamiliar. So far then as the present evidence goes I am justified in suggesting that the coins of Æthelstan bearing his title as King of the Saxons were in the main struck in the beginning of his reign, in that part of his dominions which had recently been wrested from the Danes or in the adjacent districts, and that the title was employed with the especial view of impressing upon his midland subjects the fact that they were no longer under Danish or Mercian rule, but now owed their allegiance to the Saxon whose superscription was impressed upon their coins.

But to return to the other coins of Æthelstan present in this hoard. The two which appear to be of the Lincoln mint have already been mentioned. The name of the moneyer DVRSTAN is not given by Ruding or Kenyon, though that of TVRSTAN occurs on the type showing a building on the reverse. It is barely possible that they belong to Leicester.

The coins of that mint are numerous represented in the hoard, and the names of MELDOMEN, OSVLFE, and SNELE are not recorded in connection with it by Kenyon, and the first alone occurred in the Roman hoard.

The coin struck at Oxford by MADELƿALD has already been made known to us by Signor de Rossi, though previous to the discovery in Rome it was unknown.

Of Eadmund the coins bearing the names of BESEL,

BYRHFERÐ, BYRNWALD, EFEIREOS, EFERBRD, ERICIL, FREDICES and EIS seem to present new varieties. Frethices was a moneyer of Eadgar.¹⁹

Of Eadred the moneyers ÆDELWALD and REEDES appear to be new.

The coin of Eric is peculiar in one respect, that of having an annulet before and after REX.

The two coins bearing the name of Anlaf or Onlaf are very different in character the one from the other. That with the raven is of the usual good workmanship which characterizes the mintage of Æthelferd. It may not improbably have been struck in Ireland as suggested by Mr. Rashleigh,²⁰ and it apparently belongs to the reign of Anlaf II.

The other coin belongs to the class attributed by Mr. Rashleigh to Anlaf III., A.D. 949—952.

Farmon the moneyer may be the same person whose name appears under the form of FARNAN or FARHAN on the coins of Anlaf II. The change from FARMAN to FARMON resembles that from ANLAF to ONLAF.

It may be remarked that there is a coin of one of the Anlafs struck by the moneyer SICARES who may well have been the SIHARES who minted at Derby under Æthelstan, and the SIGARES whose name appears unaccompanied by that of any mint, on the coins of Eadmund and Eadred.

The well-known moneyer INGELGAR struck coins of Eadmund and Eadred as well as those of Eric and the Anlafs.

With regard to the approximate date when these coins

¹⁹ Lindsay, *Heptarchy*, Pl. IX. 148.

²⁰ *Num. Chron.* N.S. ix. 54.

were carried away from English soil there is not much difficulty. The coins of Eadwig who ascended the throne in A.D. 955 are present in the hoard, while those of his predecessor Eadred are numerous. As his rule extended from A.D. 946 to 955 the probability is that the currency of at least the first half of his reign is here represented, while the coin of Anlaf III. might bring us to the year 952. In that year Onlaf, the son of Sihtric, was expelled from Northumbria by his subjects, who reinstated their former king Eric. A son-in-law of the Scottish king Constantine, this Olaf possessed great influence in his father Sihtric's kingdom of Dublin, of which place he was himself king during the reign of Eadgar. During the earlier part of his life we find him constantly alternating between the Ost-men of Northumbria and those of Ireland, and it seems probable that on his expulsion from Northumbria in 952 he took refuge in Dublin, and that this hoard of coins may have formed part of the possessions of one of his adherents. Some of the coins of Eadred are sharp and fresh as when they came from the dies, so that they would appear to have been buried soon after they had been brought over to Ireland.

It is of course possible that the hoard merely represents the money current within the Danish kingdom of Dublin at the time when it was buried, but under any circumstances its deposit can hardly have been later than A.D. 955 or 956, or some coins of Eadwig would have been present, as was the case in a hoard found in Ireland in 1862,²¹ of which I gave an account in this journal.

JOHN EVANS.

²¹ *Num. Chron.* N. S. iii. 48.



X.

A RARE VARIETY OF THE PENNY OF EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.

IN Hawkins's *Silver Coins of England*, Plate XVII., No. 223, there is figured a variety of Edward the Confessor's penny in the British Museum Collection, of Hildebrand's type I. (crowned bearded head to right; *rev.* cross with pyramids in the angles), concerning which the author merely remarks, "On a Leicester coin the head is helmeted."

A few years ago I bought a specimen of this variety, and I have since looked carefully through all the lists of Edward's coins I could find in search of some further reference to it. Mr. Head makes no allusion to it in his paper on the Chancton find, although he includes the moneyer on the coin figured by Hawkins in his list of Leicester coins previously possessed by the British Museum. Hildebrand, for his part, doubts the existence of any such variety. He devotes a paragraph to it in his remarks on

type I., which I read as follows:—"The coin cited by Hawkins as a variety, figured on his Plate XVII., No. 223, has without doubt been drawn from an indistinct original, as it does not appear probable that the round helmet would have been adopted a second time on a coin of Edward's later types. Neither can one suppose that the design of the reverse had been employed with an earlier obverse type, because the head has the beard and is turned to the right, which is contrary to the custom on the earlier types." I do not know whether the attention of the Numismatic Society has been called to this variety or not, but I am able to show that Hawkins is right and that Hildebrand's doubt is unfounded. The British Museum coin is distinctly helmeted, and not only have I a coin of this doubted variety, but I had lately the opportunity of examining a third specimen in the interesting collection of coins of another member of the Numismatic Society, Mr. W. J. Andrew, of Ashton-under-Lyne.

Both Mr. Andrew's coin and my own agree with the British Museum specimen in the obverse legend, beginning at the top of the coin instead of behind the head (as is the case on all other specimens of type I. and its varieties that I have seen), and in having an entirely different arrangement of the drapery on the bust. Both coins read distinctly, ΕΤΔΡΤΡΔ (the legend on the British Museum specimen is not so distinct), and both are also of the Leicester mint, though of different moneyers. The three coins read on the reverse,—

British Museum,	+ IELFS ON LEGEEE
Mine,	+ LEOFNOÐ ON LEIEN ¹
Mr. Andrew's,	+ ÐRONÐ ON LEGEEN

¹ See woodcut, p. 145.

Mr. Head catalogues only four coins of the Leicester mint of type I. ; Mr. Willett, in his list of the City Find, none ; Hildebrand none, coins of this type being, he states, very rarely found in Sweden. There are only six of them in his catalogue of the Swedish collection, and no varieties of this type have yet been met with in Swedish finds. Taking every type of the reign, I find the following moneyers' names occurring on Leicester coins :—

Aliigie.	Duning.
Afsie.	Elfsieada.
Ælfgar.	Fargrim.
+ Ælfsige or Elfsige.	Huscarl.
Alxxi.	Lefenath,
Argrim.	+ Leofnoth or Liofenoth.
Brihtre.	Leofwine.
Brunine or Brynine.	Sweartcol.
Brunnusel.	+ Thronð. (W. J. A.)
Colbrand.	

The helmeted head variety bears the names of those marked with a cross. The moneyer's name, Thronð, is, I believe, so far unpublished for the Leicester mint.

I should be very glad to learn if coins of any other mint present this variety, and if other moneyers' names appear on such coins.

SAMUEL SMITH, JUN.

XI.

MEDALS OF THE HANNA FAMILY.

THE history of the family of Hanna, so richly represented in the series of Italian portrait medals, has been related by Bergmann in his work on the *Medals of the Austrian Empire*, and is one of more than common interest. According to a MS. chronicle of Gradenigo concerning the citizen families of Venice, the Hannas originally migrated from England to the Netherlands, where they engaged successfully in the flourishing commerce newly established with the West through Spain and Portugal. Out of the wealth thus acquired it appears that, like the Fuggers of Augsburg, they were able to render important services to the House of Austria, in recognition of which Ferdinand I., in 1529, bestowed on "his beloved and true Martin van der Haan, or Haën, citizen of Brussels in Brabant," a grant of arms, the crest being an appropriate black "Hahn."

This Martin was born in 1475. In 1545 we find that he received the citizenship of Venice, where he had settled again in the capacity of a merchant, and it was probably at about this date that the medal by Leone Leoni, representing him at an advanced age, was executed. It is quite possible, however, that it may have been done while he was still at Brussels, for Vasari states

that Leoni, who owed to the favour of Charles V. his house at Milan and a pension of 150 ducats, followed the Emperor both to the Netherlands and Spain.

The medal is thus described:—

Obv.—MARTINVS . DE . HANNA. Bust to r.

Rev.—SPES . MEA . IN . DEO . EST.—LEO. Female figure (Hope) with floating drapery to r., her head and hands raised towards a light issuing from clouds. Diam. 70. Pl. VI.

At Venice Martin de Hanna became one of the foremost patrons of the arts, and is said to have brought Pordenone from the obscurity of Friuli to paint frescoes for the façade of his house near San Benedetto, on the Grand Canal. He died in 1553, leaving two sons, Daniel and John, both of whom had distinguished careers in commerce. Daniel married Lucretia Ferrari, and lived till about 1580. His portrait is handed down on no less than six medals, one of which, like that of his father, is signed LEO, and the rest may be attributed to the same artist.

1. *Obv.*—DANIEL . HANNA.—LEO. Bust to r., head uncovered, with beard.

Rev.—*vóeu.* Also signed LEO. Draped female figure, standing, holding a cornucopiæ in the right hand. Diam. 32.

2. *Obv.*—DANIEL . HANNA. Bust to l.

Rev.—NE . QVID . NIMIS. Youth in tunic, with compasses in right hand, standing between two undraped female figures bearing vases: one of these pours away water. Diam. 47. Pl. VII.

This medal was not known to Bergmann, and is very rare.

3. *Obr.*—DANIEL . DE . HANNA. Bust to l.

Rev.—OMNE . VANVM. Draped female figure (Vanity) holding over her left shoulder a vase, from which issues smoke or vapour. Diam. 53. Pl. VII.

4. *Obr.*—DANIEL . DE . HANNA. Bust to l.

Rev.—No legend. Naked female figure (Fortune) seated, turning a wheel, on which another, draped, essays to place her foot. Diam. 41. Pl. VI.

Cicognara speaks of this medal in terms of unqualified praise: "L'incomparabile medaglia a Daniele, ove nel maraviglioso rovescio una donna ignuda sedente volga una ruota, su cui sta montando la fortuna, della quale il disegno, la pastosità, la dolcessa del rilievo, la grazia non vennero mai sorpassate." (*Stor. della Sculp.*, v. 414, ed. 1824.)

5. *Obr.*—DANIEL . DE . HANNA. Bust to l.

Rev.—STVDIO . ET . INDVSTRIA . JVVANTE . DEO. Mercury, standing on a package of merchandise, points to some pieces of money lying beside it. Diam. 49.

6. *Obr.*—DANIEL . DE . HANNA . MER(cator) . MAR(tini) . F(ilius). Bust to r.

Rev.—No legend. Mercury with caduceus. Diam. 34. Pl. VII.

John, the younger son, died before 1574. His portrait was painted by Titian, with whom he was closely associated. In the same master's picture of the *Ecce Homo*, now in the Belvedere Gallery, containing portraits of Charles V., the Sultan Soliman II., Pietro Aretino, and

others, it is suggested that one of the principal figures may represent Martin Hanna. Titian also painted the whole of Martin's family, who are represented as kneeling before the Virgin.

Only two medals appear to exist of John, and one of these is published for the first time by M. Armand in his second edition of *Les Médailleurs Italiens*. It is of nearly the same size as No. 3 of Daniel Hanna, and has on the reverse a portrait of John's son Paul (1533 + 1591), who is also represented on a third medal.

1. *Obv.*—IOANNES . HANNA. Bust to r.

Rev.—NVMINA . CVNCTA . EGO. Draped female figure (personifying Wisdom) standing, holding a staff or sceptre, on the point of which rests an eye. Diam. 32. Pl. VII.

2. *Obv.*—IOANNES . DE . HANNA. Bust to r.

Rev.—PAVLVS . DE . HANNA. Bust of the young Paul to r. Diam. 54.

3. *Obv.*—PAVLVS . HANNA. Bust to r.

Rev.—CVNCTA . NIHIL. Draped female figure (Venice), crowned, piercing with a lance another female figure stretched on the ground : behind, a broken mast and torn sail. Diam. 30. Pl. VII.

This Paul became distinguished in after life as a public benefactor in Venice, where he is said to have built fine palaces, and in 1582 he and his descendants were admitted to the freedom of the city. He married Ludovica Locatelli.

Although this series covers three generations, there is probably no great difference in the dates, but none are

given. Martin is represented at quite an advanced age, and the reverse of his medal indicates the contemplation of death. His two sons, on the other hand, appear in the full prime of life, and the grandson Paul as yet a mere youth.

In the reverses of the medals of Daniel, no less than in the obverses, the hand of the same artist may be traced throughout. The meaning of the allegorical subjects is not always clear, but they refer chiefly to the commercial prosperity of the house, and in one case to the vanity of riches. Some of those, in which female figures are introduced bearing vases, call to mind the well-known reverse of the medal of Torriano by Leone Leoni. The two small medals of John and Paul are entirely alike in style, that of the latter being particularly pleasing as a portrait of the young heir. The first of the medals of Daniel Hanna here described, signed LEO, is of the same size and character.

It will be observed that in several cases the DE is omitted before the surname in the legend.

The illustration of No. 4 of Daniel de Hanna's medals is taken from the fine example in the British Museum; the rest are from specimens in the writer's possession.

T. W. GREENE.

XII.

FASTI ARABICI.

“THE coins of the Muslim East do not so much recall history as make it. The student is constantly meeting with a perfectly unknown king or even dynasty, which fills up a gap in the annals of the East. A Mohammadan coin generally gives not only the date and place of issue, and the name of the ruler who caused it to be struck, but frequently the names of his father and grandfather, his heir-apparent, liege lord, and other valuable genealogical data and aids to the due understanding of the inter-relations of different dynasties; while the religious formulae employed will enable us to tell the sect to which the ruler who issued the coin belonged, at least so far as the broad distinctions of Islam are concerned. If the complete series of coins issued by every Muslim State were preserved, we should be able to tabulate with the utmost nicety the entire line of kings and their principal vassals that have ruled in every part of the Mohammadan empire since the eighth century, and to draw with tolerable accuracy the boundaries of their territories at every period. Minting was ever one of the most cherished rights of sovereignty. The privileges of Khutbeh and Sikkeh, that is, of being prayed for in the Friday prayers in the mosques and of

inscribing his name upon the currency, were the first things the new king thought about on ascending the throne. It is this monetary vanity of Eastern princes that makes their coinage so valuable to the historian, and indeed compels him to regard numismatic evidence as the surest testimony he can obtain. The Mohammadan coinage, more than any other, abounds in historical data; and when the as yet unwritten history of the East during the Middle Ages comes to be told, the author will find no surer check upon the native annalists than the coins.

“If the history of the Mohammadan East were comprised in the annals of a few great dynasties, the value of the coins would not be so considerable, for we should only learn perhaps some fresh dates or confirmation of dates already known, and the mints would be only the capitals and large towns of well-known provinces. But Mohammadan history is made up of the struggles for supremacy of hundreds of petty houses and thousands of petty dynasts, of whose very existence we should often be wholly ignorant but for their coins. These petty dynasts struck their money at towns of which next to nothing is often known, and thus the coinage is frequently our only means of establishing the position of the smaller towns of the mediaeval East. Sometimes these small towns preserve the names of cities famous in antiquity, but whose site, save for this numismatic evidence, was uncertain. Thus geographically as well as historically, Mohammadan coins have a high value.

“What is really wanted is a *Corpus* of Mohammadan Numismatics, which should present, in well-arranged tables and indexes, the results of the coin-evidence of all the collections of Europe, and should place them at the service of historical students, without compelling them to

learn a difficult language and a still more difficult palaeography.”¹

These sentences were written nearly two years ago, when I had little hope of carrying out such a scheme as that suggested in the concluding paragraph. Since then, however, I have been so fortunate as to obtain the sanction of the Delegates of the Press of the University of Oxford for the publication of such a *corpus* of Mohammadan coin-data as was contemplated in my former essay. The volume will be published for the Delegates at the Clarendon Press under the title of *Fasti Arabici: or, the History of the Mohammadan Empire as established by Coins*. As the completeness of the work depends on the collaboration of students and collectors, I shall beg permission to explain its general plan in the *Numismatic Chronicle*.

The work will consist of an Introduction and five Parts. The *Introduction* will treat of the general character of the Mohammadan coinage; its origin, metrology, denominations, developments in different countries and ages, with examination of weights, assays, sizes, and exchange values; will explain the general style of the inscriptions, and give such aids to the student as may enable him to overcome, if he desires to do so, the difficulties of Arabic coin-palaeography, which will be illustrated by photographic plates of the Kufic and Naskhy characters; will describe the ordinary arrangement of the inscriptions, and their signification; the religious formulae, the place of the mint and date, the mode of naming the prince who issued the coins, the variety of names employed, relationships indicated, &c.; and will finally describe the ornaments occurring on

¹ *Coins and Medals: their Place in History and Art*, by the authors of the British Museum Official Catalogues. (Elliot Stock, 1885.)

the coins, use of diacritical points, calligraphy, figures of living things, &c.

The FIRST PART will treat of the *Historical* bearing of the coins.

First, the *relation of the ruler to the city ruled, at definite dates*, will be shown by a detailed list of all the Mohamadan dynasties, arranged in a joint chronological and geographical order, with the accepted dates of the native historians, and with the dates and mint-cities as proved by the coins, placed against each individual prince.

The table of each dynasty will be preceded by a brief sketch of its history from native sources, an account of its coinage, with descriptions of typical examples, which will be illustrated by photo-engravings in the text, statements of weight, assay, &c. Special peculiarities of individual princes will be noted at the foot of the page. Dates and mints taken from books, and not from my personal examination or that of certain tried numismatists now living (and therefore accessible in case of doubt), will be printed in a different type from those depending on personal observation. The general position of each dynasty in the history of the Mohammadan empire will be illustrated by chromo-lithographic tables, like that which appeared in the *Chronicle* in 1880.

This section of the work will naturally be the most important of all, and will probably occupy nearly half the bulk of the volume. In it the student—who will need no acquaintance with Arabic to use it—will be able to ascertain immediately what princes composed any given dynasty; how long each ruled, according to his coins; what cities he governed, by the same evidence, and consequently the approximate extent of his territory; further, what his coinage was like, in what metals it was struck,

and what was its purity, weight, &c. As far as possible, the museum or private collection where each coin is preserved will be discriminated for purposes of verification.

Another feature of the historical part of the book will be a table of *the relations of the various princes inter se, i.e.* of the khalifs with the princes who paid them homage on their coins, and of princes who acknowledged fealty to other princes on the coins; and the relation of prince to prince within the same dynasty will be shown by a series of *genealogical tables*, in which special type will be employed to indicate those relations which are established by the coins. The historical section will conclude with an index of *all titles and names occurring on Mohammadan coins*, with the names of all the princes who adopted them, and references to the pages in the volume on which the coins and history of these princes are described. This index will be in Arabic, but with Roman transliteration and English translation. Throughout the work every care will be taken to make the facts of the coinage as accessible to non-Arabic students as to Orientalists.

The SECOND PART will be *geographical*, and will consist mainly of a table of *all the mints of the Mohammadan empire*, so far as known, with the dates occurring on coins struck there, and the names of the princes who struck them. In this list, therefore, the student will find an outline of the history of each city; will be able to discover, from the multitude or the absence of coins, its periods of prosperity and decay; and will see at a glance who ruled there during its periods of minting. To this table will succeed a *scheme of the various kingdoms and provinces, with the mint-cities included in each*; another of *mint-cities whose rulers owned fealty to the rulers of other cities*; and lists of *epithets and synonyms* applied to mint-cities. The geographical section

will be illustrated by a series of *maps* showing the political divisions of the Mohammadan empire at different epochs.

The THIRD PART will describe the *religious inscriptions* which form a prominent feature in the Mohammadan coinage, and give an alphabetical list of all the inscriptions of this nature found on coins, with translations and references to the Koran, &c. Among these the watch-words of Mohammadan sectarianism will be duly noted.

The FOURTH PART will explain the *chronological* basis of the coinage, the eras employed, &c., and will include a table of the conversion of the years of the Hijrah into those of the Incarnation.

The FIFTH PART will treat of the non-Mohammadan elements in the coinage, bilingual issues, designs and portraits borrowed from alien creeds and peoples, and the imitations of Mohammadan coins by Christians. An Appendix will comprise various tables of weights, assays, exchanges, &c., with forms for converting English systems into those employed abroad.

The basis of the work will be primarily my *Catalogue of Oriental Coins in the British Museum*, including the Indian section which is now being published. So far, this catalogue includes descriptions of about seven thousand distinct coins; and the additions which have been made to the collection since the earlier volumes were printed will probably raise the total to between eight and nine thousand—a sufficient number to form a good foundation. To this I shall add the data to be obtained from certain recent numismatic publications, such as M. Tiesenhansen's *Monnaies des Khalifes Orientaux*, Dr. Blau's Catalogue of the Odessa Collection, Professor Stickel's two volumes on the Jena Collection, various papers in the transactions of learned societies, by MM. Soret, Stickel, Tornberg, Fraehn,

Sauvaire, Thomas, Rogers, Gibbs, Rodgers, Delmerick, and other well-known scholars, in whose skill in deciphering coin-legends confidence may be placed. Then the chief foreign collections will have to be examined, notably that of the Bibliothèque at Paris, that at Berlin, and the collections at St. Petersburg. The investigation of these collections will involve a protracted residence abroad. There will still remain a large number of small collections, which it will be impossible for me exhaustively to examine personally. One of these is the collection of Rogers Bey, lately acquired by the Egyptian Government, which has fortunately been well catalogued by its late owner, and partly published in the *Numismatic Chronicle*; another is that of M. H. Sauvaire, of which a considerable portion has been fully described in print or MS. Prof. Mehren has kindly given me a list of all coins in the Copenhagen cabinet not included in the British Museum Catalogue, and I have myself published portions of the late Col. Guthrie's and Mr. Calvert's collections. But there are many cabinets to which I have not access, and there must be a large number of collectors, unknown to me, who possess a few Arabic coins scattered among their other series. To such I would appeal for assistance in the task I have set before me. If private collectors will send me wax or plaster impressions of such specimens in their possession as are not included in the British Museum Catalogue; or, in case of coins which have suffered much by wear, will send the coins themselves by registered letter, addressed to me, *care of the Keeper of Coins, British Museum, W.C.*, I would note any peculiarities, and return them, again registered, to their owners with as little delay as possible. If the curators of such of the smaller collections abroad as have been catalogued in MS. would either lend me a copy

of the Catalogue or extract from it such items as are not in the British Museum Catalogue, my work would be all the more complete. It is perhaps impossible to collect notices of every Mohammadan coin in existence in Europe, but I am anxious to gather together all the information that can be obtained, and I shall be grateful to all curators of museums and private collectors who will aid me in rendering the *Fasti Arabici* as complete as possible.

STANLEY LANE-POOLE.

NOTICES OF RECENT NUMISMATIC PUBLICATIONS.

La Médaille d'Anne de Bretagne et ses auteurs, par M. Natalis Rondot. Lyon, 1885.

This is another of M. N. Rondot's careful and interesting monographs on subjects connected with the medals and medallists of Lyons. The medal of Charles VIII. and Anne of Brittany, which forms the subject of the present pamphlet, bears the date 1493, but was, in fact, struck on the 15th March, 1494, on the occasion of the first entry of Anne of Brittany into Lyons. The following is the description of the medal:—

Obv.—+ : FELIX : FORTVNA : DIV : EXPLORATVM : ACTVLIT : 1 : 4 : 9 : 3 (Propitious Fortune has given us what we have long looked for). Bust of Charles VIII. to r., crowned, and wearing the collar of the Order of St. Michael. The field semé with lis.

Rev.—+ R : P : LVGDVNEN : ANNA : REGNANTE : CONFLAVIT : (The City of Lyons has ordered this medal to be struck in the reign of Anne). Bust of Anne of Brittany to r., in ermine robe, crowned, and wearing necklace. The field semé with ermine to r. and lis to left.

A hundred of these pieces were struck in gold, each of the weight of 7 écus. This would be 24·472 grammes; in fact, however, some of the known examples weigh as much as 34·05, and 34·9 grammes. M. Rondot quotes from the Lyons archives the deliberations of the Town Council when the issue of this medal was decided upon. It was at first proposed that the present to the Queen should consist of a tree in silver gilt, on the branches of which, in the place of leaves, were to hang these golden medals. This is so much after the unlovely pattern of much modern presentation plate, that for the credit of the Town Council of Lyons in the fifteenth century, it is satisfactory to read that they abandoned the idea as being “*de grande coustange et de bien petite beaulté.*” What they finally decided upon was a gold lion, “*bien faict et bien tiré,*” sejant, holding in its four paws a beautiful golden goblet of an old form, “*such as is shown in the picture of the Three Kings*” (“*telle qu'on la painct es trois roys*”), *i.e.* such as one of the Magi holds in pictures of the Adoration of the Magi. And in this cup were to be a hundred of the above medals, “*belles pièces d'or faictes en façon de métaille comme dit est.*” A shield,

bearing the arms of the Queen, was to be attached to the side of the lion by a golden band.

This is, it may be remarked, the first introduction into French of the Italian word *medaglia* in its present signification of a piece preserved as a treasure for its beauty or rarity. Philippe de Commines was thought to have been the first to employ the word in this sense when he speaks of the "trois mil médailles d'or et d'argent" which were in the possession of Pietro de' Medici. These words were, however, written in 1498, four years after the date of the above entry in the Lyons archives.

Three persons were employed in the execution of this piece, viz., Louis Lepère, a goldsmith of Lyons, his son, Jean Lepère, and his son-in-law, Nicolas Florence or de Florence. The third was formerly generally identified with the well-known medallist, Niccolo Spinelli, called Niccolo Fiorentino, from whose hand we have the signed medals of Lorenzo de' Medici (Keary's "Guide to Italian Medals," No. 32), Alfonso d'Este (*id.*, No. 30), Silvestro Duziari, Antonio Giraldini, and Marcantonio della Lecia, and probably many others not signed. M. Milanesi, of Florence, has discovered some new facts connected with this Niccolo Fiorentino, who, though he executed portraits of several distinguished Frenchmen—which, during Charles's Italian expedition, is a fact presenting no difficulties—seems never to have entered France. There was another Niccolo Spinelli, seal-engraver to the Duke of Burgundy, and resident in Brussels, so that there is room for a good deal of confusion in these three Nicholases. Niccolo Spinelli, the Florentine, lived at Florence, and died there in 1514. Nicolas Florence or de Florence, the Lyons goldsmith and medallist, died in that city between the 26th June and the 17th September, 1499, as M. Rondot has shown by his careful examination of the Lyons archives. We congratulate M. Rondot on the success of his studies on the history of the medallic art in Lyons. C. F. K.

The *Revue Numismatique*, 3^e Series, tome ii., contains the following articles:—

1. A. de Barthélemy. "Gaulish Coins of the Horseman type."

2. A. Engel. "Rare or inedited Greek Coins in the Collection of the Evangelical School and in the Cabinet of Mr. Lawson at Smyrna."

3. E. Babelon. "The Lex Plautia Papiria and the Monetary Reform of the year B.C. 89."

4. M. Deloche. "Unpublished Merovingian Coins."

5. L. Lex. "On an unpublished Denier of Chateau-Landon."

6. L. Maxe-Werly. "On the Coinage of Soissons."

7. A. de Longpérier. "On the derivation of the words 'Hardi' and 'Liard,' both corruptions of the English word 'Farthing.'"

8. A. de Barthélemy. "On Gaulish Coins found in Jersey in 1875."

9. L. Maxe-Werly. "Unpublished Coins of Adhémar de Monteil, Bishop of Metz, and of Henry IV. Count of Bar."

10. E. Müntz. "Unpublished Documents relating to the Engravers of Coins, Seals, and Medals of the Pontifical Court, from Innocent VIII. to Paul III."

11. P. C. Robert. "Coins and Jetons of F. H. de Haraucourt-Chambley, Dean of the Chapter of Metz, 1627—1662."

12. A. Sorlin-Dorigny. "On a silver Stater of Baalram, King of Citium, in Cyprus; reading לבעלרם."

13. J. De Witte. "The Legions of Victorinus."

14. M. Deloche. "Unpublished Merovingian Coins."

15. E. Récamier. "On the meaning of the letter S on ancient deniers of Lyons."

16. E. Müntz. "Unpublished Documents relating to the Engravers of Coins, Seals, and Medals of the Pontifical Court, from Innocent VIII. to Paul III."

17. L. Blancard. "On the Origin of the Mussulman Coinage."

18. J. Rouyer. "On Mediæval French Jetons, for the most part unpublished."

19. A. Boutkowski. "On unpublished Greek Coins."

20. E. Babelon. "On some Coins of the last years of the Roman Republic."

21. G. Schlumberger. "On two Coin-weights (exagia) of the age of the Palæologi."

22. G. Schlumberger. "On a Seal of an Armenian captain in the service of a Byzantine emperor in the tenth century."

23. L. Deschamps de Pas. "Note on an unknown Coin-type of Mary of Burgundy, Countess of Flanders."

24. A. de Barthélemy. "A Monetary Convention between Yvo, Prior of Souvigny, and Agnes, Lady of Bourbon, dated January 16, 1272."

25. E. Zay. "On French Colonial Coins."

26. J. J. Guiffrey. "The Medal-Mint, a Metallic History of Louis XIV and Louis XV, from inedited documents in the National Archives."

The *Zeitschrift für Numismatik*, Band XI, Part IV, contains the following articles:—

1. H. Dannenberg. "On two Hoards of Deniers of the Tenth and Eleventh Centuries."

2. Th. Bergk. "On Pamphylian Alphabetical Forms."

Band XII, Part I, contains the following articles :—

1. J. Friedlaender. "The Acquisitions of the Royal Cabinet of Coins during the year 1883."
2. A. Erman. "German Medallists of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries."
3. U. Köhler. "Numismatic Contributions, Athens, Achæa Phthiotis, Peumata."

Band XII, Part II, contains the following articles :—

1. O. Seeck. "A Coin commemorative of the Abdication of Maximian."
2. M. Bahrfeldt. "On Roman Republican Coins."
3. W. Caland. "On the Emperorships of M. Antonius."
4. H. Jaekel. "On the Frisian Pound and Mark."

MISCELLANEA.

ADDENDA to "Seventeenth Century Tokens in the British Museum, not described in Boyne's work." (Num. Chron., 1884, pp. 281—342.)

a. P. 299, No. 164, "Hampshire, Bishop's Waltham." The last letter of BRAFET is doubtful on the Brit. Mus. specimen. Mr. H. S. Gill kindly informs us that he has an example which reads plainly BRAFEL.

b. P. 309, No. 251, "Lancashire, Warrington." This is no doubt a London token of Fullwood's (or Fuller's) Rents, Holborn.

c. P. 315, "Norfolk, Lynn Regis." Omit No. 306, which was accidentally inserted : it belongs to Lyme Regis.

d. P. 319, "Nottinghamshire." A token of "Robert Cramton," of Nottingham (similar to Toplis, "Seventeenth Century Tokens of Nottinghamshire," 1884, p. 10, No. 51), should have been inserted.

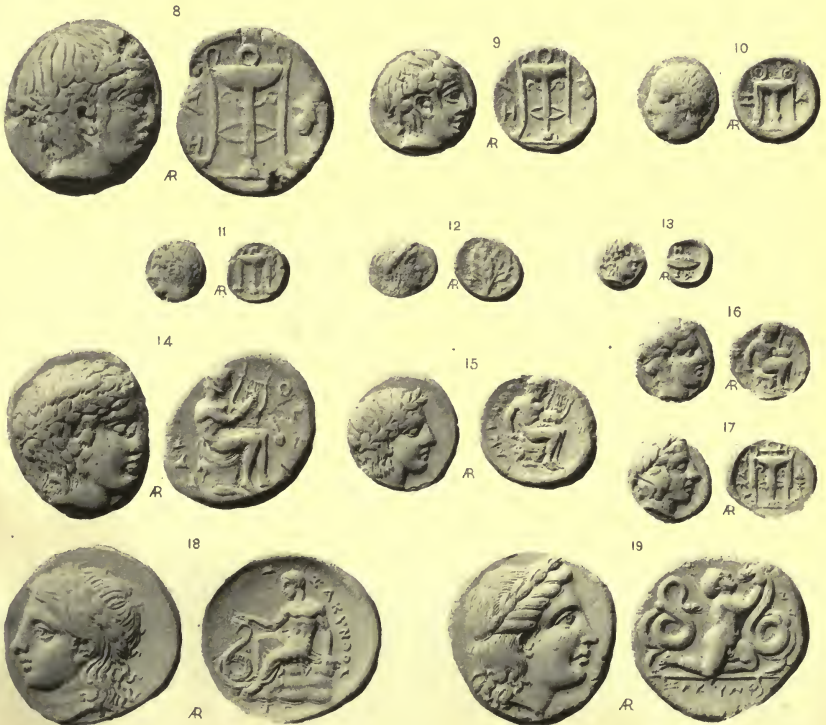
e. 319. "Oxfordshire." The token of John Tull, OF BAMTON (described by Boyne under "Bampton" in Devonshire), of which there is a specimen in the British Museum, is probably, as Mr. Gill has suggested to us, of "Bampton in the Bush," Oxfordshire. A John Tull is known (from parochial records) to have been connected with the Oxfordshire Bampton, and the Devonshire Bampton tokens seem always to read BAMPTON, not BAMTON.

C. F. KEARY,
WARWICK WROTH.

[1]



[2]



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XIII.

THE MORPHOLOGY OF COINS.

I.—THE GREEK FAMILY.

By the morphology of coins I mean the history of those changes in their form which have resulted, not from definite historical events, but from influences which are always present, and are always affecting in a greater or less degree the evolution of coins. These influences in their turn are the result of forces common to human nature, and in many respects analogous to those which have produced the variations in form in the animal and vegetable kingdoms. It is to Mr. Evans that we owe the inauguration of this form of inquiry, for his studies of the *Coins of the Ancient Britons* afford, I will not say merely the most important, but the sole example of an inquiry in this direction. Since writing his larger work on the coins of the Ancient Britons, Mr. Evans has further emphasized this particular aspect of his researches in a lecture delivered before the Royal Institution, and called the *Coinage of the Ancient Britons and Natural Selection*, in which he has pointed out many ways in which the development of coin-types bears analogy to the natural laws for the evolution of species. Of recent years, again, General Pitt-Rivers, taking up the same kind of morphological study in relation to other objects, has arranged a

collection of different kinds of human implements, and has communicated several highly interesting papers upon their morphology, of which his monograph upon *Locks and Keys* is perhaps the most complete. Following the steps of these distinguished anthropologists, I have endeavoured to give such a classification of coins as may illustrate the development "from the homogeneous to the heterogeneous" of this important instrument in human civilisation.

Mr. Evans's essay on the *Coinage of the Ancient Britons and Natural Selection* was concerned more with the influences which determined the engravers in the choice and arrangement of their types, than with the influences which had determined the form of the coinage as a whole. This method of treatment, which considers coin-types in the light of designs, and their evolution as a phase in the history of the art of design, would find ample scope for its researches in the department of numismatics. But it is not with that aspect of the subject that I propose to deal in the present article. In the present essay I propose to consider the development of coins only in so far as it is a functional development, that is to say, brought about by the special function which coins are designed to fulfil. Certain particular classes, or let me say *species* of coins have come to be so much more than mere media of exchange, that we are apt—numismatists are especially apt—to forget that to be a medium of exchange is all that a coin is required by its nature to be. The Greek and Roman coinages, and some few special coinages descended from the Greek and Roman, have happened to acquire so many features of artistic excellence or archæological value, and as such have attracted such a large or exclusive amount of attention, that numismatists are inclined to think that all coins must necessarily have some of the

qualities which we admire in these selected species. Those who have been concerned chiefly with coins rich in archaeological interest have been disposed to look in all classes of coins for much more than they could reasonably find there. They have discovered maps, plans, brief chronicles, monuments, in many cases where, had they looked a little closer, and examined the issues immediately preceding and following the one with which they were actually dealing, they would have seen that the coin-type of the latter was determined by circumstances far antecedent to the simple desires of the striker of the coins. In former times people taking up coin-types in the way I have described made the most ridiculous guesses at their meaning. It has not been uncommon for them to read in some simple arrangement of lines the map or plan of a city or a fortification. Thus, as Mr. Evans reminds us, a British coin, whose obverse was a much degraded form of the type of our Pl. VIII., No. 19, so that it had come to represent merely a series of irregular bands of various thickness, was interpreted by a Mr. Borlase as giving the plan of a city, and Mr. Polwhele, not to be outdone, identified the city as Exeter, protesting that no one who had visited the latter place could fail in recognising the plan of it upon the British coin.¹ In similar fashion the well-known *Tours* type (see Part 2), which is simply a transformation of the temple in the *Xristiana Religio* type of Louis the Pious, has been interpreted as the ground plan of the town of Tours; a map of Saxon London has been discovered on a small Saxon gold coin, and the plan of the gardens of Alcinous (by a more pardonable error²) has,

¹ Evans, *Coins of the Ancient Britons*, p. 82.

² As there are two undoubted instances of ground plans (real or fanciful) on Greek coins—the harbour of Zancle and the labyrinth of Crete.

even by the famous Eckhel, been made out of a simple floral pattern on the coins of Coreyra.³

I do not think that we are, even at the present day, quite above the possibility of errors similar in kind if less in magnitude than these. And one way of avoiding them will be found in keeping constantly in view what in the sense of the present essay I may call the *morphological* aspect of the coin-type. Wherefore, if this study is in the strictest sense rather an anthropological than a numismatic one (bearing to Numismatics, perhaps, something of the relation which Botany bears to Horticulture), these considerations will, I hope, afford a sufficient excuse for publishing it in the pages of the Numismatic Chronicle.

The functional history of coins is the history of their changes of form, so far as these are dictated by the special function which a coinage has to perform, viz., to serve as a medium of exchange. We might at the first moment be inclined to suppose that so far as regards their currency the weight and metal were the only essential elements in the coin: but we should be in error. Though the weight and metal are essential to the existence of a coin, they cannot in themselves determine its form or its type, and that the lump of metal should have some defined form or some defined mark impressed upon it is necessary to its being a coin. The difference between exchange by weight of metal and exchange by coinage is easy to grasp: it depends entirely upon the question whether a reference to the scales or the crucible is necessary before each operation. Were men's muscles sufficiently delicate they would be able to determine the exact weight of the piece of metal merely by holding the coin in their hands. But

³ Percy Gardner, *Floral Patterns on Arch. Gr. Coins*, Num. Chron. 1881, p. 1.

no one ever heard of such a developed sense of weight. It is much more easy to imagine a people with touch fine enough to ascertain the *volume* of the metal if the *shape* remained constant. For the mass of mankind, however, it is neither sensitiveness to weight nor to volume that is relied upon, but simply likeness in *appearance*, so that when the scales and the crucible are neither of them brought into requisition it is the eye which is relied on. The shape and general *look* of the coin are in their way quite as important elements in its morphology as what is numismatically called the type. Both shape and type are no more than the visible signs of those hidden qualities (true weight, unalloyed metal) which give the coin its actual value; and it need not be said that they are often very far from truly representing those qualities. The various ways and degrees in which those symbols of value do duty in the eyes of the users of money constitute the history of the morphology of coins. From the human side it forms a chapter of human psychology, but from the side of the piece of metal it is simply a chapter in natural evolution.

There is one important fact connected with their morphology whereby coins are, so far as I can at present see, distinguished from almost all the other implements used by mankind, and in this respect rendered specially interesting subjects for this sort of study. They follow a law of heredity—as we may fairly call it—only less constant than the law of heredity in organic life. Almost all implements do in fact bow to a similar law, but it is in their case only established *ex post facto*; in the case of coins it must be laid down as a necessary principle. Thus it is a *fact* that each sword or plough or water-jar is shaped essentially upon the pattern of the sword or plough

or water-jar which was in use before it. But there is no absolute reason in the nature of things why some heaven-sent genius should not at once invent the ideal or perfect type of each. Each has a definite function to perform : find out the best material for performing that function, the best way of shaping that material, and the thing is made. But coins have to perform no special function in relation to natural forces. Their concern is chiefly with human character : they have to pass current as media of exchange. Their capacity of so passing current is determined, at least so far as the form of coins is concerned, by men's familiarity with the previous issue. Each issue, therefore, must by its very function inherit something from the issue which preceded it. It would be out of the power of any single person or any historical event wholly to revolutionise a coinage. I must in honesty confess that in one or two cases the likeness between the parent species and the derived species is very faint, far fainter than are the traces of descent in the history of most implements not governed by the same necessary law. This is due to the exceedingly advanced stage of civilisation to which coins as a class belong, whereas the history of the evolution of other implements takes its most striking illustrations from days of a very primitive civilisation. The causes of variation in coins which fight against the law of heredity and produce varieties or fresh species, are, of course, very numerous ; the religious, the artistic, and the historical can, however, be signalised as the chief. By the first the coinage of any people is subjected to their special religious opinions. The most striking example (as we shall see anon) of the influence of this motive is to be found in the Mohammedan coinage. The artistic and historical instincts produce the two qualities which collectors most prize in coins—their worth as art treasures and their anti-

quarian value. These three forms of selection—religious, artistic, and historical—we will distinguish as *x*, *y*, *z*, and in order to save space, any one of those letters placed in brackets after an example of morphology must be taken to imply a reference to this passage.

This paper is written chiefly to emphasize the law of heredity in coin-types, and to illustrate this law, not merely by selected examples but throughout all the most important varieties of coinage in the greater portion of the globe. Taking the larger divisions of numismatics, as Greek, Roman, Arabic, Indian, Mediæval, &c., to form the *orders* in which the coins (as natural products) are classed, the succession of each new dynasty may be said generally to give us a new *species* of coin. The *stamp* (type or inscription) being the official guarantee to which the coin owes its very existence, the species changes when some violent change has taken place in the governing power. Therefore, if we are attempting to establish the law of heredity throughout one vast genus of coins, we require first to establish that law at the point of transition from one species to another. And it is to these links only that I shall call the attention of the reader in the present paper. Even here it has been necessary to leave out of account those cases in which the chain seemed obviously unbroken, as, for example, throughout nearly the whole of the Greek autonomous coinage, in the transition from the Roman family issues to the Roman imperial coinage, most of the Mohammedan currencies, and numerous changes of dynasty which took place, between the introduction of the Carlovingian *denarius* and the reintroduction of a gold coinage, in Western Europe. Thus, the illustrations at the end are not designed to show the processes of descent and variation where these are most conspicuous, but, on the contrary, only the connect-

ing links between the different species of coins at the very point where these are *weakest*. For want of space, too, it has been impossible in most cases to show more than one stage of transition. When, therefore, one illustrated coin is spoken of as derived from another it is rarely the case that the immediate parentage and childhood are shown; there are almost always finer stages of transition than can be given in the illustrations. I am aware that this method of treatment will produce a certain disappointing effect on any one who has no knowledge of coins. If I had chosen only one or two phases of the evolution of coins and illustrated these with tolerable fulness, the effect to the eye would have been much more satisfying, but that would have been inconsistent with the plan of the present article, which must, after all, be looked upon only as a rough preliminary sketch and an introduction to the study of coin-morphology.

Though we are chiefly concerned with the direct descent of the species of coins we shall see incidentally some other applications of morphological law. And in fact the examples of morphology will tend to group themselves into the following three classes.

A. We have first the simple law of descent whereby the form (shape, type, &c., colour even, being all considered as elements in this form) of each species is to a great extent determined by the form of the preceding species. Incidentally we shall also come to notice (*a*) how very few (comparatively speaking) are the examples of really original *types* on coins, and (*b*) how little changes of dynasty seem as a rule to affect the morphology of coins, a fact which suggests that conquests and changes of dynasty have less effect upon the domestic conditions of a people than historians are wont to imagine.

B. There is further a noticeable likeness between all the coins circulating among people who have pretty close commercial relations, and it is to be presumed pretty close relations of all kinds. There is at the present day, for example, a general likeness in all the coins which pass current in Europe, the coins of Turkey diverging the farthest from the common standard ; and the divergence in this case being a fair index of divergence on other points. As a rule this class resemblance depends upon the simple law of inheritance ; in other words, on the copying of one species by another. In the example given we shall see better presently that the divergence mainly depends on this law. But it will be impossible in the course of this inquiry to trace the pedigree of every member of a class which gives examples of this kind of analogous variation. When, for instance, through a multiform series of Greek coins we see the gradual elimination of the incuse square going on side by side in the coinages of different cities, it is enough to indicate such a change as an example under class B.

C. Thirdly, there is the peculiar sort of morphology shown when a barbarous or semi-barbarous people, incapable of inaugurating or much modifying a coinage of its own, takes as a model the money of some other state and makes either imitations or reproductions of it in a descending order of degradation. The examples of this class C take generally one of two forms :—*a*. If the nation is not very barbarous it sometimes invents for itself a new type founded upon the parent type, and adheres to that for a long succession of years. Such people are not artistic enough or original enough to produce variations of importance on this fixed type. *b*. A much more barbarous people, who are incapable of either inventing any type for themselves or of copying correctly that which is before them, produce a series of

successive degradations which are very curious and interesting to trace. For a typical example of *C a* we may take the Parthian coinage. The typical examples of *C b* are the Gaulish or British series.

The more barbarous the copy, the greater generally is the importance attributed to the type. Perhaps the supreme instance of such barbarous copying is the example given in the last Plate of an imitation of a Venetian sequin made apparently for currency in North Africa. The copy here has given up everything but a faint resemblance of type. It is simply a piece of copper, not bearing in metal or weight the remotest likeness to the gold coin of which it is an imitation. It is indeed possible that the piece in question may have been designed for use only as a charm, not as a medium of exchange. But from the number and the similarity of the pieces which have come into my hands, I think this was not the case.

In noting during the following rapid sketch the different examples of coin-change the letters *A* (or *A a*, *A b*) *B*, *C* (*C a*, *C b*) will show to which of the above three classes any example is to be referred.

The idea of a coinage has been independently evolved in two places upon the earth's surface, and, so far as we can tell, in two only. In the West it was invented in Lydia early in the seventh century B.C. In the far East it was invented in China (probably) about the same time.⁴ The examples given are confined altogether to the first family or *genus*. The second has scarcely yet received in any published work a complete and scientific arrangement, and if it had I am too completely ignorant of the coinage to dare to study the sequence of its types. In

⁴ Prof. T. de LaCouverie informs me that metal implements were long current in China merely as media of exchange. Some of the examples which we possess of a date as early as

some coins of the regions where these two *genera* meet we can clearly trace this influence of a double descent (*e. g.* Tibet, Nepál—English coins of China and Japan).

The coinage of the West begins with the small stamped ingots of impure gold (electrum) which were first issued by the Mermnadæ kings of Lydia at the beginning of the seventh century, and which were speedily imitated by the Greek cities nearest to Lydia, those of the coast and islands of Asia Minor. The whole class is known under the name of the early electrum staters. The very earliest of these pieces have no distinguishing type, but only a punch-mark to show that they might be accepted as currency without reference to the scales. This punch-mark, therefore, is the final element which differentiates these earliest coins from the class of mere lumps of metal. A type was soon added upon the other side, but for a long time afterwards the punch or anvil mark remained upon one side of the coin, and for some while it continued to be in a morphological sense more distinctly the *type* of the coinage than the design which was added afterwards as an ornament to the piece; so that wider relationships of these archaic coins can be traced by observing the form of the incuse marking than any discoverable by observing the designs (numismatically termed the *types*) alone. But as might be expected in the case of pieces of metal which had only just emerged from the condition of being current by weight only, neither sort of type takes a very important place. There was no time for men through a long course of years to become familiarised with and attached to any particular type. The electrum staters and the archaic silver coins

B.C. 1000, are so thin that they could never have been intended for use. In the middle of the seventh century we have pieces of the same kind with an official stamp, and therefore we may fairly say, converted into coins.

most nearly related to them are, however, all distinguished by a peculiarity of form, being of an oval or bean shape, a class familiar enough to the numismatist, and of which examples are given in Pl. VIII., Nos. 1—3 (A). As might be expected, this bean shape lingered longest in the district where it had been first introduced (A). Farther to the East again the electrum staters gave rise to the Persian *darics*, first coined by Darius Hystaspides, about B.C. 516 (No. 2) (B), which subsequently, in the absence of a native Greek gold coinage, served the purpose of an international currency among the Greeks. On this account, but partly also because it arose among a people less artistically cultivated than the Greeks (C*a*), the daric had to become stereotyped, and remained so throughout the whole after history of the Achæmenian dynasty, so that when Alexander the Great continued the issue of these *darics* he had to repeat the archaic type which had been introduced nearly two centuries before. The silver pieces (*sigloi*) which were copied from the darics form another member of this earliest class of coins.

In the West (Greece proper) the eldest descendant of the staters of Asia Minor is the silver coinage of Ægina (A) (silver always obtaining in Greece proper as the national currency, and probably having been the standard medium long before it was ever *coined*, when ἀργύριον came to stand for *money* generally). The early Æginetan coins preserve something of the bean shape derived from the Lydian coinage (No. 3). From this currency are in turn descended the two most important silver coinages of Greece, the Athenian and the Corinthian (A) (Pl. VIII., Nos. 4, 7, 10, 13). It is well known that the Æginetan coins formed the currency of Athens down to the time of Solon's *seisachtheia* (when both type and weight standard were changed (z)) but that from that time they became so unpopular as to

be hardly even mentionable. People may disown, but it is impossible for them to destroy, their parentage, and the shape and general appearance of the Athenian coins (some, as No. 4, have the bean shape) sufficiently attest their origin.

It has been already hinted that in connecting one sub-species of these archaic Greek coins with another, the shape of the incuse mark is sometimes a better guide than the type. The very earliest electrum coins have an oblong sinking between two smaller square ones as in No. 1. The next form (apparently) is that of two squares (or approximate squares) of different sizes side by side or joined together. We may imagine this formed by the uniting of the oblong incuse of the first type with one of the squares at the side. This form again (we are still among the electrum class) changes into two equal squares, or into two equal oblongs, according to the influence of the earlier or later forms. On the silver coins of Greece proper the two squares have coalesced into one, which is, however, divided by several cross lines. The cross lines become regular perpendicular and diagonal lines (as in our Union Jack), and, anon, some of the incuse sinkings being filled up, we get the windmill incuse, which characterizes a large number of archaic coins. (Cf. Nos. 3, 7, and 9; in the latter two, the windmill incuse may be said to be in process of formation.) In one special case the windmill incuse develops, under artistic influence (*y*), into the swastika-shape given on No. 10, a coin of Corinth, but of a later date than No. 7. These stages and other changes of form mark the descent of the second great international Greek currency, the coinage of Corinth.

The coinages of Athens and of Corinth became, we have said, the international silver currencies of the Greeks. Compared with them the local-issues of different cities may be regarded as a kind of token money not acceptable,

except by weight, outside a narrow area. Of course in the case of these again there were great differences in the area over which they had currency, the coinages of the Bœotian and the Achæan confederations coming next to those of Athens and Corinth in this respect. But on the present occasion we will neglect all but the two principal currencies. On account of the wide acceptance of the Athenian and Corinthian coins their types became much more fixed than in the case of the lesser States, and of these the Athenian more so than the Corinthian, and for this reason:—the coins of Athens circulated eastward among the people who knew not the Greeks and required a permanent guarantee of genuineness (C). The coinage of Corinth circulated westward among the Greek colonists of the Mediterranean, who would not be startled by any moderate change. The example most frequently quoted to show the necessity of a permanent type for currency among remote or half-civilised people is the experience of our invasion of Abyssinia in 1867-8, when it was found that Maria Theresa dollars were the only coins readily accepted by the natives of that country, and our government was obliged to request the government of Austria to coin us a number of such pieces from the old dies. Perhaps the relative position of the Corinthian and Athenian coinages may be better illustrated by the case of two cotton manufacturers, one of whom has a home market and the other a market chiefly in India. To the latter his Trade Mark is a matter of supreme importance, he cannot change or modify it, and any colourable imitation might be most injurious to his trade; and as a fact firms in this position have been ready to expend immense sums in defending their trade marks from imitation. From the point of view of our present study, the same process may be described as the fixing of a chance variety by its removal into a suitable

environment, by removing it from the operation of those varying influences which were spoken of above. The kind of selection of which the coinage of Corinth had to take account arose mainly from the growing artistic instincts of the Greek peoples among whom these pieces were current, and who, it may be presumed, would not willingly have tolerated any rude or archaic coinage when they had developed such beautiful coinages of their own (*y*). Accordingly the money of Corinth is a compromise between the permanence necessary to satisfy the commercial and the development requisite to satisfy the artistic instincts of the Greeks.

We will now glance at the chief descendants of each series in succession. The Athenian coinage obtained a currency far away in the East, and pieces have, I believe, been discovered even on the banks of the Indus. Barbarous imitations, too, of Athenian coins have been found in Bactria and Ariana (*C b*). But the most notable route along which the Attic coins passed, giving rise where they travelled to an imitative currency, was through Gaza, in the south of Palestine, into Southern Arabia. At first the coins used in these places were of the genuine Attic coinage, but when, at the end of the fifth century (owing to the decay of Athens) this supply was stopped, imitations in various degrees of barbarism followed, both in the town of Gaza itself and among the Arabs of South Arabia. Such barbarous imitations of Athenian tetradrachms of the earlier and later style made in Southern Arabia we give in Pl. VIII., Nos. 5 and 6.⁵

⁵ For a fuller account of these imitations see *Num. Chron.* 1877, p. 221, &c., J. P. Six, *Monnaies Phéniciennes (Gaza)*. *Ibid.* 1878, p. 273, B. V. Head, *Himyarite and other Arabian imitations of coins of Athens*. G. Schlumberger, *Le Trésor de San'á*, 1880. *Num. Chron.* 1880, B. V. Head, *On a Himyaritic tetradrachm and the Trésor de San'á*.

The Corinthian coins, which more nearly resemble the early Æginetan than the Athenian, become differentiated from them by their increasing flatness and thinness, thus more and more departing from the thick bean shape of the *electrum staters*, the *darics* and *sigloi*. As we travel farther to the West we see this characteristic flatness more and more emphasized, until we arrive at those very peculiar flat archaic coins which are characteristic of Italy (cf. No. 8—Metapontum). Influenced solely by morphological appearances, I should not have hesitated to point to No. 9 (Selinos) as a transitional type. It is not less characteristic of a class of archaic Sicilian coins (Himera, Zancle) than the coin of Metapontum is characteristic of a certain series of Italian archaic coins (Tarentum, Poseidonia, Sybaris, Caulonia, Croton, &c.).

But it is not considered probable by those who have a special knowledge of this branch of Numismatics, to whom I have referred this question, that there was an intermediate type between the Corinthian and the flat archaic Italian type of coin. We must therefore look upon this special instance of transition as more rapid than usual. The relationship of the Sicilian archaic coins to the Corinthian is much more obvious. Selinos is the example which I have chosen, because on various grounds (weight-standard, the antiquity of the remains from the city, &c.) it seems the natural one to assume as the direct offspring of the coinage of Corinth: Zancle and Himera, and after them Naxos, may have adopted their coins from Selinos. The earliest coinage of Syracuse (in spite of the importance of this city) must be later in date than the coinages which we have just named. But the earliest Syracusan coins have in some points a specially strong resemblance to the coinage of Zancle (Messana). The relationship of the Syracusan to

the Corinthian coinage cannot be further examined here, but before we leave the subject we must notice the important new species which sprang out of this particular class—the Siculo-Punic coins, namely, giving rise in their turn to the pure Carthaginian coinage of type Nos. 11, 12.⁶

No. 13 shows the second type of Corinthian coinage when the head of Pallas replaces the old incuse marking. In this we see the beginning of the elimination of the incuse square. In No. 14, a later Corinthian coin, this process is complete.

From the Greek it is easy to trace the development of the Græco-Italian coinage, and from that of the earliest silver currency of Rome. Two stages in this evolution are represented on the plate, No. 15 being a Campanian coin current in Rome before the regular series of Roman family coins begins, and No. 16 being the obverse of the earliest type of Roman silver coins. This is enough to connect the Roman coinage and all its derivatives with the series which we have at present in hand. Of the exact relationship of the Roman and the Greek coinages we will speak again when we come to treat the Roman as the head of a new family of coinages.

The next sub-species which we will select out of the whole species of Greek coins, is the gold coinage of Philip of Macedon, which for the first time supplied the Greeks with a national gold currency of native origin (No. 17). This is the first Greek coinage which had a great and immediate influence in giving rise to barbaric types of money. “The stater of Philip—the *regale numisma* of Horace—became everywhere diffused, and seems at once to

⁶ An excellent example of a Carthaginian coin debased from the Syracusan obverse and the Syracusan-Corinthian reverse, is given in B. M. Guide (Head, Pl. 59, No. 35).

have been seized upon by the barbarians who came in contact with Greek civilisation as an object of imitation. In Gaul this was especially the case, and the whole of the gold coinage of that country may be said to consist of imitations more or less rude and degenerate of the Macedonian *philippus*.”⁷ No. 18 (obverse only) is a specimen of a Gaulish or somewhat early imitation of No. 17 (C b). A whole series of pieces might be chosen to show the gradual degeneration of the type, as also its further degradation in the hands of the Britons who copied from the Gaulish money (C b.) No. 19 (obverse and reverse) is a British coin. But the subject has been so completely worked out by Mr. Evans in the book referred to, that it needs only to be touched upon here. Sometimes classed with the Gaulish coins is a series of pieces rather peculiar in type, and belonging apparently to the region of Pannonia. Among the German peasantry the coins have acquired the name of *Regenbogenschüsseln*, from the superstition that they are actual specimens of “rainbow gold.” They have more than once been made the subject of special monographs.⁸ These we must also count among the barbaric descendants of the Macedonian *philippus* (C b), far removed as they seem at first sight from their prototypes. Among the silver Gaulish coins which had a greater diversity of origin, it will be enough here to notice Nos. 21, 22, descended from the coinage of the Spanish colony of Rhoda,⁹ No. 20 (C b).

A universal currency—not only for Greece in the nar-

⁷ Evans, *Coins of the Anc. Brit.*, p. 24.

⁸ Streber, *Regenbogenschüsseln*; Friedländer in *Bullettino di Arch.*; *Rev. Num.* 1861, p. 141 (Longpérier).

⁹ *Rev. Num.* 1866, p. 389 (L. de la Saussaye); *Ibid.* 1867, p. 1 (F. de Saulcy).

rower sense, but for that Greater Hellas in the East which was created by this conqueror—was instituted by Alexander the Great. Of all the pieces of Alexander, the most characteristic and the most influential in determining the future forms of the coinage were his tetradrachms, which, so far as they themselves had a distinct parentage, must be affiliated to the tetradrachms of Athens, which at an earlier period had enjoyed so wide a circulation, and whose place the tetradrachms of Alexander were designed to supply.¹⁰ A specimen of the Alexandrine tetradrachms is given on Pl. IX., No. 23. On the obverse the head of young Heracles, which, after the death of Alexander, gradually merges into the head of Alexander himself: on the reverse a seated Zeus holding the eagle. This reverse type is replaced sometimes on the coins of Alexander's successors (without changing essentially the appearance of the coin) by a seated Pallas Athene. The Alexandrine tetradrachms are the immediate parents of several distinct series of coins which arose under the successors of Alexander in the different territories which he conquered. From the veiled portraiture of the Macedonian coins we pass to the unabashed portraiture of the Ptolemies and the Seleucidæ, and of the lesser kingdoms which took their cue from them. Of these various series the coins of the Seleucids (kings of Syria and a portion of Asia Minor) are the most interesting for the present study (Nos. 24, 25). While appropriately to the soil upon which they found themselves, the coins of the kings of Egypt (the Ptolemies) became absolutely stereotyped, the coins of the Seleucidæ expanded into so many varieties as almost to form a new species. Each succeeding monarch placed his own portrait

¹⁰ See Müller, *Numis. d'Alexandre le Grand*. Planches.

upon his own coinage, and the reverse types, though constantly recurring, are likewise very numerous. Let No. 24 serve as a general specimen of the class and show its relationship to the coinage of Alexander. Of the varieties of Seleucid coins No. 25 is, so far as regards the class to which it belongs, one of the least important. It is a coin of Antiochus II., called Theos. The reverse type shows Apollo seated on the *omphalos*, holding out a bow in his right hand, and resting his left hand on the *omphalos* on which he sits. A similar seated figure of Apollo is very common on the Seleucid coins. But generally the god holds out an *arrow* or *arrows* in his *right* hand, and with his *left* leans upon the *bow*, which touches the ground. This special variety is only found on the money of Antiochus II. and of Antiochus Hierax.¹¹ If we had no historical information as to the date of the Parthian revolt¹² we should be able to determine it with considerable exactitude. For it is from this special variety of the Seleucid coinage that the new Parthian, or let us rather say Arsacid, series is derived (No. 26) (*Ca*). At a first glance it might appear as if the Parthian coinage was a really original type, seeing that the figures on either side are Parthian figures and wear the Parthian cap or helmet. But a moment's comparison with the Seleucid coinage shows us how unoriginal the type is.

The Parthian coin is not a slavish imitation of the Seleucid, and therefore it is an example of class *Ca*. The head of Antiochus Theos gives place to the head of the Parthian King, or what is meant for that, and the same

¹¹ Gardner, *Cat. of Coinage of the Seleucids*, pp. 8, 20.

¹² The probable date of it is B.C. 249. See Gardner in *Numism. Orient., Parthian Coinage*, p. 3.

personage replaces Apollo on the reverse—"the religious character of Greek coins," about which so much has been written, not holding when we come to Parthia. And yet we observe that the attitude of the reverse figure, the arrangement of the legend,¹³ &c., are so exactly alike on both coins that not a doubt could exist that one is the prototype of the other. We observe that the head on one side and the figure on the other have been both turned round from right to left, as would necessarily happen if the artist copied upon his die the prototype just as he saw it. It is so often that types are reversed by this process (of copying what is seen upon the die) that in finding out a prototype it is often a guide to us to observe that the type has been reversed. The more barbarous the copy, as a general rule, the more likely is this change to have taken place. The Parthian coinage is not a barbarous one of the same kind as the Gaulish and British series; but it is still barbarous enough to be without the changing influence of art, which has such a powerful effect in varying the types of Greek coins. And, in fact, throughout the whole region of coin-morphology there are few better examples to be found of the conversion of a chance variety into a new species by transplantation to a soil where it was freed from the influences which would have changed the type in its original country (Nos. 26—28). Later on we get some instances of the wholly barbaric style in the Parthian coinage.¹⁴ (No. 28, reverse; C b.)

¹³ A form of selection comes in, in one respect, and affects the length of the legend on the reverse. The legend increases successively from two to three, four and five lines under the influence of the vanity of the Arsacid kings, who were continually adding to the titles on their coins.

¹⁴ See also Gardner, *op. cit.*, pl. vii., Nos. 15, 19, 20, for examples of still further degradation.

Now that we are fully started upon this line of descent we will follow it to the end. The next step is the transition from the Parthian to the Sassanian coinage. As the Sassanian dynasty immediately (by conquest) succeeded to the Parthian in Persia, we might expect that the line of demarcation between the two coinages would be very fine. This is not the case taking them all together. The example given in Pl. IX. No. 29—a coin of the first Sassanian King Artaxerxes or Ardeshir I. (A.D. 235)—is indeed a close copy of No. 27, which is a Parthian coin. But the latter is of Sinatruces,¹⁵ who flourished about B.C. 77, or three hundred years before the Sassanian King. Such an instance of copying is rather opposed to than in accordance with the ordinary laws of morphology. It is as important to take account of such abnormal specimens as of the normal ones. There would, however, be no difficulty in showing, by grouping together a number of examples, that the ordinary Sassanian coin-types are descended somewhat irregularly from the Parthian coin-types¹⁶ (Nos. 28, 30). The disturbing, or, as we have sometimes called them, the *selecting*, influences of art and religion are, however, very apparent in the Sassanian coinage. The Sassanian kings were not only passionate revivalists of the older Magism, but were likewise revivers of no small portion of the art of the Achæmenian days. And it is very easy to see by a comparison between the portraits of the kings on the Sassanian coins and those on the Sassanian monuments

¹⁵ The prototype of No. 29 is probably, too, a similar coin of Mithradates I., who preceded Sinatruces by seventy years, the coinage of this great conqueror being much more extensive than that of his successor.

¹⁶ Compare Gardner, *Parthian Coins*, pl. vii., with Thomas, *Sassanian Coins*, pl. iii., esp. G. vii. 13, 14, with T. 1, G. vii. 5, 6, &c., with T. 3.

(Texier, plates) that the art of the former is essentially national (x, y, z). The fire-altar, again, which appears in one shape or another on nearly all the Sassanian coins, is an original type, and due to the religious revivalism of the Sassanian kings. On the whole, therefore, though this case comes under the head of class A, the disturbing or selecting influences (x, y, z) are too numerous to make the Sassanian coinage a good example of the law of heredity. It forms rather than otherwise an exception to class A *b*. On the same line of descent we now come to a far more interesting instance. No. 30 is a Sassanian coin of the usual later type. The fire-altar with its two supports has developed into a taller altar with a figure standing on either side.¹⁷ What is peculiar to the later coin is its breadth and flatness, different from anything which had been known in the earlier history of Numismatics.¹⁸ The piece photographed is a coin of the "madman" Khusrú II. (Chosroes), who tore up Mohammed's letter of exhortation, and threw it into the Karasú,¹⁹ and whose immediate descendants were finally overthrown by the Moslems in the series of engagements which ended in the great battle of Nehávend, A.D. 641. When the Arab Khalif of Damascus (the first dynasty, the descendants of Omeyyah) established a coinage of their own, they modelled their silver currency upon the Sassanian money, and this first coinage of the Ommeyyads was the parent of all the numberless varieties of Mohammedan coins.

Look at the reverse of No. 33 from a little distance

¹⁷ The process can be traced in Mordtmann, *Münzen mit Pehlvi-Legenden*. Taf. vi. 3, 4, 79.

¹⁸ Characteristics which unfortunately cannot be adequately shown by the photographs.

¹⁹ Gibbon (ed. Smith), v. p. 395, note (Milman).

beside the reverse of No. 30, and they seem almost identical in form. Looking closer we see that one consists of two figures and a fire-altar between them, and an inscription round; the type of the other is entirely made up of inscriptions, the figures and fire-altar have been replaced by three lines containing the grand Mohammedan formula—

لا اله الا There is no God but
الله وحده God. He is alone.
لا شريك له There is no companion to Him.

The earlier coin has a Pehlvi legend. It is here replaced by one in Arabic, but of course the grand change is that which is due to Mohammed's prohibition of the representation of all living things (*x*).²⁰ No. 33 was struck at Damascus only seventy-nine years after the Flight (only sixty after the battle of Nehávend)—almost the earliest genuinely Mohammedan coin which exists.²¹ The stern rule of the Prophet has stepped in and introduced for the first time in the coinage of the Western *genus* a piece of money devoid of any representation. But it has not been able for all that to break through the law of heredity. We observe how the marginal circles have been preserved almost intact, and how the crescents and stars on one coin have changed to corresponding annulets on the other.

We are not here concerned with history, but with morphology only. We will therefore still linger for a

²⁰ *Cat. Or. Coins, Br. Mus.* (S. Lane-Poole), vol. i., pl. i. and ii. No. 32, struck at Tabaristan contemporarily with the beginning of the Khalifate, may be a transition type between 30 and 33.

²¹ Very few Ommeyyad coins exist of a date earlier than A.H. 76.

few moments over this line of descent in order to dismiss, as we shall be obliged to do in a few paragraphs, the vast Mohammedan coinage, of which we have just shown the origin. This immense class, distinguished as we have said from almost all the other species of Western origin by its want of figure-types, yet shows such varieties in the arrangement of its inscriptions as to form for the morphologist a series of different types or sub-species, which the practised eye can at once recognise. In most cases the descent of the coins of one dynasty from those of another is an instance of direct inheritance, coming under class A. Even so it is very interesting to see how slight varieties gradually sprang up, and in their turn got transmitted by inheritance, and a minute study of the descent of the Arab coins would repay the student. But with the numerous species of coin which still remain unmentioned, I must leave the detailed study of this particular one to others, and not attempt it in the present instance. It is enough to show the general lines upon which our route would carry us. Thus, having found the origin of the coins of the first dynasty (Ommeyyads), the descent from these of the coins of the second dynasty (the 'Abbáside Khalifs of Bagdad) is plain enough.²² There the first faint varieties begin to appear. The divergence is greater between the 'Abbási coins and those of the Ommeyad Khalifs of Cordova, which have also for their parents the Ommeyyads of Damascus.²³ The peculiarities of the coins of the Khalifs of Cordova are emphasized in the lesser dynasties which sprang up on the decay of this Khalifate.²⁴ The characteristic features of the 'Abbási coins are on the other hand best preserved in

²² *Cat. Or. Coins* (B.M.), vol. i., pl. iii. *sq.*

²³ *Op. cit.* vol. ii.

²⁴ *Op. cit.* vol. ii.

coinages which sprang up on quite the opposite side of the Mohammedan world of that date, in Persia, namely, Mesopotamia and Transoxiana ²⁵ (Samánís, Hamdánís, Buweyhís). All the series hitherto spoken of have been founded on the *silver* coins of the Ommeyyads or 'Abbásís.²⁶ But in Africa the dynasty of the Aghlabís founded theirs in the gold currency of the 'Abbásís (the Aghlabí *silver* coins are imitated from the Aghlabí gold). From the Aghlabite are descended the Fátimite coins.²⁷ In this (Fátimite) dynasty we see the spontaneous development of a new variety—coins which have their inscriptions arranged in a series of concentric circles (Pl. IX. No. 34), and this variety is handed on to the next dynasty, the Ayyúbite (A b). The Ayyúbite coins again change their character, and the later specimens of them are hardly distinguishable from the earliest money of the Memlúks (A b).²⁸ A more important variation than that introduced by the Fátimís is the practice of enclosing the legend within a square compartment. We have seen how the peculiar type of the Sassanian coins dictated the square form in which the legend should be written on the earliest Ommeyad coins, and this square form among the characteristic features throughout the Arab coinage is very obstinately adhered to. The notion of enclosing this legend in a compartment is a natural one, and I am not able to say where it originated, for about the beginning of the sixth century A.H. we see it coming into use at the two opposite extremities of the Muslim

²⁵ *Op. cit.* vol. ii.

²⁶ The Arab gold coins are in their very origin hybrids. They are in part the offspring of the solidus of Heraclius (see Part 2).

²⁷ *Op. cit.* vol. iv.

²⁸ *Op. cit.* vol. iv.

world. It is a noticeable feature in the coins of three great dynasties, the Ayyúbís, the Seljúkís (No. 35), and the Hulágúís²⁹ or Mongols of Persia (No. 36)—the third probably adopting it from the second. Nos. 35, 36 show the great likeness between some of the coins of the Seljúks and those of the Mongols. Many other sorts of compartments, star-shapes, six or eight foils, &c., are found in both the Ayyúbite and in the Hulágúide coins. From the Hulágúide coins are descended an immense series of coinages of the different Mongolian dynasties, descendants of Jingis Khán, and ending with the famous dynasty of Tímúr (No. 37).

In another way the Seljúks of Anatolia took a new and most important departure, namely, by neglecting the Mohammedan precept directed against the making of images. This was probably due to their contact with the Christian races in Syria and Asia Minor. But this series of image coins, in which the Seljúks were supported by a few other dynasties—Ayyúbite, Ortokite, Zengide, &c.—belongs chiefly to the classes descended from a Byzantine source, and hence to our second division, the Roman Family.

The introduction of the *tughrá*³⁰ or curiously interlaced monogram of the Sultan's name, with which we are familiar on modern Turkish coins (No. 38), is another curious variety. It is confined to the money of the 'Othmanli dynasty in Turkey and its provinces, and to that of the Kháns of the Crimea.³¹

Finally, in taking leave of the Arabic series we must

²⁹ *Op. cit.* vols. iii., iv., vi.

³⁰ *Op. cit.* vol. viii.

³¹ *Op. cit.* vol. vi., p. 197, pl. viii. *Khans of the Crimea*. There is a figure which might be called a *tughrá* on some modern coins of Afghanistán.

notice how completely the style and general appearance of the Western coinages differ from the class which was developed east of the Indus. From the time of the Afghan conquerors of Delhi down to the modern *rupi*, there is a traceable sequence with certain main characteristics of thickness and general solidity which contrasts altogether with all other series of Arab coins, tracing their descent from the thin coins of the Sassanians. It is impossible to show this difference in a photograph, but anyone who has handled a native rupí and a modern Turkish or Egyptian coin will be sensible of the difference—still more sensible if the coin in each case be about a hundred years old (No. 38). The coinage of the present Persian dynasty, the Sefevís, is founded upon the Indian pattern, so that of the present two great coinages of the Moslem world, the Turkish and the Persian Mohammedan, one represents the true, and the other the Indo-Arabic, Mohammedan series. It would not be too much to say that the one derives its type originally from the Sassanian, and the other from the Bactrian coinage.

To the Bactrian coinage we now turn. It begins about the same time as the Parthian series, and, like it, it is derived from the money of the Seleucidæ. Here, again, a study of the types of the coinage, without any help from history, would enable us to say that the Bactrian revolt took place about the reign of the Seleucid King, Antiochus II. For the earliest Bactrian coins, those of Diodotus I., have a reverse type which is peculiar to this Antiochus. It is Zeus standing, holding the ægis and hurling a thunderbolt. The characteristic type of the coins of Euthydemus, successor to Diodotus, is Heracles seated upon a rock resting his club upon another point of rock in front of him (Pl. X., No. 39). And of this type we have many bar-

barous imitations of a later date. Of these one is given in the plate, No. 40.

No essential change takes place in the Indo-Bactrian coinage, though the style of it gradually deteriorates, and bilingual coins, with the legend on one side in Arian characters, and on the other in Greek, succeed the pure Greek coins. (It is worth while noticing that this change is only the *addition* of an Arian inscription to the obverse when there had been no inscription before.) But with the Indo-Scythic coinage, or, as it is sometimes called, the Mithraic, we seem to enter upon a totally new class. The exceptions to a general rule are as much worth taking account of as the cases which illustrate it, and I do not wish in any way to minimise the impression which a comparison of the Bactrian and the Mithraic coins is calculated to produce, that the latter have very few points indeed of connection with the former. The cause of this sudden new departure is believed to be the sudden influx of the Roman gold currency into India, a fact for which we have the authority of Pliny,³² so that the Indo-Scythic coins are at least as much the descendants of the Roman aurei as of the Bactrian coins. It would not be difficult, however, to show that, so far as mere types go, the Indo-Scythic coins are largely indebted to the Bactrian (cf. Nos. 41, 42, 43). Other types, again, are derived from those on Roman coins.³³

³² Pliny, H. N. xii. 41. The weight of the Indo-Scythic gold coins is based not upon any Greek standard, but upon the weight of the Roman *aureus*. (This at least is maintained by Mr. V. Smith in J. A. S. B., vol. 53, p. 143). It may, therefore, be questioned whether this species of coin should not be referred to the Roman family rather than to the Greek.

³³ As Professor P. Gardner has in the press a catalogue of the Bactrian and Indo-Scythic coinages, which will probably be in

The first purely Indian coinage (or almost the first) is that of the Gupta kings, who seem to have ruled in the province of Benâres, though they have hitherto generally been called the Kanauj Guptas³⁴ (A). Here the relation between the Gupta coins and the Indo-Scythic is as close as the relation of the Indo-Scythic to the earlier Bactrian is slight and difficult to detect.³⁵ This series has recently been made the subject of a learned and interesting monograph by Mr. Vincent Smith, of the Bengal Civil Service. It had previously received a fair amount of rather desultory notice from Indian Numismatists, notably in the *Indian Antiquities* of Prinsep (Ed. E. Thomas), and in Wilson's *Ariana Antiqua*. The types of the Gupta coins are numerous, but we have not the least difficulty in referring the majority of them, as well as the more general type of the coinage as a whole, to the Indo-Scythic currency. And we have a series of imitations of the Mithraic coins which serve as links between the two (No. 45). The very earliest Gupta coins (those of Ghatotkacha) show on the obverse the figure of the king standing and sacrificing at a small altar, almost exactly as he stands on the *Mithraic* coins of the Indo-Scyths (cf. Nos. 44 obv. and 47 obv.; No. 45 is a transition type, a late and undetermined Mithraic coin). There is, I understand, no evidence that Ghatotkacha was a fire-worshipper, and I should think it a reasonable supposition that in adopting this type the

the hands of the reader not long after this essay, I will refer the reader to that book for any detailed description of the types on these coins. Probably their descent will also be there adequately traced, which could not be done here.

³⁴ The correction of this false localization is due to Mr. V. Smith in the paper cited above.

³⁵ Even this was not always acknowledged however. See Prinsep's *Indian Antiq.* ii. p. 195.

Gupta king was simply imitating as closely as possible the money which had already come into currency in his kingdom. Mr. V. Smith, indeed, sees a special meaning in this type. "I think," he says, "that it may fairly be assumed upon the evidence of the coins that Ghatotkacha (though he may have been a Hindu) was a worshipper of the solar fire, as his Indo-Scythian predecessors undoubtedly were." I do not know whether there be independent reasons for this supposition, but I venture to think that (for morphological reasons) the testimony of the coins is of very little value on this point. The figure on the *reverse* of these first Gupta coins may likewise be matched by a similar figure on the Indo-Scythic coins (No. 44 rev. and 47 rev.).

Mr. Smith has discussed with great care and learning the various types of the Gupta coins, and has classified them in a way eminently useful for study. It would not be necessary for us (and what is more to the purpose, would in our present space be quite impossible) to discuss these types in detail, seeing that the parentage of the Gupta coinage can never be called in question. One type only calls for some notice: it is that of a seated goddess. Sometimes she is upon a throne, at other times she is seated upon a peacock, more often on a lotus-flower.³⁶ There is some dispute about the precise nature of this goddess of the lotus-flower. Mr. Thomas says she is Párvatí, Mr. Smith that she is Lakshmí. Mr. Smith confesses that it is not very easy to determine the exact significance of any such representation. "The names and attributes of gods or goddesses in India or elsewhere," he quotes, "are all no-

³⁶ J. A. S. B., vol. liii., p. 120, &c. (V. Smith), pl. iii., 1, 2, 9, 10; iv. 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and No. 48 on our plate,

thing more than the feeble efforts of the human imagination to express by metaphor and symbol imperfectly-apprehended ideas of the attributes of the unspeakably divine nature, and it is futile to attempt to draw sharp lines of demarcation between these symbolical expressions.”³⁷ We may add that when they were engaged in manufacturing coin types the introducers were not always even so much as attempting to express these high matters, but were often enough content to hand on some type which had become familiarised to their eyes. Thus there is no doubt that the seated goddess on the Gupta coins has its prototype on Kanerki coins of the Indo-Scythic class.³⁸

The Gupta series is the beginning of a genuine Indian coinage. The series of native coins east of the Indus (except when we come to the classes whose origin was in the far East) are not numerous or important until the introduction of the Mohammedan series. Some examples of like imitations of the Indo-Scythic coins may be noticed. Of these, one is given on the Plate (No. 46). Three other series, too, are worthy of a moment's attention, and with them we come to the end of our first division, the coins directly descended from the Greek coinage.³⁹ These three classes are the Sáh coins of Sauráshtra, the later Guptas of the

³⁷ P. 135.

³⁸ Compare Nos. 45 (rev.), 48 (rev.); No. 45, as has been said, does not belong to the classified Indo-Scythic coins. But the prototype of that seated figure is common enough on genuine Indo-Scythic pieces.

³⁹ The descent of all these series from the Greek-Bactrian coins was long ago maintained by Prinsep. “I will appeal,” he says, “solely to the close family resemblance of four distinct classes of Hindu coins, to what may be called their Bactrian prototypes; namely, those of Kanauj; the latter class of the Bihar Buddhist group; the coins of Sauráshtra and those which Stacey has denominated Rajput coins.”—*Ind. Ant.* (Ed. E. Thomas), ii. p. 196.

same region, and the Rajpút coinages of Rajpútana. The first two seem to be descended from the earlier Bactrian coins. They both have the same head upon the obverse (Nos. 49, 50), and this head it is believed is derived from that of Euthydemus I., or, at any rate, of some Bactrian ruler. The reverse of the Sáh coins, the Chaitya or Buddha monument, has certainly also a prototype on Bactrian coins. But it occurs on certain transitional series closely related to the Bactrian. The Gupta coins of Sauráshtra are, I suppose, founded upon the Sáh coins. But the reverse of the majority of these pieces is derived from that very goddess on the lotus (Párvatí or Lakshmí) whom we have been discussing. The reverse of No. 50 is only a degraded form of No. 48 (rev.).⁴⁰ The same type (cf. 48) reappears on the coinage of Mohammed ibn Sám of Dehli (No. 55).

We come, finally, to the Rajpút coins (No. 53), whose types are a horseman on one side and a bull upon the other. They are generally believed to be descended from the Bactrian coins, or their Indo-Scythic descendants. As Prinsep says, "They are linked on the one hand by the subject of their impression with the Indo-Scythic series, and on the other gradually mixed with and transfused into the Arabic of the first Mohammedan conquerors of India."⁴¹ It would not be easy to fix upon any single type from which the Rajpút coinage (No. 53) is derived. No. 51, a coin of Azes, bears a sufficiently close resemblance to No. 53, so far as mere type is concerned. But the differences of metal and shape preclude the idea of

⁴⁰ This descent has been developed by Thomas, *Dynasty of the Guptas*, x. p. 3. See Prinsep, vol. ii., pl. xix., Nos. 7, 15, 20. xx., No. 34, *op. cit.* p. 202 *seq.*

⁴¹ Prinsep, ii. p. 299.

direct descent of one from the other. On the other hand, the types of the humped bull (*Bos Indicus*, or zebu, often called the Bactrian bull) is exceedingly common on both the later Bactrian and the Indo-Scythian coinages, as is the type of a horseman, who appears in both silver and copper coins, though he is never quite like the Rajpút horseman. When the Ghóris invaded India they adopted the same type upon some of their coins, and it was passed on to the first Afghan rulers of Dehli. The coin given (No. 54), on whose obverse the horseman of No. 53 can just be traced, has on the reverse the name of the Ghórí conqueror of Dehli, Mohammad Ibn Sám (13th century). No. 52 is another late (9th century) example of the Bactrian bull upon a native (non-Arabic) Indian coin.

We have now traced the principal species of coins which directly descended from the original Greek class. It will be seen that the three plates roughly correspond to three divisions of the world—Europe, Asia, with (Mohammedan) Africa, and India. Bactria belongs in the historical sequence of the coinage to both of the last two plates, and one small series of Southern Palestine and Southern Arabia is included in Pl. VIII. Among the European coin-series given on Pl. VIII., the Roman is by far the most important, becoming as it does the parent of a whole family nearly as great as that which we have just traced. Of this family we have now to speak.

(To be continued.)

C. F. KEARY.

XIV.

FIND OF COINS AT BEAUMONT, NEAR CARLISLE.

A LARGE hoard of coins has recently been discovered near the village of Beaumont, in Cumberland. Mr. R. S. Ferguson supplies the accompanying account of the locality and the circumstances of the find, which has been examined in detail and classified by Mr. C. F. Keary.

The interesting village of Beaumont is situated about four miles north-west of Carlisle, and is on the left bank of the river Eden, at the point where the river and the Roman wall separate, after having run together for part of the way from Carlisle. At Beaumont the river runs directly to the north for more than a mile before turning again to the west, while from Beaumont the Roman wall runs directly west for a mile and a half to the Roman camp at the church of Burgh-by-Sands. The church of Beaumont occupies the site of one of the mile castles on the Roman wall, which was afterwards made into a Saxon or Danish camp. From the churchyard no less than nine churches can be seen, and the view around well justifies the Norman name of the Beaumont, the fair hill, which is now locally pronounced *Beemunt*. Its church, so far as can be seen, is interesting, Norman originally, and built of Roman materials; but the chancel arch is gone, and a coat of rough-cast covers many features of interest. In the

churchyard are some fine fourteenth-century sepulchral slabs: one to the memory of a harper; another to a deacon, as it bears the clasped book, which is believed to represent the *textus* of the Gospels.

From the village of Beaumont, field roads lead north to ancient waths, or fords, across the river Eden; one, the "Stoney-wath," is at Sandsfield; another, the "Peat-wath," is opposite to Castletown House; a third, or "Rockcliffe-wath," is a little below Rockcliffe Church. The traveller who crosses the Eden from Beaumont by either the Rockcliffe-wath or the Peat-wath, comes at once upon a road which is believed to be the oldest in the district—to have been a road long ere the Romans came into this country. From Rockcliffe this road runs in a north-west direction to the wath over the Esk at Greenbed, as the Ordnance map calls the place, but which is better known as "Willie-of-the-Boats." From the Esk the road fords the Sark, and goes to Gretna, and into the west of Scotland. Until 1816 this was actually the main road from England to Glasgow, to the western parts of Scotland, and to Ireland. Southwards of Rockcliffe, this old road ran to Carlisle, following some field roads near the river rather than the present high road, and crossing the Eden at Etterby Wath; thence it ran up the Willow Holme, by lanes now existing, crossed the river Caldew, and it now exists as Collier Lane, and thence it ran by Upperby and Wreay, and on the west side of the river Petteril to Penrith, and probably to York or London. That it is older than the Romans is easily proved. The Romans had a bridge across the Eden near where the Caldew falls into the larger stream; had that bridge been in existence when this road or track was first made, its makers would have gone to the Roman bridge, and not to the deep and

dangerous wath at Etterby. This ancient road and the ford at "Willie-of-the-Boats" were not superseded until the Glasgow and Carlisle turnpike road was made in 1816. Down this prehistoric road the wild kerns from Galloway swarmed to the invasion of England. When they got nigh to Carlisle, crossing the river by the Etterby-wath or by the bridges over Eden, the grim fortress which the Red King planted on the hill of Carlisle lay like a lion in the path. But the Scots and the Galwegians were equal to the occasion; they were not burdened with great guns or wheeled carriages; they simply went lower down the river, and marched through Rockcliffe-wath or the Peat-wath, and so turned the Castle hill. The leaders and the nagsmen would have no difficulty, while the bulk of the footmen, the Galwegians certainly, had no clothes beyond a pair of brogues, the breech-clout, and a cloak or plaid.¹

In the latter part of the year 1322 Robert Bruce, for a second time in that year, entered Cumberland. He crossed the Eden by a wath, which the "Chronicle of Lanercost" calls the "Sole-wath," and which was probably the Peat-wath, or perhaps one lower down the river, or over the Solway itself, and he encamped for five days at Beaumont.

In 1542 occurred the battle of Solway Moss: the Scots had then forded the Sark, and must have been making for the fords over Eden, near Beaumont, when they were surprised by a force under Sir Thomas Wharton, and driven northward into the Moss.

In 1715 the Highlanders intended to pay the Bishop of Carlisle a visit at Rose Castle; but one of Marlborough's

¹ See "Notes on the Initial Letter of a Charter of Edward II. to the City of Carlisle," by R. S. Ferguson, *Archæological Journal*, vol. xxxix. p. 291.

colonels, a Carlisle man, Brigadier Thomas Stanwix, with a small force held Carlisle and blocked their passage over the bridges. Let us see what the Bishop says:—"The rebels had fully purposed (as they acknowledged at Penrith) to have given me a visit, and to that end hovered a whole day on the banks of the Eden, five miles below Carlisle (*i.e.* opposite to Beaumont). But as Providence ordered the matter, the rains had then so swelled the waters there, that they were not fordable. This preserved my beef and mutton for the present."² An anxious time it must have been for Beaumont while these wild Highlanders were hovering up and down at Rockcliffe and sounding the waths to see if they could get across. Ultimately they made their way into England by Brampton. The floods barred the way by the Peat-wath or by Rockcliffe-wath, and Brigadier Stanwix held Carlisle and guarded the Eden bridges.

The waters were more friendly to the Highlanders in 1745. The main body of the Highlanders, under Prince Charlie himself, marched down to Rockcliffe, crossed by the Peat-wath, and marched by Beaumont and Moorhouse to a position on the south of Carlisle. The Prince slept at Moorhouse on the 9th of November, 1745. Other detachments forded the Eden at Cargo, and at Grinsdale.

But Beaumont stood upon another road in addition to those leading southwards from the waths or fords across the river Eden. It stood upon the Roman road which accompanied the Roman wall. From Beaumont church almost to Burgh church it yet remains as a field road. Following this road, Edward I. passed through Beaumont *en route* for Burgh, where he died on July 7, 1307. And

² *Ellis's Original Letters*, vol. iii, p. 360.

through Beaumont, a few days later, his funeral passed. He clearly intended to have invaded Scotland by the Peat-wath or some lower wath.

These facts are of importance, because they show that in the fourteenth century Beaumont was not the secluded village it is now, but a place of strategic importance, the point of intersection of the road (the Roman road) from Carlisle to the then important ports of Sandsfield and Skinburness, on the upper waters of the Solway, with well-known communications of the great road from the west of Scotland, which was in use from times long anterior to the advent of the Roman down to the days of Telford and Macadam. A place, such as Beaumont was in the fourteenth century, was likely to have wealthy inhabitants. The fourteenth-century sepulchral slabs in its churchyard show that it had. A place such as Beaumont was then, was very likely to have had not only wealthy inhabitants, but also those who were uneasy about the safe custody of their money, and who would do, what men in all ages prior to the invention of banking have done—bury their wealth in some spot known only to themselves. One such hoard has just been found under the following circumstances :—

On Friday, December 26, 1884, two labourers were engaged in cutting a main drain through a field, the property of Mr. Oliphant-Ferguson, of Broadfield, and situated in the parish of Beaumont. They came upon a stone about nine inches below the surface of the ground, and below this they found a mass of silver coin, which is stated to have weighed 10 lbs., and to have filled two hats. A pikehead was said to have been found with the coins, but on inquiry it has been ascertained that this object (whatever it may be, probably a bronze celt) was found at

a considerable distance from the coins. The place where the coins were found is forty-three yards west of one of the roads from the village of Beaumont to the waths over Eden, and four yards north of a little runner which flows down a little slack to that river. It is three-quarters of a mile north of the village of Beaumont, exactly at the sinister lower corner of the capital M in the name of that parish on the six-inch Ordnance map. The coins were not contained in any existing vessel, but a discolouration of the soil existed round them and seemed to indicate the decomposition of a bag or box. As many of the coins were thickly coated with iron rust, and as small and much corroded fragments of iron were found with the coins, it seems that they must have been contained in a small coffer of iron, or of wood with iron mounts. The coins were at first supposed by the finders to be co-operative store checks, but the fact of their being silver was soon ascertained, and on the two following days, Saturday and Sunday, the place was visited by crowds of people who scooped out a vast hole, and a few stray coins were found. Mr. Oliphant-Ferguson secured two parcels of together about 1,800 coins, which he placed in the hands of his relative, Mr. R. S. Ferguson, pending instructions from the Treasury, with whom he at once communicated. Others were placed in Mr. Ferguson's hands by the police, acting under instructions from the Treasury. These were all transmitted to the Treasury.

The coins which came into the hands of the classifier (including a certain number which had apparently been sent direct to the Treasury, and had not passed through Mr. Ferguson's hands) consisted in all of 2,000 pieces, of which 1,890 were English, Anglo-Irish, or Anglo-Gallic, 87 Scottish, and 23 foreign coins. Of the English, one piece

Henry III. (1216—1272) Penny

Class of Edward I. (1272—1307) Pennies. Hawkins. Type 1	hENR	.. ..
✠ EDW : R. ANGL. DNS. hyB. (DNS. hyB.)	LOND	..
Pennies	no mm	..
..	LOND	..
(var : annulets in leg.)	LOND	..
✠ EDW. REX ANGL. DNS hyB	..	..
✠ EDW. R. ANGL. DNS. hyB (or DNS. hyB)	..	..
Pennies. Hawkins. Type 2	..	..
..	Id. Type 3	LOND
..	Id. Type 2 or 3	..
Edward I. or II?	..	..
Class of Edward II. (1307—1327)	LOND	..
✠ EDW R. ANGL. DNS. hyB. Pennies	no mm	..
..
..
✠ EDW R. R. &c.	annule	..
..
✠ EDWARD R. &c.	..	..
Edward II. or III. ?	Groats	..
Class of Edward III. (1327—1377)	..	..
(mm. Obv. and Rev. ✠)	in c	..
(mm. Obv. crown. Rev. ✠)	FRAC	..
(mm. Obv. crown. Rev. ✠)	..	..
(mm. Obv. and Rev. ✠)	Half-groats	..
(mm. Obv. crown. Rev. ✠)	..	..
(mm. Obv. ✠ Rev. crown)	..	..
..	Pennies	LOND
..	..	LOND
..
..
..
..
..
(mm. Obv. crown. Rev. ✠)	..	..

Total

Alexander III. (1249—1290). Pennies ✠

John Baliol (1292—1296)

Robert Bruce (1306—1329)

David II. (1329—1370).

Groats

✠

✠

✠

..

..

..

..

Half Groats

Pennies ✠

✠

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was a penny of Henry III., while all the rest belonged to the first three Edwards. As among the Scottish groats of David II., a large number—they are too much defaced to allow us to ascertain the exact number—have heads of the type of Robert II., which Mr. Burns thinks were struck subsequently to 1364, while the find contains no coin of Robert II. himself, the date of the deposit would seem to lie between 1364—1370, or a year or two later. There were no rarities in the find, unless we include the Dublin penny of the English type, and the coins were in very poor condition. It has been, however, as will be seen, found possible to identify and classify nearly all. Every find has some numismatic and historical importance, and therefore it has been thought advisable to give a classified list of this one. Among the things which it illustrates is the currency of Scottish coins and foreign sterlings in England. Until one has been through such a find as this of coins, many of which were considerably worn by circulation, it is impossible fully to realise what shamefully good imitations of English pennies were the imitation sterlings made in the Low Countries. Among the pieces in this find are coins of the Counts of Hainault, Flanders, Porcien, and Looz. One does not like to think of the chivalrous John of Bohemia countenancing what are in reality forgeries; but the coins of this king are among the closest imitations of the English money. They were apparently made in Luxembourg, a district which in the Middle Ages had a bad reputation as the home of counterfeiters. The coins described in the accompanying list do not, it is believed, constitute the whole of the Beaumont treasure. Mr. Ferguson estimates the total number at about two thousand four hundred. It never happens that the whole of a hoard comes into the hands of the

Treasury; and the number described is perhaps beyond the average proportion.

It will be seen that the coins are classified according to the method adopted by Hawkins, and continued by Mr. Kenyon in his new edition of the *Silver Coins of England*. It is generally acknowledged that this principle (founded chiefly upon the spelling of the King's name) does not afford us an absolute criterion. It has been criticised by Mr. Sainthill, Mr. Bryne, and Mr. A. J. Evans, and the latter has shown good reason to believe not only that many coins with the spellings, Edwa., Edwar., and Edward., must be placed in the reign of Edward III., but that some pieces with the shorter form Edw. are undoubtedly later than others with the name less abbreviated. In the case of the find under consideration, the pieces were on the whole too much worn to allow us to draw any conclusions from their weight, and it would have been impossible to draw up a table at all if some rough method of classification—such as that given by Hawkins—were not adopted.

The neighbourhood of Beaumont has yielded up other hoards of coins, but no particulars have been preserved.

Between 1819 and 1823, in cutting the canal from Carlisle to the Solway (now the Carlisle and Silloth Railway), a large hoard of Roman coins was found either in the parish of Beaumont or the adjoining one of Kirkandrews-on-Eden (these two small parishes are held together and have only one church, that of Beaumont).

In 1855, according to Whelan's *History of Cumberland*, p. 170, at Kirksteads in Kirkandrews, there was found "an earthenware vase containing about 1,100 Roman denarii (?). The coins were of bronze (?), and principally of the reigns of Constantine and Diocletian."

About forty years ago a hoard of silver coins was found at Sandsfield, near Beaumont; Sandsfield is close to the place where Edward I. died. A silversmith in Carlisle, long ago dead, purchased the find, of which he melted 4 lbs. weight; others he gilt and sold for shirt-links, watch charms, &c. His son has recently given the Carlisle Museum nine coins, all that now remain of this hoard. They consist of—

3 Pennies,	London,	of Edward I.
1 Penny,	York,	„
1 „	London,	of Edward III.
1 „	Durham,	„
2 Groats,	London,	„
1 Half-groat,	„	„

All in a most miserable condition.

A singular find of silver coins was made twelve months ago—January, 1884—on a road between Bowness-on-Solway and Wigton, about a mile and a half from Bowness. A farmer saw what he thought was a sixpence on the road, and picked it up; a yard farther he saw another, and at intervals of about a yard he picked up twenty-one or twenty-two coins. Mr. Ferguson was able only to see five of these coins.

Nos. 1, 2, and 3 were pennies of Edward I.

Obv.—MM. cross patée. ✠ EDW R ANGL' DNS HYB.
One has two small pellets on the King's breast.

Rev.—CIVITAS LONDON. The one with the pellets on the King's breast has a small pellet before London.

4. *Obv.*—Head in profile with sceptre. MM. a cross patée.
✠ ALEXANDER DEI GRA.

Rev.—REX SCOTORVM ✠, long cross type with a mullet in each angle. The top of the sceptre

on the obverse is on a line with the nose of the bust.

5. Same, except that on the obverse the top of the sceptre is on a line with the crown, and on the reverse two of the mullets are replaced by six-pointed stars.

It has been ascertained that a cart laden with soil from the foreshore had passed along the road about half an hour before the coins were found. It is probable they were dug up with the soil and had jolted out of the cart.

R. S. FERGUSON.

C. F. KEARY.

XV.

THE STATUS OF THE ANGLO-NORMAN MONEYER.

WHAT was the rank of the old moneyers,¹ whose "Christian" names are preserved on the coins which they struck, is a question which, as Ruding says, is by no means of easy solution, and a ray of light upon it may therefore not be unacceptable. After summing up the evidence, which it is unnecessary to recapitulate here, Ruding comes to the conclusion that they were men of neither very high nor very low degree. This, it must be confessed, is rather vague, and leaves ample scope for conjecture as to what position among the "great middle classes" of those times they did actually occupy.

In an Appendix to John of Oxenede's Chronicle, published in the Rolls Series, will be found a list of the names of the moneyers who were summoned to attend a Trial of the Pyx at Westminster in 1248, the year of Henry III.'s great recoinage, every town being represented by four moneyers. Having been lately engaged in studying the work of the Gloucester Mint, I naturally referred to this list, and found the representatives of the town to have been—

Johannes filius Simonis,
Ricardus le François,
Rogerius de Emep'se,
Lucas Cornubiæ.

¹ [On the subject of the "Custodes Cuneorum," see a Paper by the late Mr. Fairholt ("Num. Chon." N.S., vol. v. p. 361).—ED.]

That these men were the actual "moneyers" is proved by the occurrence of Long-cross pennies bearing the names of ION, RICARD, ROGER, and LUCAS.

Now at this period Gloucester was governed by two Bailiffs, chosen annually, and these moneyers at one time or another all filled this high office. The dates are not always ascertainable, but it appears that they served in the following years, at any rate:—Roger Lenveyse, Danveise, or le Wyse, in 1245; Richard Franceys in 1249; John Simon, Simund, or FitzSimon, and Roger Lenveyse in 1252; Lucas Cornubiensis in 1254; and John FitzSimon again in 1255.

So much for their rank as public men. The Registers of the Abbey of Gloucester, now preserved in the Cathedral Library, throw some further light on their social position in private life. These registers consist of collections of deeds relating to the transfer of land and property to the Abbey; and at this particular period the names in question occur as witnesses in almost every document; but there are also a few in which they occur as principals.

From these it appears that Alexander Durand of Gloucester held land and houses in the Zonaria or Mercers' Row, which he sold to Richard Franceys, "*Burgensis Gloucestriæ*," for $22\frac{1}{2}$ merks, and which Franceys then transferred to Nicholas de Hatherley, who was brother of Alexander Durand, for 28 merks, Nicholas then making a deed of gift of the property to the Abbey. These Durands were sons of Maurice Durand, sometime Bailiff of Gloucester, and of Dionysia *Lenveyse*; and they were doubtless descendants of Durandus of Gloucester, who was Vicecomes or Sheriff when Domesday was compiled, and who held four mansions in the borough and considerable lands in the county.

The whole of the transactions above alluded to would seem to have taken place in one year, for all the documents are attested by Roger le Enveyse and William de Chiltenham—"tunc Ballivis Gloucestriæ"—John Fitz-Simon, Lucas Cornubiensis, and others.

In another deed, apparently of the same year, a grant is made of "Unam shoppam in vico draperiæ de Gloucestriæ"—(the Mercers' Row)—"ex opposito shoppæ Rogeri Lenveyse." From this it would therefore appear that Lenveyse was a mercer.

The Cornish family was also an important one in Gloucester. In 1252 Emma Dorilot sells her land in Berlone (now Bearland), to Stephen Cornubiensis for "iii merks and xl pence;" and in a deed dated 1302, Luke Cornubiensis is mentioned as having formerly held land in the great street of Gloucester (Westgate Street), near Trinity Church.

I have not been able to ascertain much about FitzSimon, apart from his being Bailiff for more than one year, except that in a deed of 1254 he is styled "Dominus," a title which was not bestowed on the Town Clerk in the same deed.

There are numbers of deeds of this period in the possession of the Corporation which I hope to investigate, and which may throw further light on the subject; but enough has, I think, been said to show that all these men were Burgesses of considerable importance, well-to-do merchants, men of property, well connected, and holding the highest position in the borough. The natural inference, therefore, is that the office of moneyer was, at any rate in Gloucester, bestowed on the most responsible citizens.

It would be interesting to know what tale the archives of the other cities, enumerated in Henry III.'s summons to

Westminster, have to tell ; and I hope that other members may think it worth their while to investigate the matter.

There is just one question I should like to raise before leaving this subject. Is it not possible that the condition of the moneyer was modified by French influence? Mons. Dumas² tells us that, so far back as 864, no one could be received as a master moneyer unless he were descended from the old coiners, who were men of gentle blood, and privileged to dine at the king's table. So strongly recognised was this privilege of birth, that Henry V. of England, in 1420, finding it necessary to increase the work of the Rouen mint, had search made for descendants of the old moneyers to the fourth and fifth generation, and not finding sufficient he created twelve new ones. Louis XI., on his accession in 1462, was only able to create one new moneyer at the Paris mint. The moneyers enjoyed exemption from all manner of taxes, aids, imposts, and subsidies.

Perhaps Henry II., in summoning the aid of the French artist, Philip Aymary, to reorganize his coinage in 1180, had recourse to a better class of moneyers on the French model, granting them privileges which grew afterwards into the same freedom from taxation enjoyed by their French brethren. This would account for our finding a superior rank of men holding the office in Henry III.'s time than the references in Domesday quoted by Ruding would betoken. Philip Aymary himself would not have been likely to place his name on the coin if the other moneyers of the time had not been his equals in rank, and we may fairly presume that he was a man of some social position.

J. DRUMMOND ROBERTSON.

² "Notes sur l'Emission en France des monnaies décimales de bronze," p. 39, note. (Paris, 1868.)

XVI.

ON SOME RARE AND UNPUBLISHED COINS OF THE PATHAN AND MOGUL DYNASTIES OF DEHLI.

SINCE the publication of Marsden's "Numismata Orientalia," and the subsequent work by Thomas on the "Pathan Kings of Dehli," many new specimens of the Pathan and Mogul series have been discovered; but save one paper in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society by Mr. Thomas, notices of the Pathan coins have only appeared in the Journals of the Asiatic Societies of Bengal and Bombay; while, as regards the illustrations, they have been chiefly confined to outline lithographs. Of the Moguls I know only of two or three notices in the Bengal Asiatic Society's Proceedings by Mr. Delmerick, the rupees of Akbar's Ilāhī years, by Mr. C. J. Rodgers, and a paper on the Zodiacal coins of Jehangir by myself in the Bombay Society's Journal.

As the circulation of these journals is limited and does not extend to the same class of readers as the NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE, it occurred to me that from my own collection, aided by those of General Cunningham,

Mr. C. J. Rodgers, of Amritsur, and Pundit Ruttan Narayan, of Dehli, papers might be prepared bringing these series down to date.

I propose in the present paper to deal with the gold and silver of the Pathan dynasty; this, with its auto-type plates, will form a supplement to the Catalogue of the Pathan Coins in the British Museum which has just been published.

The Mogul series will shortly follow.

I. King No. 1. Taj-ud-din Ilduz. King's Lieut.

Pl. xi. No. 1. Gold. Gen. Cunningham. Unique ?

Size, .8. Weight, 61 grs. Mint, Ghazni. Date 6xx.

Obv.	Rev.
السلطان	الملك المعظم
الشهيد محمد	سلطان الشوق تاج
بن سام	الدنيا والدين
Margin غزنة في شهر	يلدز
سنه وستماية	

This dinar is of pale gold and faintly struck, it differs from Thomas, p. 30, No. 22, of which no engraving is given.

No gold or silver coins have yet been found of Kings No. 2, *Kutb-ud-din Aibeck*, or of No. 3, *Aram Shah*, or in fact any coins at all of No. 2. Thomas gives a copper one of No. 3, and Gen. Cunningham has also one, but with an imperfect legend.

Of the coin pictured on p. 81 of Thomas, No. 60, and ascribed to *Nasir-ud-din Mahmud Shah*, heir-apparent of *Shums-ud-din Altamsh*, and marked "unique," I have a specimen, and there is another in the collection of the

Bengal Asiatic Society, besides one in the British Museum; in the catalogue this is given to *Nasir-ud-din Mahmud Shah* for the reasons adduced in the Introduction. I have also specimens of No. 4, *Shums-ud-din Altamsh*, similar to those described by Thomas in his paper in the Royal Asiatic Society's Journal to which I have alluded—one is of the Horseman type—viz. :

II. King No. 4. *Shums-ud-din Altamsh*. A.H. 607-633.

Pl. xi. No. 2. Silver. J. Gibbs. Beng. As. Soc.

Size, 1.15. Weight, 165 grs. Mint? Date?

Obv.	Rev.
السلطان	Horseman to left
المعظم شمس الد	with club in his right hand.
نيا والدين ابو المظفر	
التمش القطبي ناصر	Margin illegible.
امير المومنين	

III. King No. 5. *Rukn-ud-din Firuz Shah*. A.H. 633-634.

Pl. xi. No. 3. Silver. Gen. Cunningham (from Mr. Delmerick).

Unique.

Size, 1.2. Weight, 165 grs. Mint, Dehli. Date, A.H. 633.

Obv.	Rev.
في عهد الامام	السلطان الاعظم
المستنصر امير المومنين	شمس الدنيا والدين السلطان
في شهور سنة ثلث	المعظم ركن الدنيا والدين
وثلاثين وستماية	فيروز شاه
Margin, above, دهلي	

Of Queen Rezia (No. 6) several more specimens have been discovered since the Kooch-Behar find. The Bengal Asiatic Society has two, of A.H. 634 and 635, and one without date, but also of the Luknauti mint. I have a duplicate of the A.H. 635 and Gen. Cunningham has another. Syud Ahmed, C.S.I., of Alyghur, informed me that he had formerly a gold coin of this queen, but that it was lost with his collection during the mutinies. This gentleman's fame as an archæologist renders it highly improbable that he could have been mistaken in the coin, and I therefore consider the fact of this empress having had a gold coinage to be established. Col. Dennehey, the Political Agent at Dholpur, also informs me that he has a square gold mohur of Rezia.

IV. King No. 9. Nasir-ud-din Mahmud. A.H. 644-664.

Pl. xi. No. 4. Gold. Gen. Cunningham. C. J. Rodgers.

Berlin Museum (formerly J. Gibbs).

Size, .9. Weight, 168 grs. Mint, Dehli. Date, 650.

Obv.	Rev.
في عهد الامام المستعصم امير المومنين	السلطان الاعظم ناصر الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر محمود بن السلطان
Marg. ضرب هذه السكة بحضرت	Marg. ... ضرب هذه السكة بحضرت
دهلي في سنة خمس مائة	ست مائة

The late Col. Guthrie induced me to part with my coin in exchange for some Zodiacs I wanted; it is now with his collection at Berlin. I have only heard of two others.

V. King No. 11(a). Shums-ud-din Kaiumurth. A.H. 689.

Pl. xi. No. 5. Silver. Pundit Ruttan Narayan. *Unique*.

Size, 1.19. Weight, 167 grs. Mint? Date, A.H. 689.

Obv.	Rev.
الإمام	السلطان الأعظم
المستعصم أمير	شمس الدنيا والدين
المومنين	أبو المظفر كيومرث
Margin ضرب هذه	السلطان
تسع وثمانين وستماية	Margin illegible.

This little puppet king was the only child of Muiz-ud-din Kaikobad, and was three years old when his father was murdered. Jalal-ud-din, to appease the people and the army, placed this child on the throne, but after a few days had him killed, and himself succeeded on the 25th Zelkij, A.H. 689.

VI. King No. 12. Jalal-ud-din Firuz Shah. A.H. 689–695.

Pl. xi. No. 6. Gold. J. Gibbs. C. J. Rodgers.¹

Size, 1. Weight, 168 grs. Mint, Dehli. Date, A.H. 69x.

Obv.	Rev.
الإمام	السلطان الأعظم
المستعصم أمير	جلال الدنيا والدين
المومنين	أبو المظفر فيروز
Margin ضرب هذه الد	السلطان
. وتسعين وستماية	Margin illegible.

¹ See Pl. v. fig. 26, vol. lii. J. A. S. B., where the reverse shows *all* the margin.

VII. Pl. xi. No. 7. Gold. Gen. Cunningham. J. Gibbs
(weight, 171 grs.).

Size, 1.05. Weight, 167 grs. Mint, Dehli. Date, A.H. 694.

Obv.

الامام
المستعصم

امير المؤمنين

Margin ضرب هذه السكة بحضرة

دهلي في سنة اربع وتسعين

ونستمايه

Rev.

السلطان الاعظم
جلال الدنيا والدين
ابو المظفر فيروز شاه
السلطان

This last coin is figured as No. 138 in the British Museum Catalogue, but I let it remain here that the two gold coins may be compared. It is mentioned by Thomas, p. 144, No. 120, "B. M. *unique*." I know of four—Gen. Cunningham's, from which the impression is taken, and which is a very perfectly struck coin; my own, which weighs four grains more, but has not so much margin. The other two are, one in the collection of the Bengal Asiatic Society received in exchange from me, and the fourth in the collection of Mr. J. Proctor Watson of Bombay; the last three came into the market during the famine year 1876-77.

I have also a clever imitation of this coin in silver, made I believe by a man in Poona, a duplicate of which I sent to the British Museum; the maker was not aware of the genuine silver coins of this king, which differ from the gold.

I had never met with another like No. VI. until I saw Mr. Rodgers' coin, but had heard that one was in Mooltan many years ago. The gold is of a purer quality than that of No. VII., and of a deeper colour; it resembles the gold coin of *Ghiás-ud-din Balban*, especially

on the *Obv.*, and differs from No. VII. in having the word امير immediately under الامام instead of in the bottom line.

Of King No. 13, *Rukn-ud-din Ibrahim*, we have still only the unique silver coin from Lord Auckland's collection in the British Museum (Cat. Pl. iv. No. 153).

The coins of King No. 14, *Ala-ud-din Muhammad*, are common, but the following is, if not *unique*, an extremely rare specimen.

VIII. King No. 14. *Ala-ud-din Muhammad Shah*.
A.H. 695-715.

Pl. xi. No. 8. Gold. Square. Gen. Cunningham.

Size, .7. Weight, 167 grs. Mint? Date?

Obv.	Rev.
سكندر الثاني	السلطان
يمين الخلافة ناصر	علا الدنيا والدين
امير المومنين	ابو المظفر محمد شاه
	السلطان

It will be noticed on the *Rev.* that the letters run diagonally as in a diamond, apparently to enable more of the inscription to appear.

I have also a square gold coin of this king which differs from the General's coin, viz. :

IX. Pl. xi. No. 9. Gold. Square. J. Gibbs.

Size, .7. Weight, 167 grs. Mint? Date?

Inscription as No. VIII., but the *Rev.* has the inscription parallel to the sides of the square, and not diagonally as in that coin.

No gold or silver coins have been found of King No. 15. *Shahab-ud-din Umar*, the puppet of a few weeks.

X. King No. 17. Nasir-ud-din Khusrau. A.H. 720.

Pl. xi. No. 10. Silver. Bengal Asiatic Society. *Unique*.

Size, 1. Weight, 170 grs. Mint, Dehli. Date, A.H. 720.

Obv.

خسرو شاه السلطان

الواثق بن نصر² الرحمن

ولي امير المؤمنين

ضرب هذه السكة بحضرة

دهلي في سنة عشرين وسبعماية

Rev.

السلطان الاعظم

ناصر الدنيا والدين

ابو المظفر

This is the *unique* silver coin of this king in the collection of the Beng. As. Soc.; it is of coarse work; it came from the Stacey Collection, and is engraved, Thomas, Pl. iii. No. 73.

The next coin is a very rare variety of King No. 18, *Ghiaz-ud-din Tughlak Shah*. I have not heard of any similar, excepting Gen. Cunningham's, which came from Mr. Delmerick.

XI. King No. 18. Ghiaz-ud-din Tughlak Shah.

A.H. 720-725.

Pl. xi. No. 11. Gold. J. Gibbs. Gen. Cunningham.

Size, .9. Weight, 169 grs. Mint and date uncertain.

Obv.

المتوكل علي

الله ابو المظفر

تغلق شاه

Marg.... هذه السكة بقلعة

Rev.

غياث الدنيا

والدين ناصر

امير المؤمنين

² Thomas reads this word incorrectly. It was punched just over the first letters. It reads on gold specimens *banasr* بنصر, i.e. *with the help of*. (C. J. Rodgers.)

XII. King No. 19. Muhammad bin Tughlak.

A.H. 725-752.

Pl. xi. No. 12. Gold. J. Gibbs.

Size, 1. Weight, 198 grs. Mint, Dehli. Date, A.H. 725.

Obv.	Rev.
لا اله الا	ابو بكر
الله محمد	المجاهد في
رسول الله	سبيل الله
ضرب هذه السكه	محمد بن تغلق شاه
بحضرة دهلي في سنة خمس	
وعشرين وسبعماية	

A similar coin to this is described by Thomas, p. 208, but the coin is smaller and weighs only 167·3 grs.

XIII. Pl. xii. No. 13. Gold. J. Gibbs. Beng. As. Soc.

Size, .7. Weight, 197 grs. Mint, Deogir (Dowlutabad).

Date, A.H. 727.

Obv.	Rev.
ضرب في زمن	Within a circle,
العبد الراجي رحمة	لا اله الا
الله محمد بن تغلق	الله محمد
	رسول الله
	هذا الدينار في قبه
	الاسلام اعني حضرة ديوكير ٧٢٧

Mr. Rodgers, of Amritsur, brought to my notice that Thomas's reading on page 209, No. 174, is incorrect. I sent down to Calcutta and had the coin examined, with the result that the inscription is the same as on mine, and this proves that Thomas's reading of *في قبه دين* is incorrect, as there is no *دين*. Mr. Rodgers reads it

“the light” of Islam—but I have shown the coin to several good Persian and Arabic scholars, who all reject this reading.

Gen. Cunningham has a silver coin the same size, weight, 141 grs., Dehli, 727, which Thomas calls an “*adali*,” but having the inscription similar to the gold of Thomas, p. 209, No. 173, save that for هذا الدينار it reads هذا الفدلي.

On Pl. vi. No. 342 of the B.M. Catalogue is a coin of King No. 19a, *Mahmud bin Muhammad bin Tughlak*. I have a similar one. This youth only reigned a few days, being placed on the throne by Khwajah-i-Jahan, who suffered for this ill-advised move. I have heard of several of these coins—Dr. Codrington has one, and Gen. Cunningham has also one in silver, with the same inscription and date, weight 170 grs.

XIV. King No. 20. Firuz Shah and Fath Khan.
A.H. 752–790.

Pl. xii. No. 14. Gold. Gen. Cunningham.

Size, .8. Weight, 169 grs. Mint? Date, 7xx.

Obv.

امير الشرق والغرب
فتح خان فيروز شاه
السلطان

Rev.

في زمن الامام
امير المومنين
ابو عبد الله
خلدت خلافته

ضرب هذا.... وسبعماية

This inscription differs from that given by Thomas, p. 298, No. 240, of the coin “*unique*” now at Berlin. The title “Lord of the East and West” is new, and the Khalif’s name is *Abdullah*. Gen. Cunningham procured it from Mr. Rodgers.

Thomas, on page 300, No. 245, gives a gold coin of this king with his other son Zafar as *unique*. I have two, and Gen. Cunningham one, and I have heard of others.

XV. King No. 20. Firuz Shah with his son Zafar.

Pl. xii. No. 15. Gold. J. Gibbs. Gen. Cunningham.

Size, .8. Weight, 168 grs. Mint and date uncertain.

Obv.
السلطان الاعظم
فيروز شاه ظفر
ابن فيروز شاه
السلطان

Rev.
في زمن الامام
امير المومنين
ابو عبد الله
خلدت خلافته

Margin, ... السكه بحضرة ...

No gold or silver coins are known of King No. 21, *Ghias-ud-din Tughlak Shah II.*, who only reigned a few months, or of King No. 22, *Abu-Bakr*.

Posthumous coins of No. 23, *Muhammad bin Firuz Shah*, are known. I have silver of A.H. 830; Ruttan Narayan has them as late as A.H. 834.

No gold or silver are known of King No. 24, *Sikandar Shah*.

XVI. King No. 25. Mahmud bin Muhammad.

A.H. 795-815.

Pl. xii. No. 16. Silver. Gen. Cunningham. *Unique*.

Size, .9. Weight, 170 grs. Mint? Date, A.H. 816.

Obv.
السلطان الاعظم
ابو المجاهد محمود شاه
محمد شاه فيروز شاه
سلطان

Rev.
في زمن الامام
امير المومنين
خلدت خلافته

This coin is up to the present *unique*.

Of the next three kings, No. 26, the usurper, *Nusrat Shah*; No. 27, *Daulut Khan Lodi*; No. 28, *Khizr Khan*, no gold or silver coins are known. The last two never actually assumed the kingship, but went on coining in the name of No. 23, *Muhammad bin Firuz*.

XVII. King No. 29. Muizz-ud-din Mubarak Shah II.
A.H. 827-837.

Pl. xii. No. 17. Silver. Gen. Cunningham.

Size, .8. Weight, 165 grs. Mint? Date, A.H. 837.

Obv.	Rev.
في عهد السلطان الغازي المتوكل علي الرحمن مبارك شاه السلطان	في زمن الامام امير المومنين خلدت خلافته ٨٣٧

XVIII. King No. 30. Muhammad bin Farid Shah.
A.H. 837-847.

Pl. xii. No. 18. Gold. Gen. Cunningham.

Size, .8. Weight, 177 grs. Mint and date uncertain.

Obv.	Rev.
السلطان الاعظم ابو المجاهد محمد شاه بن فريد شاه بن خضر شاه السلطان	في زمن الامام امير المومنين خلدت خلافته

Gen. Cunningham has also a silver coin, weight 170 grs., not so sharply struck, and it has not the بن repeated as in the gold, and in the last line the date is ٨٣٩.

XIX. King No. 36. Shir Shah. A.H. 946-952.

Pl. xii. No. 19. Silver. J. Gibbs.

Size, 1.3. Weight, 176 grs. No mint or date.

Obv.	Rev.
السلطان شیر شاه خلد الله ملكه وسلطانه	لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله
Margin, فريد الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر ساهر سري	Margin, ابا بكر عمر عثمان علي السلطان العادل

XX. King No. 37. Islam Shah bin Shir Shah.

A.H. 952-960.

Pl. xii. No. 20. Gold. Square. Gen. Cunningham (from Mr. Rodgers). *Unique*.

Size, .6. Weight, 171 grs. No mint or date.

Obv.	Rev.
اسلام (شاه) سلطان (بن) شیر شاه خلد الله ملكه	لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله

XXI. King No. 39. Ibrahim Sûr. A.H. 961-962.

Pl. xii. No. 21. Silver. Gen. Cunningham. *Unique*.Size, .8. Weight, 88 grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee. Mint? Date, A.H. 962.

Obv.	Rev.
ابراهيم شاه غازي سلطان ابو المظفر ش . .	خلد الله ملكه وسلطانه واعلي اشابه في ٩٦٢
Margin illegible.	Margin illegible.

This is, I believe, the only silver coin known of this king, and no gold have yet been discovered.

A coin of Sikandar Shah III. appears in B. M. Cat. Pl. ix. No. 640. The engraving of it in Thomas, Pl. v. No. 197, is incorrect; it is also incorrectly described omitting اسماعيل on p. 417, No. 369, where it is called *unique*. Gen. Cunningham's was the second specimen found, and subsequently Pundit Ruttan Narayan met with a third.³

As twelve coins will go into one plate, I take the opportunity of publishing two rare coins of Gen. Cunningham's and one of Dr. Da Cunha's; though not of the Pathan series, they are alluded to by Thomas in his "Pathan Kings." One is a *unique* silver coin of Nasir-ud-din Muhammad, son of Hasan Karlagh, mentioned on p. 98: his kingdom included a great part of Sind, and he was reigning when the ambassadors of Húlágú Khan arrived, A.H. 658.

XXII. Nasir-ud-din Muhammad Karlagh.

Pl. xii. No. 22. Silver. Gen. Cunningham. *Unique*.

Size, 1.15. Weight, 110 grs. Mint and date uncertain.

Obv.	Rev.
لا اله الا	الملك المعظم
الله محمد	ناصر الدنيا والدين
رسول الله	ابو المظفر محمد
Margin ... ضرب في محرم سنة ...	ابو الفتح

The second is a very rare coin of Husein Shah of Jaunpur. See Thomas, pp. 321, 322.

³ Dr. Da Cunha, of Bombay, has one on which the mint is *Lahore*.

XXIII. Jaunpur. Husein Shah bin Mahmud.

A.H. 862-879.

Pl. xii. No. 23. Gold. Gen. Cunningham.

Size, .8. Weight, 185 grs. Mint and date uncertain.

Obv.	Rev.
السلطان	في زمن الامام
الموید بتایید جلال الدین	امیر المومنین
حسین شاه بن محمود شاه بن	ابو الفتح خلدت
ابراهيم شاه	خلافته
	Margin illegible.

This coin is difficult to read, the letters being carried up to the top like a set of organ pipes; it is in very fine preservation. Mr. Rodgers, of Amritsur, has another somewhat similar.

The third is a Bahmani coin of Muhammad Shah I., son of Hasan Gango, the founder of the dynasty; it belongs to Dr. Da Cunha of Bombay, and is I think *unique*.

XXIV. Bahmani. Muhammad Shah. A.H. 759-776.

Pl. xii. No. 24. Gold. Dr. Da Cunha. *Unique*.

Size, .85. Weight, grs. Mint, Ahsanábád. Date, A.H. 763.

Obv.	Rev.
سلطان	بهمني
العهد والزمان	حسن
الحامي ملة رسول	محمد
الرحمن	Margin ضرب هذا الدينار في
	حضرت احساناباد سنه ثلث
	وستين وسبعماية

In closing this paper I may state that as far as Western India is concerned, the famine of 1876-77 brought almost all the hoarded coins into the market, and I was enabled to get many of them—now very few are to be found. Mr. Rodgers of Amritsur, who is an indefatigable collector, laments the few coins now to be procured in Northern India, and Pandit Ruttan Narayan at Dehli, who has an excellent field for coins of the Pathan and Mogul dynasties of that city, informs me that rare coins are few and very difficult to be procured, while the fact of there being at the present time a good many more collectors than there were formerly creates competition, and any coin of value is therefore speedily picked up.

My next paper will give some rare coins of the Mogul series.

J. GIBBS.

LONDON, *June*, 1885.

XVII.

FASTI ARABICI.

II. *Mr. Calvert's Collection.*

THE Rev. T. Calvert, of Hove, Brighton, has been the first private collector of Oriental coins to reply to my appeal published in the preceding number of the *Numismatic Chronicle*. The following is a list of coins in his cabinet which are not represented in the British Museum. Mr. Calvert possesses several coins besides these, which are not in my *Catalogue*, but which have since been acquired by the Museum, and will be published in due course in a supplement to the *Catalogue*. The following list therefore enumerates only those coins which are actually unrepresented in the present state of the National Collection. Only new dates and mints are, as a rule, noted: slight varieties of inscriptions being unimportant from my present point of view.

AMAWY KHALIFS:

AR. Et-Teymerah. Year 96.

'ABBĀSY KHALIFS:

1. *Er-Rashīd*. A. Year 181. Beneath rev. جعفر.

2. *Er-Rashīd*. *N*. Year 186. Beneath rev. جعفر. No additional margin.

3. „ *R*. El-Mohammadiyeh. Year 193.

Rev. Area.

و
محمد رسول الله
مما امر به الامين ولى
عهد المسلمين الامام
محمد بن امير المؤمنين
جعفر

4. *El-Mamūn*. *N*. Miṣr, year 201. Rest of inscription as B.M. No. 265 (Vol. i.).

5. *El-Mutawekkīl*. *R*. Medīnet-es-Selām, year 237. As B.M. 331.

6. *El-Mo'taḍīd*. *R*. Surra-men-raā, year 282. As B.M. 378.

7. *El-Muktefy*. *N*. Miṣr, year 293. As B.M. 393.

8. *El-Mukṭadir*. *N*. El-Ahwāz, year 316. As B.M. 408 (no point).

9, 9a. „ *N*. Tustar-min-el-Ahwāz, years 309 and 318. As B.M. 408.

10. „ *N*. Sūḡ-el-Ahwaz, year 310. As B.M. 408.

11. „ *N*. Filistīn, year 301. As B.M. 413.

12. „ *N*. El-Mohammadiyeh, year 313. As B.M. 413.

13. „ *R*. El-Mōṣil, year 314. As B.M. 425.

14, 15. *El-Mustady*. *N*. Medīnet-es-Selām, years 574 and 575. As B.M. 479 (obv. differently divided).

AMAWY KHALIFS OF SPAIN.

16, 17. *Hisham II*. *N*. El-Andalus, years 390 and 391. Beneath obv. محمد, beneath rev. عامر; ornaments varied. As B.M. 101 (Vol. ii.).

BENY 'ABBĀD :

18. *El Mo'temid*. AR. El-Andalus, year [4]61. As Codera, p. 138.
 19. MOḤAMMAD IBN SA'D. AV. Mursiyeh, year 563. Obv. as Codera, p. 211, rev. as B.M. 169.

SĀMĀNIS :

20. *Naṣr II. ibn Aḥmad*. AR. Ma'din, year 318. As B.M. 293.
 21. „ AR. Samarqand, year 331. As B.M. 346 (but point above obv.).

GREAT SELJŪKS.

22. *Moḥammad*. AV. Medīnet-es-Selām, year 501. As B.M. 68 (vol. iii.).
 23, 24. *Senjar*. AV. (2) Mint and date obliterated: variations in inscriptions.

SELJŪKS OF EL-'IRĀK.

25. *Maḥmūd*. AV. Same as B.M. 83, but rev. only, on very thin gold, repoussé on other side.
 26, 27. *Melik Shāh*. AV. (2) Varied from B.M. 89 and 90; one with معز الدنيا والدين ملك شاه and khalif المقتفى; the other ركن الدنيا والدين (?). No dates or mints.

SELJŪKS OF RŪM.

28. *Kay Kāwus II*. AR. Kōniyeh, year 658.
 Obv. In centre, العزة لله; around, ضرب بمدينة
 قونية فى سنة ثمان وخمسين ستمائة
 Rev. السلطان الاعظم
 عز الدنيا والدين ابو
 الفتح كيكاوس بن
 كيخسرو

In centre of rev., flowers between stars (خمسين written حى).

(This coin is of a type and date quite new to the B.M.).

BENY ZENGY.

29. *Lu-lu*. *N*. El-Mōṣil, year 653. As B.M. 572, but at sides of rev. الملك الناصر يوسف.

FĀṬIMY KHALIFS.

30. *El-Manṣūr*. *N*. $\frac{1}{4}$ dīnār. El-Mahdīyeh, year 338. As B.M. 19 (Vol. iv.).
31. *El-Mo'izz*. *N*. El-Mahdīyeh, year 364. As B.M. 24.
32. „ *R*. El-Manṣūrīyah, year 365. As B.M. 24.
- 33, 34. *El-'Azīz*. *R*. El-Mahdīyeh, years 381 and 382. As B.M. 50.
35. *El-Hākīm*. *N*. Filistīn, year 404. As B.M. 85.
36. *El-Muṣtaṣṣir*. *N*. Filistīn, year 438. As B.M. 132.
37. „ *N*. Ṣūr, year 441. As B.M. 143.
38. „ *N*. Iskendarīyeh, year 481. As B.M. 178.
39. *El-Āmir*. *N*. Miṣr, year 515. As B.M. 197.

AYYŪBIS.

40. *Edh-Dhāhīr Ghāzy*. *R*. Ḥalab, year 605 (خمس clear). As B.M. 307.
41. *En-Nāṣir Yūsuf*. *R*. *x*, year 647. Hexagram type:—

Obv. Area. أبو أحمد
الامام المستعصم بالله
الملك الصالح أيوب
بن محمد

Margin لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله
Rev. Area as B.M. 334.

Margin . . . | سنة | سبع | واربعين | سنة . . .

MEMLŪKS.

42. *Beybars*. *N*. *x*, year 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 . . . اثني وس . . . As B.M. 473, but differently arranged.

43. *En-Nāṣir Moḥammad*. *N*. El-Ḳāhirah, year 733. As B.M. 500.

44. *En-Nāṣir Ḥasan*. *N*. El-Ḳāhirah, year 752. As B.M. 550a (unpublished): *i.e.* obv. as B.M. 546 to الحق, differently divided:

Rev. ضرب بالقاهرة
السلطان الملك الناصر
ناصر الدنيا والدين حسن بن
الملك الناصر محمد سنة اثنى
و[خمسين وسبع مائة

EL-MURĀBIṬĪN.

45, 46. *Abu-Bekr*. *N*. Sijilmāseh, years 469 and 479. As B.M. 1 (Vol. v.).

47. *Yūsuf ibn Tāshifīn*. *N*. Aghmāt, year 491. As B.M. 7.

48. „ *N*. Valencia or Tilimsān? (سلعسله)
year 494. As B.M. 4.

49. *'Aly ibn Yūsuf*. *N*. Aghranāṭah, year 519. As B.M. 10;
beneath rev. لب.

EL-MUWAḤḤIDĪN.

50, 51. *'Abd-el-Wāḥid Er-Rashīd*. *R*. (2) round, mint and date obliterated.

Obv.	ربنا الله	Rev.	لا حول ولا
	محمد رسول الله		قوة الا
	الرشيد بالله		بالله

52. UNASCRIBED MOORISH. *N*. As B.M. 211 (with clearly تونس, (ما اقرب فرج الله

FILELY SHERĪFS.

53. *Ismā'il*. *N*. Fās, year 1094. As B.M. 265.

54. „ *N*. x, year 1114. As B.M. 265.

MONGOLS OF PERSIA.

55. *Abaga*. *AR.* *x*, year 664.

Obv. Area as B.M. 39 (Vol. vi.), but with
 صلى الله عليه وسلم around. Margin obscure.

Rev. Area

ق ا ن
 باد شاه
 عالم ايلخان
 الاعظم
 اباقا خان

Margin ضرب هذا بع وستين وستمائة

56. *Ghāzān*. *AR.* *x*, year 69*x* [694-5]. Obv. area, Kelimeh
 within square; outside, in segments, |

. | وتسعين | وستمائة

Rev. within circle بادشاه الزمان (?)

شهنشاه اعظم
 غازان خان

57. *Abū-Sa'īd*. *AV.* *Jajerm*, year 722. Pentagon type, as
 B.M. 197, but in *gold*.

58. „ *AV.* *Baghdād*, year 725. Plain-square, as B.M. 172.

59. „ *AR.* *Bārān*, year 722. Pentagon type, as B.M. 197.

60. „ *AR.* $\frac{1}{4}$ dirhem. *Tebriz*, year 722. Pentagon type,
 as B.M. 197.

61. „ *AR.* *Baghdād*, year 722. Pentagon type, as B.M. 197.

62. „ *AR.* *Kazwīn*(?) روف, year 724. As B.M. 172.

63. „ *AR.* *Medīnet Arzenjān*, year 727. Octagon and
 hexagon type. As B.M. 219, adding دولة
 on rev., and varying arrangement.

64. „ *AR.* *Arzerūm*, year 724. Triangle type, as B.M. 253.

65. „ *Æ.* *x*, year 721. Obv. as B.M. 254.

Rev.

السلطان
 ابو سعيد
 خلد ملکه

(Ciphers noteworthy.) ۷۲۱

66. *Abū Sa'īd*. Æ. Baghdād, year 722. As B.M. 269, but above obv. ٢٢, and beneath rev. بغداد.
67. *Mohammad*. R. Baghdād, year 738. As B.M. 280.
68. „ R. Arzenjān, year 739 (تسعة). As B.M. 280, but ارزنجان beneath rev., and margin differently arranged.

GOLDEN HORDE.

- 69, 70. *Jāny Beg*. R. (large, 1·1) year 758. Two specimens. Very remarkable.
- Obv. Within quatrefoil, Kelimeh surrounded by four Khalifs.

Rev.

ضرب
السلطان العالم
جانسی خان
خلد الله ملكه
المصرو
سبع مائة

The lowest word is new; it may be tautological, المصروب, or المصرف.

JELAIRS.

71. *Hoseyn*. R. Wāṣiṭ, year obliterated. As B.M. 607.

MUZAFFARIS.

72. *Shāh Shujā'*. R. Rājiz, راجز, year 7xx. As B.M. 678, but mint ضرب راجز between lines of rev. and only في سنة | | سبع مائة in margin.
73. „ R. Kermān, year obliterated. As B.M. 683, but ضرب كرماني between lines of rev. Margin obliterated.

(No additions to Vol. vii.)

'OTHMĀNLĪS.

74. *Murād II.* *AR.* Serez, year 84*x*. As B.M. 118 (vol. viii.) but $\frac{1}{2}$ at left of *rev.*
75. *Moḥammad II.* *Æ.* Serez, N.D. *Rev.* as B.M. 139.
76. *Muṣṭafā III.* *AR.* Yigirmilik. Islāmböl, year [117]7. As B.M. 619, but *v.*
77. „ *AR.* Para. Islāmböl, year [117]2. As B.M. 628, but *r.*
78. „ *AR.* Tunis, year 1175.
Obv. سلطان *Rev.* As B.M. 652, but
مصطفى beneath 11*vo*.
79. 'Abd-el-Ḥamīd I. *N.* Half-sequin F. Algiers, year 1197. As B.M. 747.
80. „ *AR.* Tripoli, year 1187. ا over ابن;
rev. as B.M. 695, but طرابلس غرب.
- 81-4*a.* *Maḥmūd II.* Algiers, *N* 1240; *AR* 1237, 1242, 1245 (2), of various denominations.
- 85, 86. „ Constantinople *AR*, year of reign 17 (as B.M. 946); *Æ*, y.r. 23 (as B.M. 951).
87. „ Egypt, *AR* 20 paras, y.r. 23.
88. „ Tunis, *AR*, year 1243.
89. 'Abd-el-Mejīd. Constantinople, *AR*, 20 piastres, y.r. 9. As B.M. 1057.
- 90-2. „ Tunis, *AR*, 2 piastres, year 1267; *AR*, 2 kharūbas, year 1272; *Æ*, kharūba, year 1268.
93. 'Abd-el-'Azīz. Constantinople, *AR*, 10 paras, local use (as B.M. 1167*a*).
- 94, 95. „ Egypt, *AR*, 20 piastres, y.r. 1. As B.M. 1169, but beneath tughra, ش; *Æ*, 10 paras, y.r. 10.
96. „ Algiers, *N*, 25 piastres, year 1280. As B.M. 1181.

S. LANE-POOLE.

NOTICES OF RECENT NUMISMATIC PUBLICATIONS.

Systèmes Monétaires Primitifs de l'Asie Mineure et de la Grèce, par Michel Soutzo. Bucharest, 1884.

In this essay M. Soutzo endeavours to prove that the Lydian, the Æginetic and the Euboïc standards of weight are derived from the *Egyptian uten* of 1,490 grs. of silver, and that the Phocæan gold-standard and the Persic and Phœnician silver-standards spring from the *Assyrian mina*. With regard to the latter hypothesis we are inclined to agree with the learned writer, but we cannot so easily accept his conclusions in the former case.

M. Soutzo supposes that bars of silver of the weight of an Egyptian uten were used in Lydia long before the invention of coined money, and that when the Assyrian influence began to preponderate in Asia Minor, the Lydians grafted the sexagesimal system upon the old Egyptian weight, and thus formed a gold mina for themselves equivalent to 60 utens of silver in the following manner.

1 uten (or 10 kats) = 1,496 grs. of silver.

1,496 grs. $\mathcal{R} \div 13\cdot8$ (the proportion of gold to silver) =
112·5 grs. \mathcal{N}

Therefore 112·5 grs. \mathcal{N} = 10 kats of 149·6 grs. or 1 uten.

225 grs. \mathcal{N} = 20 kats of 149·6 grs. or 2 utens.

6,750 grs. \mathcal{N} = 600 kats of 149·6 grs. or 60 utens.

The stater of 225 grs. thus became the Lydian unit for gold, and the equivalent of its 20th part, 149 grs. \mathcal{R} , the primitive unit for silver—a unit which, though occasionally found of full weight, as in Lycia and Thrace, gradually fell to 135 grs., at which point it served as the basis of the Euboïc-Attic and Corinthian systems.

As this primitive silver unit of 149·6 grs. was the 20th part of the gold stater of 225 grs., so also the Æginetic silver stater of about 199 grs. was its 15th part.

On the other hand, M. Soutzo accepts the derivation of the Persic and the Phœnician silver standards from the light Assyrian gold mina of 7,800 grs.; its 30th part (260 grs.) being the Phocæan gold stater, and its 60th part (130 grs.) the Persian daric. The equivalent in silver of the 20th part of the gold piece of 260 grs. is the Persic silver stater of 173 grs., while that of the 15th part is the Phœnician silver stater of 230 grs. We give his results in a tabular form:—

LYDIAN AND EUBOIC GOLD MINA.

$\frac{1}{6}$ = 6750.6 grs. *N* = 60 utens or 600 kats *Æ*.
 $\frac{1}{6}$ = 112.5 grs. *N* = 10 kats of 149 grs. *Æ*.
 $\frac{1}{3}$ = 225.6 grs. *N* = 20 kats of 149 grs. *Æ*.
 LYDIAN *N* Stater
 225 grs.

 $\frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{1}{2}$

 149 grs. *Æ*.

This is the PRIMITIVE
 silver stater found of full
 weight in Lycia and Thrace,
 of which the EUBOIC-
 ATTIC silver stater of
 195 grs. is a debased form.

 $\frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{1}{2}$

 199 grs. *Æ*.

This is the
 ÆGINETIC
 STATER.

LIGHT ASSYRIAN GOLD MINA.

7800 grs. *N*
 $\frac{1}{6}$ = 130 grs. *N* = PERSIAN DARIC
 $\frac{1}{3}$ = 260 grs. *N* = PHOCÆAN STATER

 $\frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{1}{2}$

 173 grs. *Æ*.

This is the
 PERSIC
 silver stater.

 $\frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{1}{2}$

 230 grs. *Æ*.

This is the
 PHENICIAN
 silver stater.

It appears to us that the weak link in M. Soutzo's chain of argument is that he recognises no difference in value between pale Lydian electrum (containing 73 per cent. of gold and 27 per cent. of silver—*Hultsch Metrol.*, 2nd. edit. p. 579) and refined gold. He ignores, in fact, the existence of electrum, and treats the early Lydian electrum staters as if they stood to silver in the proportion of 13·3 to 1, which was the proportion of pure gold to silver. Now it has been most clearly pointed out by Brandis (*Münzwesen*, p. 164) and others, that from the time of Sophocles (*Ant.* 1037), who contrasts the Sardinian electrum with the Indian gold, and of Herodotus (I. 50), who distinguishes *pure gold* from *white gold*, down to that of Pliny and other late writers, Greeks as well as Romans recognised electrum or white gold as a special variety of gold, possessing a distinct value of its own in relation both to gold and silver.

The Lydian and Milesian electrum stater of 225 grs. cannot, therefore, be considered as equivalent to 20 Egyptian kats or 2,980 grs. of silver, but only to about 2,250 grs. of silver, or 10 Phœnician silver staters of 225 grs., or 15 pieces of 150 grs. Even this is an over-statement of value, for in point of fact the Milesian electrum stater does not exceed 217 grs., equivalent, at the most, to 2,170 grs. *Æ*, or 10 Phœnician silver staters of about 217 grs., or 15 pieces of about 145 grs.

Whether these coins of 150-145 grs., which undoubtedly occur in some districts, such as Lydia and Thrace, are descended from the Egyptian kat, or whether they are merely a degraded form of the Babylonian silver stater of 170 grs. maximum, is another question, and one which we have no positive data for determining.

B. V. H.

The *Zeitschrift für Numismatik*, Band xii., Heft iii. and iv., contain the following articles:—

1. Colonna-Walewski. Contributions to the history of the Polish places of Mintage, 1588—1624.

2. H. Dannenberg. On two Finds of Mediæval coins near Leba. (Two articles.)

3. A. Loebbecke. Greek coins in the author's cabinet.

4. F. Bardt. On a Find of Mediæval coins at Klein-Rade.

5. A. von Sallet. Contributions to the study of Ancient Numismatics. Mende under the name of Canastræum. Modaia or Modala, in Crete, perhaps identical with Matala. Coins of Augustus struck at Temnus. Apollo Propylæos of Cremna. Coin of the Lalassi and Cennati. The Gigantomachia on a coin of Diocæsarea. Olba in Cilicia. Deiotarus, King of Galatia.

An Alexandrian coin of Caligula, with remarks on the Egyptian mintages of Augustus and Tiberius. Sulla's Athenian coinage. The Imperatorship of M. Antony.

6. A. von Sallet. On a coin of the sons of Ugolino.

7. F. Friedensburg. On two remarkable Bracteates of the St. Mauritius type.

8. L. Friedensburg. On the Dahsau Find.

Band xiii., Heft 1, contains the following articles:—

1. E. Bahrfeldt. On the Marschwitz Find of Bracteates.

E. Friedlaender. Gottfried Leygebe the ironworker.

A. Schultz. List of engravers, &c., mentioned in the Breslau records.

4. A. von Sallet. The acquisitions of the Royal Coin-cabinet, from 1st April, 1884, to 1st April, 1885. This has been a fortunate year for the Berlin Collection, which has acquired 255 Greek coins, 251 Roman, 79 Oriental, and 201 Mediæval and Modern coins. Among the Greek coins are some of the highest degree of rarity, and as many as ten of towns altogether new to the Museum. Perhaps the most remarkable of the coins is a specimen of the hitherto unique tetradrachm of Delphi, having on the obverse **ΔΑΛΦΙΚΟΝ** in archaic characters, and two rams' heads; reverse, incuse square, with a dolphin in each quarter. Wt., 279 grs. The only other known specimen of this splendid coin was published by Longpérier in the *Revue Numismatique*, 1869—70, p. 149, and is now in the Bibliothèque at Paris. The extraordinary weight of these tetradrachms seems to prove that the normal weight of the Euboic-Attic drachm must have been nearly as high as 70 grs.

Another piece of the highest importance is one of the three lately-discovered Athenian tetradrachms, with the reverse inscription **ΑΘΕ Ο ΔΕΜΟΣ** instead of the usual magistrates' names. Dr. Ulrich Koehler (*Z. f. Num.* xii. p. 103) has attributed this issue to the period of Sulla's capture of Athens; but to our eyes the style of owl, which is seated on a round-bellied amphora, as well as the large outspread fabric of the piece, which resembles the series with monograms, points to an earlier date. We should, therefore, be inclined to place it immediately before and not after the long series with magistrates' names. The cabinet has also acquired a specimen of the tetradrachm of Ptolemy I., reading **ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΟΝ**, which may be freely translated "Coin of Alexander [IV.], struck under the regency of Ptolemy."

There is also an early drachm of the Æginetic standard, struck at Naxos, in Sicily. *Obv.*—Head of bearded Dionysos. *Rev.*—**ΙΟΙΧΑΙ**. Bunch of grapes.

A bronze coin of Imbros, struck by the Athenian Kleruchs in that island, with the inscription **ΑΘΕΝΑΙΩΝ**, but with the Imbrian type (ithyphallic Hermes), seems to prove that the Athenians formed a separate autonomous community in the island.

A small bronze coin of the Daorsi, an Illyrian people, resembles in its types those of King Genthius, and may have been struck about B.C. 168, when Genthius was defeated by the Romans, and his kingdom broken up.

Among the other Greek coins are a bronze piece of Gonnus, in Thessaly; an Imperial coin of Hadrian, struck at a place called Came, probably in Æolis; two rare coins of Cyum, in Caria, with the legends **KYITΩΝ** and **KYEITΩΝ**; and Imperial coins of Amblada, Coropissus, Tmolus, Clannuda, &c.

In the Roman series we note some examples of the so-called *aes rude*—rough, shapeless lumps of bronze found at Orvieto.

The last portion of the Sandes Collection, consisting of very fine middle bronze of the Empire, has also now passed into the Berlin Collection.

The most important Mediæval coin is a silver piece of the Sardinian Dynasts Guelfo and Lotto Gherardesca, Counts of Donoratico, 1289—1295, and sons of the famous Ugolino.

5. Menadier. Numismatic traces of the defeat of the legions of Varus.

6. W. Caland. A new Cistophorus, bearing the name of **LEPIDVS PROP[R]ÆTOR** and the letters **ΦΩ** (Phocæa), probably struck by Q. Æmilius, M. f. M. n. Lepidus, Proprætor of Asia *circ.* B.C. 43—42 (?).

7. F. Friedensburg. The Breslau Coin-cabinet.

The *Revue Numismatique*, 3rd Series, tome iii., trimestres 1-3, contains the following articles:—

1. A. Engel. Notes on the coin-cabinets, public and private, of Athens.

2. E. Babelon. An aureus of Gallienus (barbarous), bearing the name of Alexandria Troas.

3. P. C. Robert. The myth of Kybele and Atys, illustrated by contorniate medallions.

4. M. Deloche. Unpublished Merovingian coins.

5. L. Vallentin. Researches on the coinage of the Lords of Montélimar.

6. J. J. Guiffrey. The Medal Mint, a metallic history of Louis XIV. and XV., from inedited documents in the national archives.

7. A. de Barthélemy. Unpublished Gaulish coins.

8. E. Babelon. Cretan coins.

9. M. Deloche. Unpublished Merovingian coins (continuation).
10. A. Engel. Unpublished coins and medals of Alsace.
11. J. Rouyer. A jeton (piéfort) of the time of Duke Antony of Lorraine, 1508—1544.
12. A. Chassaing. Méreaux of the collegiate church of Langeac (Haute-Loire).
13. N. Rondot. Jean Richier, sculptor and medallist.
14. J. J. Guiffrey. The engravers of coins and medals under Louis XIV. and his successors (continuation).
15. L. Maxe-Werly. On the so-called Cross-coins of the Cadurci.
16. E. Babelon. On an unpublished gold medallion of Gallienus.
17. A. de Barthélemy. Merovingian coins of Senez and of Venasque.
18. L. Deschamps de Pas. On the coinage of the town of Boulogne.
19. A. Engel. The monetary imitations struck at Château-Renault, in the Ardennes.
20. P. Valton. Gian Cristoforo Romano, the medallist.
21. E. Zay. On French Colonial coins.

A Guide to the Study of English Coins from the Conquest to the Present Time. By the late Henry William Henfrey. New and Revised Edition by C. F. Keary, M.A., F.S.A. London: G. Bell and Sons. 1885.

Sixteen years have elapsed since the first edition of this work was published, and in 1869 we commended it to the notice of our readers. Its author is unfortunately no more, but the publishers have been favoured in securing the services of so accomplished an antiquary as Mr. Keary in editing the second edition.

His historical Introduction forms a valuable addition to the work, and, moreover, the descriptions of the coins have been carefully revised and in many instances extended. The new edition also possesses greater facilities of reference than the original, though the general plan has been preserved and the old illustrations utilised. As a convenient handbook, especially for young collectors, this work is worthy of high commendation.

MISCELLANEA.

RECENT SALES.—Collection of Early British, Anglo-Saxon, and English coins, formed by the late Rev. Edward John Shepherd, M.A. This collection was sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge (July 22—25), and, on account of the rarity and fine preservation of the coins, extraordinary high prices were realised.—Sceatta of Ethelbert, £37; penny of Baldred of Canterbury (DRVR . EITS), £40; and another, £18. Penny of Offa, with rev. IBBÆ, in angles of ornament, &c., £18 5s. Penny of Cynethryth, Queen of Offa, £24. Penny of Ecgberht, son of Offa, with rev. BABBA, in angles of cross, £22. Penny of Coenwulf with rev. DVDA MONETA, &c., £12 10s. Penny of Beornwulf, Hks. 78, £39 10s.; and another, Rud. 7—1, £17 10s. Penny of Ceolwulf II. with rev. DVDEIL, in angles of cross-crosslet, Rud. 7—2, £22 10s. Sceatta of Beonna, Hks. 88, £29 10s. Styca of Ecgfrith, rev. LVXX. within radiated cross, Hks. 99, £20 10s. Sceatta of Eadberht and Abp. Ecgberht, Hks. 102, £10 5s. Penny of Regnald, rev. AVRA . MON . ITREÆ., Rud. 11—1, £20 10s. Amongst the coins of the Archbishops of Canterbury:—penny of Jaenberht, rev. OFFA REX, within oviform object, Hks. 140, £24 10s.; penny of Aethilheard, rev. OFFA REX, in three lines, £21 10s.; and penny of Ethered, with moneyer of same name on rev., Hks. 149, £50 10s.; penny of King Ecgbearht, Rud. 14—3, £25; another, Rud. 14—8, £25; and a third, *unpublished*, rev. BEA6MVND MONET, cross-crosslet within circle, £22; penny of Alfred, Hks. 173, £14 10s.; another, rev. LIAFVALD MONE, cross-crosslet, &c., £19; another of Lincoln (LINEOLIA in mon.), £12; and a fourth of London (LONDI in mon.) £14. Halfpenny of Eadred, rev. BIORHTALF MO. in two lines, £13. Penny of Eadgar, rev. AELFNOÐ MO. LOND . EI . FI (London), Rud. 20—5, £30 10s. Pennies of William I. and II. of various types, bonnet, canopy, pax, &c., ranged from £2 14s. to £5 7s. 6d. Penny of Henry I., Hks. 265, £13 10s. Penny of Henry, Bishop of Winchester, rev. STEPHANVS and double cross, Hks. 279, £35 10s. Gold penny of Henry III., rev. WILLAM ON. LVNDÆN, cross-moline, Rud. suppl. 6—18, £205. Noble of Richard II., £11 5s.; and his half-noble, £27 10s. Heavy noble of Henry IV. (120 grs.), £38 10s.; and light ditto (108 grs.), £20; his heavy half-noble (59 grs.), £52 10s.; and

his heavy quarter-noble (29 grs.), £16. Groats of Henry IV. (London mint), £28 and £8, and his half-groat, Hks. 323, £21 10s. Angel of Henry VI., £8 8s., and his half-angel, Rud. 3—16, £17; half-groat of Henry VI. (York), £10 15s.; and halfpenny (York), Hks. 241, £4 6s. Rose nobles of Edward IV. (Coventry and York), Rud. iii. 5 and 6, £7 7s. each; his angel, Rud. iii. 11, £56 10s.; and half-angel, £9 15s. Angel of Richard III., Rud. iv. 1, £14; and half-angel, Rud. iii. 18, £26 10s.; his half-groat (London), Hks. 357, £16. Sovereign of Henry VII., Rud. iv. 4, £28; another, Rud. iv. 5, £22; his groat and half-groat (York and London), £5 each; and his shilling (third coinage), £30. Sovereigns of Henry VIII. (eighteenth year), £17; (thirty-fourth year), £40; (thirty-seventh year), £11 10s.; his George noble, Rud. v. 3, £40; and half George noble, *unique*, £255 (this piece was originally purchased in Paris by Mr. Curt for 3s. 6d.); his shilling, Hks. 401, £32; and his Tournay groat, Rud. suppl. ii. pl. xii., £20 10s.; and another, with the king's portrait, Rud. vii. 13, £5 10. Of Edward VI., sovereigns (fourth year), £17 5s.; (third year) £33; and (sixth year) £19 10s.; his half-sovereign (first year), Rud. vii. 3, £9 15s.; his gold crown (sixth year), Rud. viii. 8, £12 15s.; and half ditto (sixth year), Rud. viii. 9, £20 5s.; another, with EDWARD . 6, Rud. vii. 13, £22. His silver crown, 1552, £27 10s.; half ditto, 1551, £17 5s.; his penny (*sovereign type*), Rud. x. 12, £6 15s.; his shillings (*base coinage*), £11 5s., £8, and £13; his groat, Rud. ix. 1, £7; and half ditto, Rud. ix. 4, £6; his Bristol penny and halfpenny, £22 and £19 10s. respectively. Rial of Queen Mary, 1553, £80 10s.; her angel, Rud. ix. 3, £13 5s.; and half-angel, Rud. iv. 10, £15; and her penny of London, Rud. xi. 3, £10 15s. Angel of Philip and Mary, rev. legend ending MIRABI, £15 10s.; and half-angel, Rud. ix. 6, £15 10s.; their shilling, £6; sixpence, £7 15s.; and half-groat, £6 6s. Queen Elizabeth, sovereign, Rud. ix. 8, 7 guineas; noble or rial, Rud. ix. 7, £15 10s.; milled gold half-crown, Rud. x. 9, £30; her silver crown, m.m. 2, £14 5s.; half ditto, m.m. 1, £5 5s.; shilling, Rud. xiii. 16, £8 15s.; milled ditto, Rud. xiii. 1, £5; and pattern shilling, Rud. xiv. 4, m.m. key, £8 17s. 6d.; her groat, £5; half-groat, £3 10s.; three-pence, £3 4s.; and three farthings (*milled*), £21 10s. James I., sovereign, Rud. xii. 1, £9 15s.; half-sovereign, Rud. xi. 2, £13; his gold half-crown, Rud. xi. 4, £13 5s.; thirty shilling pieces, Rud. xii. 5, £11 10s. and £15; noble or rial, Rud. xii. 2, £12; fifteen-shilling piece, Rud. xii. 6, £15 10s.; angels (third year), £4, and (seventeenth year) £5; half-angel, Rud. xii. 4, £7 10s.;

laurel, £6 10s.; and half ditto, £6; his silver EXVRGAT crown, £11 10s.; half-crown, £42; shilling, 15 guineas; and sixpence, £17 15s.; crown (second coinage), rev. QVÆ DEVS, &c. £9; half-crown, £12; shilling, £12; and sixpence, £12 5s. Charles I. (Tower mint), gold sovereign or broad, Rud. xiii. 5, £16; and crown, Rud. xii. 3, £6 7s. 6d.; silver crowns, Rud. xviii. 1 and 2, £12, £7 5s., £8 2s. 6d., and £14 15s.; half-crown, Rud. xix. 1, £25 10s.; shillings, Rud. xix. 7, £4 2s. 6d.; Rud. xix. 11, £4 8s.; Rud. xix. 13, 5 guineas; Rud. xix. 12, £7 15s.; and Rud. xix. 10, £10 15s.; sixpence, Rud. xx. 8, £8 10s.: (Exeter mint) *silver*, crowns, Rud. xxv. 2, £10 and £10 5s.; half-crown, Rud. xxv. 5, £7 7s. 6d.; another, Rud. suppl. v. 20, £18 10s.; shilling and penny, £10 5s.; half-groat, Rud. xxv. 10, 4 guineas; and another, Rud. xxv. 11, 6 guineas: (Oxford mint) *gold*, three-pound piece, 1644, Kenyon xvii. 18, £23 5s.; another, 1642, Rud. xiii. 9, £20; sovereign, 1645, Rud. xiii. 10, £11 15s.; another, 1646, Kenyon xvii. 117, £11 5s.: *Silver*, pound piece, 1644, Rud. xxiii. 3, £51 10s.; another, Rud. xxiii. 1, £20 10s.; half-pound piece, 1642, Rud. xxiii. 6, £9; crown, 1643, Rud. xxxiii. 5, 10 guineas; the celebrated Oxford crown by Rawlins, £110; half-crowns, Hks. 492—3, £6 and 4 guineas; shillings, 1644, 7 guineas and 5 guineas: (York mint) *silver*, half-crowns, £6, £7, and £4 2s. 6d.: (Briot's mint) *gold*, pattern sovereign, rev. St. George and the Dragon, &c., £29; sovereign, Rud. xiv. 1, £12; half-sovereign, Rud. xiv. 2, £20 10s., and crown, £62 10s.: *silver*, crowns, Rud. xxi. 10, £8 7s. 6d. and £7 12s. 6d.; half-crowns, Rud. xxi. 11 and xxii. 7, £11 10s. and £10 5s.: (Aberystwith mint) *silver*, half-crowns, Rud. xx. 14, £11 and £10 15s.; shilling, Rud. xx. 15, £15 5s.: (Bristol mint) *gold*, sovereign, 1645, rev. EXVRGAT DEVS, &c., £36: *silver*, half-crown, Rud. xxiv. 2, 6 guineas: (Chester mint) *silver*, half-crown, Rud. xxvi. 2, £8 10s.; another of Worcester, Rud. xxvi. 1, £10; and another of Weymouth, Hks. 501, £10 5s. (Siege pieces) Carlisle three shillings, Rud. xxviii. 4, £16 10s.; and shilling, Rud. xxviii. 6, £10; Colchester, round, Rud. xxix. 8, £13 5s.; Cork shilling, £4 15s.; Newark, half-crown, shilling, ninepence, and sixpence, £9 7s. 6d.; Pontefract shilling, 1648, Rud. xxix. 10, £8, and Scarborough sixpence, £12 15s. Commonwealth; *gold*, twenty-shilling piece, Rud. xiv. 4, £7 10s.; ten-shilling piece, Rud. xiv. 5, £5, and five-shilling piece, Rud. xiv. 5, £5 2s. 6d.; *silver*, crown, 1653, Rud. xxi. 1, £13 15s.; half-crown, 1656, Rud. xxi. 4, £13 5s.; shilling, 1651, Rud. xxi. 6, £9 15s.; sixpence, 1656, Rud. xxi. 8, 9 guineas; Ramage's pattern half-crown, Rud. xxxii. 2,

£52; Blondeau's pattern half-crown, Rud. xxxi. 8, £26; and another with edge inscribed IN THE THIRD YERE OF FREEDOME, &c., £12 15s. Oliver Cromwell, his gold broad, Rud. xiv. 7, £7 5s.; his silver crown, 1658, Rud. xxxii. 4, 14 guineas; and shilling, 1658, Rud. xxxii. 7, £4 5s. Charles II., *hammered coinage*, gold broads by Simon, Rud. xv. 2 and xiv. 9, £14 5s. and £10 5s.; half-broads, Rud. xiv. 10, £7 and £6; crowns, Rud. xv. 4, 7 guineas and £8; half-crown, Rud. xxiii. 11, £11 5s.; and shilling, Rud. xxxiii. 2, 7 guineas, and the Pontefract shilling, 1648, Rud. xxix. 13, £8 2s. 6d. *Milled coinage*, five-guinea piece, 1682, £10 15s.; *silver*, crowns, 1662, £7 and £6 15s.; and another leg. ending DEI GRATIA, £20; another of 1677, £13 15s.; Simon's petition crown in pewter, with plain edge, *unique*, £31; shilling, 1663, £11. James II., five-guinea piece, 1686, £19 5s.; crown, 1686, £5 2s. 6d.; and a proof of his gun-money crown, 1690, £9 12s. William and Mary, five-guinea piece, 1691, £14; and crown, 1691, £5 2s. 6d. William III., five-guinea piece, 1701, £11; and crown, 1696, £5 2s. 6d. Anne, five-guinea piece, 1705, £20 10s.; crown, 1703, £4 6s.; and another of 1713, £6 15s. George I., five-guinea piece, 1717, £17 15s.; crown, 1726, and shilling, 1715, £7 10s. George II., five-guinea piece, 1731, without E. I. C. £37; and another of 1748, £10 15s.; crown, 1741, £6 12s. 6d.; and another, 1746, *proof*, £4 12s. George III., Tanner's pattern five-guinea piece, 1773, £44; and Pistrucci's pattern five-pound piece, rev. St. George and the Dragon, £48 10s. George IV., Wyon's pattern five-pound piece, 1826, £11 5s.; his two-pound piece, 1826, £4 15s.; and his silver crown, 1826, £6. William IV., Wyon's pattern silver crown, 1881, £15. Victoria, pattern five-pound piece, 1839, with plain edge, £15 10s.; and Wyon's pattern crown in silver, 1839, with W. WYON, R.A. in raised letters, and plain edge, £5. Amongst a few Anglo-Gallic coins, an écu of Edward II. sold for £8 15s.; an aignel or mouton of Henry V. for £20 10s.; a gros d'argent of Henry V. for £10, and an angelot of Henry VI. for £9. At the end of the sale were a few Greek and Roman coins, comprising a gold coin of Syracuse, Hiketas, which realised £9 5s.; a silver coin of Agathocles, £6, and a denarius of Tranquillina, £28 10s. The entire sale, consisting of 534 lots, produced £5,301 8s. 6d.

Another collection of Saxon and English coins, the property of the late Rev. J. Maynard, of Orford, Suffolk, was also sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge on the 10th August, of which the following are the most remarkable lots:—*Anglo-Saxon*, a penny of Ecgerht, Hks. 157, £9, and another of Alfred, with monogram of London, Rud. 15—16, 5 guineas;

sceatta of Beonna, Hks. 88, £21 10s. *English series*, penny of Stephen and Matilda, Hks. 281, £13 12s. 6d.; another of Eustace, Hks. 283, £11 5s.; gold noble of Henry IV., second issue (106 grs.), £15 5s.; angel of Richard III., m.m. boar's head, £8; shilling of Henry VII., Rud. vi. 18, £11; and another, Rud. vi. 19, £9 15s.; groat of Perkin Warbeck, £14 15s.; gold sovereign of Henry VII., £11 10s.; George noble of Henry VIII., Kenyon 58, £14 15s.; sovereign of Edward VI., sixth year, £10; another of Mary, Kenyon 78, £8 15s.; angel of Philip and Mary, £7; fifteen-shilling piece or spur rial of James I., Kenyon 101, £16; Charles I., Oxford treble unit, £11 5s.; and his silver Oxford pound piece, 1642, £10; and the crown, 1642, Hks. 481, £6 5s.; the Scarborough shilling, £11 5s.; the Carlisle three-shilling piece, Rud. xxviii. 4, £13 15s.; and the shilling, Rud. xxviii. 3, £9; Cromwell, his gold broad, 1656, £4 16s.; his half-broad, 1658, £20; his silver crown, Dutch, £14 15s.; and his shilling (*very thick*) and sixpence, £57. William and Mary, five-guinea piece, 1694, £8 7s. 6d., and two-guinea piece, 1693, £4 1s. Five-guinea piece of George II., 1746, £9 2s. 6d.; and two-guinea piece, 1753, £5 15s. George III., pattern two-guinea piece, 1768, £27; Pistrucci's pattern double sovereign, 1820, £13; Wyon's pattern crown, rev. England, Scotland, and Ireland represented by three female figures, &c., £9 10s., and William IV., pattern crown, 1831, £14 10s. This sale, consisting of 202 lots, realised £1,142 7s.

H. G.

COIN SUPPOSED TO RELATE TO ADMINIUS.—Mr. Griffith Lewis, bookseller, Peaygrows, Carnarvonshire, a well-known and spirited publisher of archæological and general Welsh literature, has kindly sent, for my inspection, a very curious and interesting MS. book, described as "TRIOEDD HENGWRT," &c., beautifully written, in the reign of James I. or Charles I., I should judge, but, unfortunately, somewhat imperfect and not in the best condition.

I do not recollect having previously met with the statement about "coyne" of "y^e Emperor Caligula" contained in the following passage, which I transcribe from the MS. (p. 116), and it may possibly appear to the Editor of "Num. Chron." to be worth noticing or recording.

"My next prooffe wilbe out of Suetonius Tranquillus, speaking of Caius Cæsar Caligula's voyage intended ag^t Britain, in y^e words following: Nec hic autem amplius quam Adminius Cunobilini Britannom regis filio. . . . And y^e Emperor Caligula y^t to honour y^e memorie of Adminius his submission

caused coyne to be stamped, and on y^e avers side thes words in Greeke, ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙΣ ΕΤΙΜΙΝΑΙ, BA, LO. which a very learned antiquarie sayth doth signifie Metropolis Etiminii Basilios London, *i.e.* The head or prime citie of king Etiminus, London; whose interpretation I willingly embrace in regard I finde in y^e most ancient Lawes of y^e Britons, mention made of y^e kings of London, w^{ch} are always therein accounted to be y^e supreme kings of Britan, as Adminius here pretended to be."

I have literally transcribed the so-called Greeke, with its Σ (which would be C) and its Æ. Of course the coin cited must be colonial, but it is difficult to identify it with certainty.

T. JONES.

FIFTH COINAGE OF HENRY VIII.—The groats of Henry VIII. of this coinage, issued in his thirty-seventh year, are rare and seldom occur otherwise than in bad condition. The silver is of a most inferior quality, and is more alloyed with base metal than is the case with any of the earlier coins of this reign. The inscription on the reverse has always hitherto been stated to be REDDE CVIQVE · QUOD · SVVM · EST. I have, however, recently secured a specimen reading REDD · CVIQ' Q' SVVM · EST. This appears to be unpublished. The half-groat of this coinage is considerably scarcer than the groat, and may, in fact, be described as being of the utmost rarity. It reads REDD · CVIQ' QD · SVVM EST. Probably the finest known specimen is the one referred to in Hawkins' 2nd. Edition, p. 285, and figured as No. 410 in the plates attached thereto. It was formerly in the collection of the Rev. J. Martin and is now in mine.

H. MONTAGU.

COINS OF THE GLOUCESTER MINT.

The Editor of the Numismatic Chronicle.

SIR,—Being engaged in writing a paper on the Gloucester mint, which will shortly appear in the *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society*, I am anxious to make as complete a record as possible of all Saxon and Norman pennies struck here. I should therefore esteem it a great favour if members who possess such pieces would communicate them to me, giving the exact reading of both obverse and reverse, with any peculiarity of lettering or ornamentation, and quoting the type according to Hildebrand, Hawkins, Head, or Willett.

Yours faithfully,

J. DRUMMOND ROBERTSON.







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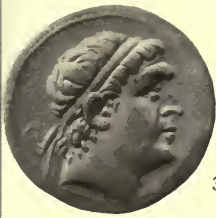
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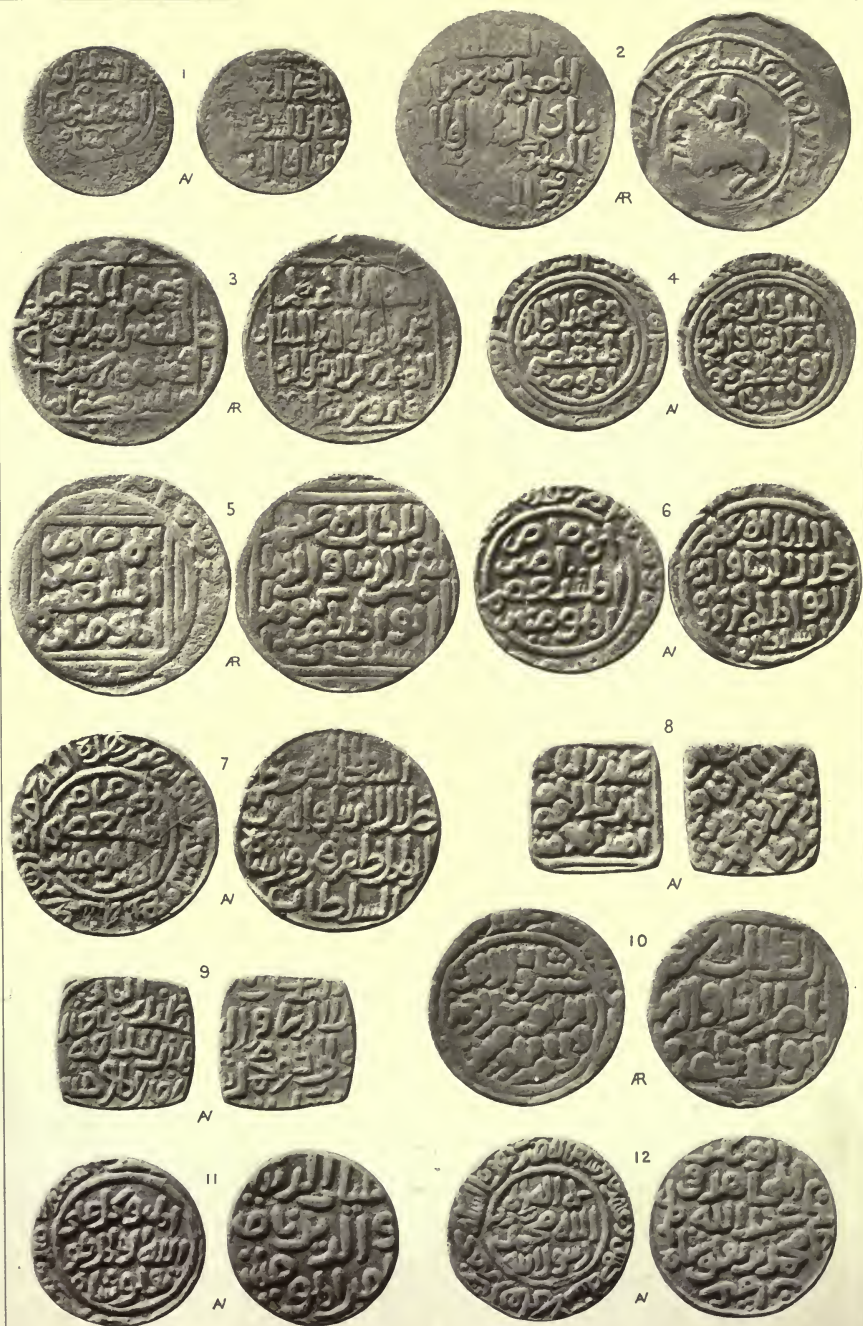
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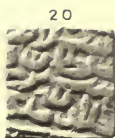


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XVIII.

LEGIONARY COIN OF ALLECTUS.



RECENT excavations in the Roman *castrum* at South Shields have added important materials to Romano-British history. In 1876 the Rev. Dr. Bruce read a paper on the subject before the Society of Antiquaries of London, which is published in the *Archæologia*; in 1877 the Rev. Dr. Hooppell read a paper to the Tyneside Naturalists' Field Club; and in July, 1884, Dr. Bruce laid a general report before the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which has recently been printed.

From this, by the courtesy of Mr. Robert Blair, F.S.A., one of the Secretaries of the Society, I am permitted to produce here a woodcut of a legionary coin of Allectus, the first of the kind yet known; but not, I hope, the last, for there is no reason to believe that others do not exist; as new varieties of the coins of Carausius and Allectus are continually being brought to light; and it was unlikely that Allectus should not have followed the example

of his imperial predecessor in complimenting, by the aid of a well-established mint, the legions by whose fidelity he maintained his rule over Britain.

Question has arisen, and naturally, on the cause of the easy manner in which Carausius obtained and held the province of Britain, defended not only by the legions but also by a powerful auxiliary force, in no degree, so far as we know, impatient of the rule of Diocletian and Maximian, and anxious for a new master. It is to be explained, I think, by the fact that the chief ports were entirely in the hands of Carausius through his powerful fleet; and therefore communication was severed from the Continent; and the legions and cohorts could be easily misled by the emissaries of Carausius. They were also imposed on by what to them must have been strong confirmation of legitimacy instead of usurpation, the coins which no doubt were showered upon them. In them they read that they were governed by a fraternity of three instead of two; and therefore were really better off, especially as one resided among them.

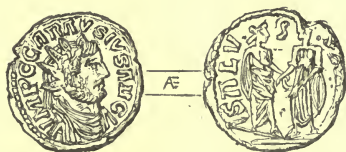
History, unfortunately, has not recorded the circumstances attending the death of Carausius and the succession of Allectus. Lapidary inscriptions are wholly wanting, having no doubt been scrupulously destroyed on the recovery of Britain by Constantius. Indeed, coins alone tell of the state of Britain under these imperial usurpers. There may be negative evidence in their silence of the truth of the historical information of the murder of Carausius by Allectus, who withholds the usual tribute of respect to his memory; but even in that there may not be much weight.

This coin of Allectus is of the larger module of brass; the portrait boldly executed, and the lettering also.

Obv.—IMP . C . ALLECTVS P . F . AVG. Bust to the right ; head with radiated crown.

Rev.—L(E)G . II. A lion to the left. In the exergue ML.

The second legion had its headquarters permanently at *Isca Silurum*, now Caerleon, until it was removed, at a late period, to *Rutupiae*, Richborough. The badge of the second legion on monuments at Caerleon and elsewhere is usually a capricorn, as on the coins of Carausius, with simply LEG. II.



This coin from South Shields, for the cut of which we are also indebted to Mr. Blair, appears to be a new variety of the early coins of Carausius, of which I have given engravings in the *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. v., from a large quantity found in the north of France, which came into the possession of Mr. Curt. There is a very distinct character in these coins which cannot fail to strike all who are familiar with the coins of Carausius. The module is somewhat smaller ; and the portrait more resembles that of Carinus and other contemporary or preceding emperors, indicating that a faithful likeness of Carausius had not yet been obtained by the engravers of the dies. They are usually without exergual letters. The South Shields coin reads :—

Obv.—IMP . C . CARAVSIVS . AVG. Head radiated ; bust, in the paludamentum, to the right.

Rev.—SALVS Two figures facing each other and joining hands.

The large number of coins, discovered in and about the *castrum* at South Shields, is somewhat remarkable. They are most satisfactorily described by Mr. Blair; but he has not drawn especial attention to a small brass coin of Delmatius with the *Londinium* mint mark, the first, I believe, on record. It is thus described:—

Obv.—FL . DELMATIVS Head diademed to right.

Rev.—GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two military figures standing with spears and bucklers; between them a standard on which is the Christian monogram. In the exergue, P . LON.

This Report contains, besides other plates, one restricted to Roman leaden seals, such as I have given plates and woodcuts of in three volumes of my *Collectanea Antiqua*, in which work they were first made known, described and explained. As my explanation has been generally received, and as the illustrations must be in the hands of most of the readers of the *Numismatic Chronicle*, I need only refer to this, the latest plate. It has two seals with heads of Severus, Caracalla, and Geta; and a third, badly preserved, which is probably the same. Others are from gems; but the greater number are, nearly all, similar to those in the plates of my three volumes, all of which should be referred to, to show the peculiarities of this new class of Roman inscriptions, hitherto overlooked, and not even now fully understood and appreciated.

The lettering on some is obscure; but on others not capable of being misunderstood, as LEG. II.—EXR;—LEG. VI;—OVA. ALA-SIB; CVIR-CAD; CVIITR;—ZABD., &c. These and such as these, I contend, are sufficiently indicative of the military character and object of these seals, and of official authority; while others, not so

obviously stamped, may have been the badges or marks of merchants. These were made precisely as the leaden seals of the present day, in common use on the Continent, are made upon strings attached to luggage or objects of traffic. The two found at Richborough bear the effigy of the younger Constantine, with the lettering as on the best examples of his coins.

It is probable that these ruins represent the *Tunnocelum* of the *Notitia*.

Several inscriptions have been discovered. One records a British lady named *Regina*, wife of *Barates*, a Palmyrene. Below the Latin lines is an abridgment in the Palmyrene character. Another is to the memory of *Victor*, a Moor, set up by a horseman of the first *ala* of the Astures. Both are on monuments of superior workmanship elegantly ornamented. The lady is represented with her working materials; the young man recumbent upon a couch. A votive ring is inscribed

DN	Deo Nep-
EP	

tuno; and a *mortarium* has a British maker's name

CVNO
VICODV

C. ROACH SMITH.

XIX.

ON A HOARD OF SAXON PENNIES FOUND IN THE CITY OF LONDON IN 1872.—APPENDIX.

IN the *Numismatic Chronicle* for 1876 (N.S., vol. xvi., p. 323), Mr. Ernest Willett gave an account of 2,829 Saxon pennies, forming part of a large hoard found in the City of London, which was thought to consist of about 7,000 coins. Only a portion of them was examined by Mr. Willett, and of the remainder a considerable number came into my hands, comprising the 580 varieties of which particulars are given in the list which is here appended. There were also a few coins cut in half to serve as half-pence. In preparing the list I have proceeded on somewhat different lines from Mr. Willett, as I have catalogued the coins of each different type separately, and have followed Hildebrand's system of reference to the legends on the obverse, so far as the reign of Edward the Confessor is concerned.

The varieties which are not included in Mr. Willett's list are numerous, and these are distinguished in the catalogue by an asterisk. The only monarch whose coinage was not represented in the former list is Harthacnut, of whom there is an Oxford penny, but of a variety already published by Hildebrand. All the varieties of the coins of Æthelred II. are represented in the Stockholm collection, as well as all those of Cnut, with the exception of two—those struck by Liofwold, at London, and Godric, at Ilchester.

The coins of the Confessor form by far the largest part of the list. Of some of the rarer types in the former list, such as Hildebrand A, B, and D, a larger proportion seems to have fallen to my share than did to Mr. Willett's. I have also examples from the mints of Aylesbury, Bardney, and Newport which were not represented in the portion of the hoard previously described.

With regard to the coins attributed by Mr. Willett to the mint of Lancaster, which, at one time, I was inclined to assign to Lancing, I am now prepared to accept Hildebrand's attribution by referring them to Langport, in Somerset. The importance of this town was in old times far greater than at present. In the days of the Conqueror it was a royal burgh, and had in it thirty-four resident burgesses who, under the firm of the Manor of Somerton, paid an annual rent of fifteen shillings. The whole revenue of the town is stated to have been £79 10s. 7d., a large sum in those days. I may add that this attribution of a mint to Langport, or, as he terms it, Longport, has already been adopted by Kenyon. The County of Somerset appears to have possessed not less than six mints in the time of Cnut or of the Confessor: Bath, Bristol, Ilchester, Langport, Taunton, and Watchet. To these possibly may be added Brewton, Cadbury, and Crewkerne. The mint at Langport was already in operation under Harthacnut, whose moneyers there were Dunberd and Wulfwine, but no coins of Edward the Confessor struck at that mint are recorded by Hildebrand, nor were any present in the great Chancton hoard.

To return to the other mints already mentioned. That of Aylesbury was unknown to Ruding, but coins of two types struck there by Wulfred were present among the Chancton coins. The city coin is by the same moneyer. Hildebrand cites coins of Æthelred II., Cnut, and Edward

the Confessor, struck at Aylesbury by various moneyers; but by the time of William the Conqueror the mint seems to have ceased operations. The same is the case with the mint at Bardney, which struck coins under Harold I. as well as under the three other Saxon Kings just mentioned. The coins of this now unimportant town in Lincolnshire seem to be considerably less scarce than those of Aylesbury and Langport. Hildebrand enumerates no less than thirty-one varieties of the pennies of Æthelred II., struck at Bardney, and seven of Cnut.

Newport would seem to have been unknown as a mint until the discovery of the Chancton hoard,¹ in which two coins of Type VI. or F were present, both struck by the moneyer, SIREÐ. My coin from the city hoard is of Type VIII. or G, and struck by the moneyer SÆPAN. As there are seven or eight towns or villages all bearing the name of Newport, it is of interest to determine which among them may claim the honour of having once possessed a mint. Three only of these Newports are separate parishes, the remainder, including Newport in Monmouthshire, and that in the Isle of Wight, being merely hamlets of other parishes. Three of these hamlets, however, at some period of their history returned members to Parliament. The most important of the parishes which went by the name is Newport-Pagnell, in Buckinghamshire, but though of ancient foundation, it seems to have no right to claim a mint. It is, moreover, only fifteen miles from Buckingham, where a mint was long established.

Of the other Newports, Newport-Wallingfen, in Yorkshire, is of quite modern foundation. Newport in the

¹ Unless possibly the coins of Eadwig struck by ELAE ON NEPE belong to this mint. See Hawkins, Second Edition, p. 145, and Mr. E. J. Shepherd in York Vol. of the Arch. Inst., p. 7.

parish of Bishop's Tawton, Devonshire, is also comparatively modern, as is likewise Newport, in the parish of Berkeley, Gloucestershire. Newport, in Shropshire, is too near Shrewsbury to have required a mint; nor can Newport, near Saffron-Walden, in Essex, though an important acquisition to the Magnaville family in the time of the Empress Maud, have aspired to the dignity of a mint.

Of the two places in Wales of this name, that in Pembrokeshire was not founded in the days of Edward, while Newport, in Monmouthshire, was a modern town in the time of Giraldus Cambrensis. Both are, moreover, in Wales, where Edward seems to have had no mints, though the country was nominally under his rule.

Of the two Newports that remain, that in the Isle of Wight forms merely a part of the Parish of Carisbrooke, and its first Charter dates A.D. 1193, or about one hundred and thirty years after the death of the Confessor.

It would seem, therefore, that by a process of exhaustion we are driven to fix the mint of Newport in the only remaining place of that name, a borough in the county of Cornwall, adjoining that of Launceston. Both these towns are situate on the Tamar, and Launceston appears to occupy the site of a Roman station which some antiquaries have identified with Nemetomagum² and others with Durocoronavis.³ The Saxon name of Launceston is said to have been Dunheved, and that of Newport, Lanstephadon, or the town of St. Stephen's Church. There was a market here in the time of Edward the Confessor, which was removed by the Count of Mortain to Launceston. The weak point in the attribution of these Newport coins to a Cornish mint consists, I think, in the fact that we

² Borlase, *Ant. of Coins*, p. 330. ³ *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* xvii. 358.

cannot with certainty determine the date when Lanstephadon assumed the name of Newport. It is a matter which I commend to the attention of Cornish antiquaries. In the meantime, I would assign these coins provisionally to Newport in Cornwall.

Bedwin is another of the mints not mentioned by Ruding or Hildebrand, though coins struck there have already been made known to us through the Chaneton hoard. There can be no doubt of the identification of this place with Great Bedwin, in Wiltshire, which, though now an unimportant country town, was in Saxon days a place of renown, being the reputed capital of Cissa, one of the sons of Ælla.

None of the other mints appear to require any comment unless it be those of Leicester and Chester. In arranging the coins struck at these two places, I have followed the classification of Hildebrand. Mr. Montagu, however, has called my attention to the fact that this is not improbably erroneous, and that the series assigned by Hildebrand to Chester ought properly to be transferred to Leicester, and *vice versa*. Without, on the present occasion, entering deeply into the evidence on this question, I may say that in my opinion such a transposition will eventually be found necessary. I may, however, observe that Leicester, which was built on the river Lear, now the Soar, is by the Saxon chroniclers known by various names, such as Leogerecestre,⁴ Legraceastre,⁵ Ligraceastre, Ligeraceastre,⁶ &c., though in Plantagenet times it becomes Leicestre. Chester, on the other hand, the British or Welsh name of which was *Caer Leon* (*Castrum Legionis*), though also called Leicestre by Geffrei Gaimar, is by the Saxon Chroni-

⁴ *Flor. Wigorn. Chron.*, s.a. 918.

⁵ *A. S. Chron.*, s.a. 918, 942.

⁶ *Ibid.*, s.a. 917, 921.

clers termed Legaceastre.⁷ Indeed, Florence⁸ of Worcester says that Chester, "Saxonice Legeceastre dicitur."

It would appear, therefore, that as a rule the letter R entered into the first part of the name of Leicester, while it was absent in that of Chester. But on many coins we have the form LEHE or LEHER, though of the equivalence of this form with LILER we have good numismatic evidence, as, for instance, on the coins of Æthelred II., struck by DVN and OSFERÐ, on which we find the readings, LILERCENTE[R], LEHERLEE[NTER], and LIHRA-[LENTER] used indiscriminately. Comparing these forms with those given by the chroniclers we must, I think, assign the coins bearing them to Leicester, and transfer those bearing LELEECENTER, and even LEICENTRE, to Chester. From the proportional number of the coins recorded by Hildebrand, it would appear that in late Saxon times the town in Cheshire was of greater importance than that in the Midlands.

The names of the moneyers are as usual almost purely Saxon in character, though, possibly, some Danish influence may be traced in those of the northern and eastern parts of England. In one instance, that of ÆLFSIEALDA, of Leicester, there is an appearance of a double name, or of a Christian name with a rudimentary surname attached. It can hardly be ÆLFSI EALDA(rman), but still such an interpretation is possible. This again is a question for local antiquaries. Some analogous forms are known, such as ÆLFRIE MOGLV, at Norwich, and LEFSTAN SPENE, at London, on coins of Cnut; GODVINE LEO and GODVINE PVDI or VIDE, at Winchester, and LEOFRED BRVN at London, on coins of Harthacnut and the Confessor. Such double names occur, though rarely, in Charters.

⁷ *A. S. Chron.*, s.a. 601. ⁸ *Flor. Wigorn.*, s.a. 894, 908.

Some few peculiarities in the types are specified in the list, but the general character of the coins is so well known that no illustrations seem necessary.

The coins range over the same period as those of the other portion of the hoard already described by Mr. E. Willett. One of the coins of the Conqueror is, however, of a different type from those he has mentioned, being of Hawkins, No. 233, which that numismatist regarded, and apparently with reason, as the earliest of William's issues. The other coins are of Hawkins, No. 234 and 237, which the evidence of this hoard goes to show must have been issued towards the early part of his reign. As the subject has already been before the Society, I will add no more by way of Preface, but subjoin the list, which seems to require no farther comment.

JOHN EVANS.

COINS FORMING PART OF THE CITY HOARD.

ÆTHELRED II.

Hild. Type A. var. a. (head to r.).

Obv.

Rev.

*+ ÆDELRED REX ANGLOR· + GODMAN MÖN EANT

Hild. Type A.

Obv.

Rev.

*+ ÆDELRED REX ANGL: + GODPINE M·O LINEO.
 *+ ÆDELRED REX ANGLLO + EADPERD M·O LVNO.
 *+ EDELRED REX ANGLLO? + LEOFRED MON LVNDE.

Hild. Type D.

Obv.

Rev.

*+ EDELRED REX AN . . (+ÆDEL)PERD M·O LVND.

CNUT.

Hild. Type F.

Obv.

Rev.

*+ ENIT DDEI + BRINTRIL ON LIN, PALX

Hild. Type G.

*Obv.**Rev.*

*+ ENVT REEX .:

+ EDSIE ON EEXEE.E

Hild. Type H.

*Obv.**Rev.*

*+ ENVT REEX Λ:

+ ÆFILL ON EUXEE.E

*+ ENVT REEX.:

+ ÞVLBERN ON LIN

*+ ENVT REEX A.

+ LIOFÞOLD ON LV:

*+ ENVT RE . . .

+ (ÞY)NSIGE ON LVN.

*+ ENVT REEX

+ ÐVRVLƿ ON STA.

*+ (ENVT REEX)

+ ÆGELRIE ON ÞINE

*+ ENVT REEX

+ GRIMVLƿ ON EOF

*+ ENVT : REEX

+ VEEDE ON EOFER.

Hild. Type I.

*Obv.**Rev.*

*+ ENVT REX AN

+ GODRIE ON LIFELI

HAROLD I.

Hild. Type B.

*Obv.**Rev.*

*+ HAROLD REX

+ EORF ON LVNDENE

*+ HAROLD RE

+ SÞELEN ON (EOFE).

Broken.

HARTHACNUT.

Hild. Type B.

*Obv.**Rev.*

*+ HARÐALNVT REX

+ LODÞINE ON OEXENE

EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.

Head, Type I. Hildebrand A.

Obverse legends.

(1) + EDÞER D REX π

London.

(2) EDÞER D REX

*(2) + ESMER ON LVND.

(3) EADRARD REX AN.

Worcester.

(4) EADÞARD REX

*(1) + LEOFSTAN ON ÞIHR:

Bardney.

*(1) + ÆLFRIE ON BEARD :

Hildebrand A. var. b.

Colchester.

*(4) GODRIE ON LVND

*(1) + LEOFÞERD O EO.

Hildebrand A. var. d.

Leicester or Chester.

*(3) GODRIE ON LVND

*(1) + EOLBRAND ON LEH.

Head, Type II. Hildebrand B.

Obverse legends.

- (1) + EDY π DRE
 (2) + EDYE RD RE
 (3) + EDY RDR
 (4) + EDYER DREX
 (5) + EDYA RDR
 (6) + EDY π RDRE
 (7) + EDY RDRE
- Bedwin.
 *(2) + EILD ON BEDEY
- Canterbury.
 *(2) + EDYERD ON E π ?
- Chester ?
 *(4) + BRVIN ON LEILEI
- Chichester.
 *(3) + ÆELSIE ONEIE :
- Leicester or Chester.
 *(5) + LODRIE ON LIH
 *(2) + YVLNOÐ ON LEH
- Lincoln.
 *(2) + COLGRIN ON LI.
- London.
 *(6) + DEORM π ON LV.
 (5) + GOLDSIE ON LVN.
 *(2) + YVLFRED ON LW.

- *(6) + YVLSI ON LVN.
 *(2) + LIFINEE ON LV. Pel-
 let below + to left.
 *(?) + LEFNEE ON LVND. ∴
- Nottingham.
 *(7) + LEFSIE ON SNO :
- Romney.
 *(2) EST π ON RIIV
- Shrewsbury.
 *(6) + YVLMÆR ON SER
 *(2) + N π LDEN ON S. ?
- Wallingford.
 *(4) + BRVNYINE ON YELI
- Wilton.
 *(4) + BRINPINE ON YILT
- Winchester.
 *(2) + LEOYINE ON YIN
- Worcester.
 *(2) + LEOFST π ONPH
- York.
 (2) + ÆELFER ONEOF. An-
 nulet in 4th quarter.
 *(2) + ELTAN ON EOF. An-
 nulet in 2nd quarter.
 One coin is blank on both faces.

Head, Type III. Hildebrand C.

Obverse legends.

- (1) + EDYE DREX
 (2) + EDYER D REEX.
 (3) + EDYEI D REX
 (4) + EDY π R DRE·X π
 (5) + EDY π D R RE
 (6) + EDYER D REX
 (7) + EDYE: REE·X π
 (8) + EDYER D REX π :
 (9) + EDYE: RD REX

Bristol.

- *(2) + ÆELFYERD ON BRIIS.
- Lincoln.
 *(3) + ELNO[Ð] ON LINEOL
 *(1) + YINEM π O LINEOL.
- London.
 *(4) + LEOFYINE ON LVND
 (1) + LEIFINE ON LVND ∴
 (5) + YVLEFYINE ON LVD.

- Southwark. (9) + LIFINLE ON VINLE
 *(7) + LIOFVINE ON SVDE. *(8) + SÆVINE ON VINCES
- Stamford. Worcester.
 *(6) + LEOFRIC ON STANI *(6) + ÆLVINE ON VIHRIſ
 Winchester. A half-penny + ÆLVIN.
 (6) + LODRIC ON VINCES

Head, Type IV. Hildebrand D.

- Obverse legends.* Cricklade.
 (1) + EDVTR D REX *(?) + ÆLVINNE ON ERO
 (2) + EDVERD REEX π Derby.
 (3) + EDVER: D REX π *(6) + VVLſEN ON DEO
 (4) + EDVER D REX Hereford.
 (5) + EDVTR D REEX *(4) + [DED]RIE ON HE-
 (6) + EDVER. D REEX REF
- Bristol. London.
 *(3) + ÆLVINNE O BRIE
 Chester or Leicester. *(4) + LEOFISTAN ONLV
 *(5) + LEOVINE ON LELEED Wallingford.
 Chichester. *(1) + ÆLLVI ON VELINT
 *(1) + DVNDERD? ON EILE Winchester.
 *(2) + IFINE ONICEST *(3) + SÆVERD ON VIN

Head, Type V. Hildebrand E.

- Obverse legends.* Chester or Leicester.
 (1) + EDVER D REEX *(2) + ÆLFSIEALDſ ON
 (2) + EDVE RD REX LEE.
 (3) + EDVA ∴ RD RE (2) + HVSETRL ON LEIEEF
 (4) + EDV RD REX (9) + LEOFENOÐ ON LEI.
 (5) + EDVTR RD REX Colchester.
 (6) + EDVE ∴ RD REEX. *(1) + BRIHTRIE ON COLEE
 (7) + DVEI RD REX: Dorchester.
 (8) + EDVTR D REX π (2) + HVATEMſN ON DORE
 (9) + EDV RD REX Exeter.
 Cambridge. *(1) + ÆLVII ON LRANTE
 Canterbury. (2) + ÆDSIE ON EXLESTR
 (2) + VVLSTAN ON CENTV (2) + HVNEVINE ON EXES
 *(3) + VVLMÆR ON EXSLEX

Gloucester.	(2) + LEOFRED ON LVN.
* (2) + ÆLSIE ON GLEÞ- EEL.	(2) + LEOFRED ON LVND.
* (1) + LIOFÞINE ON GLEÞ	(6) + LEOFRED ON LVND- ENE
Huntingdon.	(1) + LEOSIE ON LVND- ENE.
* (2?) + GODRIE ON HVN- TEN.	Stamford.
Iichester.	(2) + HÆRÐEYN ON STANF.
(2) + OSÞARD ON GIFELL	* (2) + ÞVLFÞINE ON STAN- FO.
Ipswich.	Thetford.
(1?) + BRV(NIN)ON LIPES:	(2) + LEOFRIE ON ÐEODF.
Langport. ⁹	Wilton.
(2) + EILÞINE ON LANEÞ.	(2) + ÆLFÞINE ON ÞILTV.
Lincoln.	Winchester.
(2) + BRIHTRIE ON LINE.	(2f) + ÞVNSTAN? ON ÞIN- EEST.
(2) + GODRIE ON LINEOL.	
(4) + MANNAN ON LINEO.	
(2) + OSLÆ ON LINEOLNE.	Worcester.
(5) + OÐLRIM ON LINEOL.	* (2) + ÆILFÞINE ON ÞIHER
(2) + OÐLRIM ON LINL.	(2) + ÆIELÞI ON ÞIHE- RELE
(2) + VLF ON LINEOLNE.	
London.	York.
(2) + ÆELFAR ON LVND.	(2) + ERNLRIM ON EOFER- RÞI: Annulet in 2nd quarter.
Pellet in 4th quarter.	
(2) + ÆELFAR ON LVND.	(2) + LEOFENOD ON EOFE Annulet in 1st quarter.
(2) + ÆLFÞINE ON LVD- ENE.	(7) + SEVLAN ON EOFERÞIL. Annulet in 1st quarter.
(1) + BRIESIE ON LVND.	(8) + SEVLAN ON EOFER- ÞIIE: Annulet in 2nd quarter.
(2) + BRIESI ON LVND.	
(2) + GODÞINE ON LVND- ENL.	
(2) + GODÞINE ON LVND.	

Head, Type VI. Hildebrand F.

<i>Obverse legends.</i>	(4) + EDÞE D REX
(1) + EDÞER D REX	(5) + EDÞR D REX
(2) + EDÞE RD REX	(6) + EDÞER D REI.
(3) + EDÞAR D REX.	(7) + EDÞ ERD

⁹ Lancaster, according to Willett.

Obverse legends continued.

- (8) + EDƿ ƿRD R
 (9) + EDƿ ƿ RD R
 (10) + EDƿERD REX
 (11) + EDƿER D RE
 (12) + EDRER D REI
 (13) + EDƿE RD RE
 (14) + EDƿ ƿR D REI
 (15) + EDƿ ƿR RX
- Bedford.
 *(2) + VLFYEYTEL ON BE-
 DEF
 (1) + ƿVLFƿI ON BEDE-
 FOR
- Cambridge.
 (5†) + ELFƿI ON GRƿNTN.
 *(3†) + GODƿINE ON GRƿNT.
- Canterbury.
 *(4†) + EDƿERD ON CENT.
 *(3†) + LEOFƿINE ON CENT
 *(4) + MƿNNƿ ON LƿNTƿ.
- Chester or Leicester.
 (1†) + ƿELFSIIE ON LEILES:
 (3†) + ƿELFSIL ONN LEIL. §
 *(3:†) + BRVNINL ON LEILE.
- Colchester.
 (1†) + BRVNNSE ON LO-
 LEL.
- Exeter.
 *(1†) + LIFINE ON EXEE-
 STR
- Gloucester.
 *(1†) + ƿVLFƿERD ON GEƿE
- Huntingdon.
 (1) + GODƿINE ON HVNTE:
- Ipswich.
 (2) + BRVNINL ON LIPI.
- *(6†) + LEOFƿIND ON LIPE
 *(6†) + ƿVLSIE ON LIPES
- Leicester or Chester.
 *(?†) + [ƿGL]RIE ON LEHER
 *(?†) + DVLINNOD ON LEH
- Lincoln.
 (7) + ƿVTI ON LINEOLN.
 (1) + ƿVTI ON LINEOLN
 *(8) + EOLGRIM ON LIN
 (6†) + ODGRIM ON LINEO.
 *(9†) + ODLEREN ON LINEO.
- London.
 (1†) + ƿLDGAR ON LVND
 *(10†) + ƿIELRIE ON LVND:
 *(4) + ELƿINE ONN LVND
 (1†) + EDRED ON LVNDEN.
 (3†) + EDRED ON LVNDE:
 (1†) + [L]ODERE ON LVNDE:
 (1) + GODƿEE? ON LVN-
 DIEN
 (1†) + GODƿINE ON LVN-
 DNEN
 (1) + GODƿINE ON LVNDE:
 *(11†) + LEFRIE ON LVNDE
 (12†) + LEOFRED ON LVNI:
 (6†) + LEOƿINE ON LVND
- Norwich.
 *(13†) + LOƿNƿ? ON NOR §
 (1†) + HRINGVLF ON NOR
 (?) + RINOLF O NOR
 (1†) + DƿRFERD ON NOR
- Oxford.
 (6) + ƿELƿINEE ON OEXEN
- Rochester.
 *(11) + GODƿINE ON HROF
- Southampton.
 *(1†) + ƿELƿINE ON HAMT
 (3) + LEOFRIE ON HAMTV:

† Designates Variety B.

§ Three pellets from end of sceptro.

Southwark.

*(3‡) + ONMVND ON SVÐL.

Stamford.

(3‡) + GODÞINE ON STANF

(1‡) + EODÞINE ON STANF.

Thetford.

(10‡) + ÆILLSIE ON ÐEOTF

(4‡) + EXTMVND ON ÐEOT

(1‡) + EXTMVND ON ÐEOT

(10‡) + GODELEOF ON
ÐEOT(4‡) + GODELEOF ON
ÐEOT(11‡) + LEOPINE ON
ÐEOT(1‡) + LIOPINE ON ÐIT-
FORD(1) + LIÞINE ON ÐID-
FOR

Wallingford.

(3) + BRIHTÞINE ON ÞALI

Wareham.

*(6‡) + SIDEMAN ON ÞERH

Wilton.

*(14‡) + ÐVREEL ON ÞILT.

Winchester.

(6‡) + ÆELÞINE ON ÞINE

(1‡) + ÆS·T·AN ON ÞI·N·
EEL.

(4) + GODMAN ON ÞINLI

*(3‡) + GODÞINE ON ÞINL.

(1) + LIÞIND ON ÞINLEOT.

York.

(15) + ARNGRIM ON EO-
FER. Annulet in 3rd
quarter.(6) + ARNGRIM ON EOF-
RÞIL. Annulet in 2nd
quarter.*(15) + LEOFENOD ONEOF.
Annulet in 4th quarter.*(6) + ÞINTERFVGEL ONE.
Annulet in 1st quarter.

Head, Type VII. Hildebrand H.

Obverse legends.(1) EADWEARDVS REX
ANGL.

(2) EADÞARD REX ANGL.

(3) EÞDIED REX ANGL

(4) EADÞEARD REX ANGL

(5) EADÞARD REX ANGL.

(6) EADÞARD REX AN-
GLOX

(7) EDÞARD R ANGL.

(8) EADÞRD X ANGL

Bath.

(1) + LODRIE ON BAÐAN.

Bedford.

(1) ∞POTA ON BEDEFORI.

Chichester.

(?) + GODÞINE ON EIDEST.

Cricklade.

(1) + ÆELÞI ON DREEL-
EELAD:

Exeter.

*(2) [+ÞVLM]ER ONN EXE

Gloucester.

*(4) + EREENOD ON GLEV.

*(3) + ÞVLFGEAT ON GLE

Hereford.

*(4) + Æ·LELRIE ON HER:

Lincoln.

*(5?) + BRIHTRIE ON LIN
LOE

*(5) + MANNA ON LINO:

*(5) + ÞVLFRIE ON LNEO.

London.	* (7) + BLAER ON ðETFOR
* (4?) + BRVNΛR ON LVN-DEF.	* (7) + BLAERA ON ðETFO
	Wallingford.
Maldon.	(5 & 6) + BRVNÞINE ON
* (1) + EALÞINE ON MEΛL.	ÞALI (2)
Norwich.	Wilton.
* (2) + ðVRSTAN ON NOR	+ ALFÞOLD ON ÞILTÞ?
Shaftesbury.	(4) + ðVRIL ON ÞILTVNE
* (2?) + ÞVLFRIL ON SEEAF	Winchester.
Southampton.	(4?) + ANDERBODΛ ONÞINE
* (2) + AELFÞINE ON HΛM.	(?) + GODÞINE ON ÞINE
(2) + LEFRIL ON HΛMTV	(?) + SPRAELINE ON ÞINE
Stamford.	York.
(6) + LEOFRIE ON STANF.	(8) + VLFEETL ON EOFRÞ
Thetford.	Annulet in 2 quarters.
(5?) + ΛTSERE ON ðETFOR	(2) + VLFEETEL ON EOF

Head, Type VIII. Hildebrand G.

<i>Obverse legends.</i>	(22) + EDÞARD REEX
(1) + EDÞΛR D REX	(23) + EDÞAR D RX
(2) + EADÞAR RD RE	(24) + EADÞAR RD R
(3) EDÞER D REX	(25) + EDÞARD RE
(4) + EADÞΛ RD RE	(26) + EDÞAR D REX.
(5) + EADÞAR RD RE	(27) + EDÞOD ANO
(6) + EΛEDÞAR RD RE	(28) + EDÞARD D RE
(7) + EADÞARD RD RE	(29) + EDÞAER D RX.
(8) + EADÞARE RD RE	
(9) + EDÞAR RD RE	Aylesbury.
(10) + EADÞAR RD RA.	* (1) + ÞVLFRED ON AEL
(11) + EDÞAERD RE:	
(12) + EDÞAR D RI	Bedford.
(13) + EDÞARD REX	(2) + GODÞINE ON BEDEFO.
(14) + EDÞARI D RE:	(2) + LIOFÐEGEN ONBEDE.
(15) + EDÞAR D RX	* (2) + ÞVLFÞI ON BEDEFO
(16) + EDÞAR D RE	Diagonal line from centre.
(17) + EADÞAR D RE	
(18) + EDÞAR D R	Bedwin.
(19) + EDÞARD REO	
(20) + EADRAR RD RE	(1) + EILD ON BEDEÞIND:
(21) + EDÞERD RELEX	(2) + EILD: ON BEDEÞINDE

- Bury St. Edmunds.
 (2⁺) + MORERE ON EAD-
 MVN.
 Cambridge.
 (2) + EADƿÆRD ONGRAN
 Canterbury.
 (2) + ÆLRED : ON LÆNTN
 (2) + EADƿÆRD ON LANT
 (2) + LIOFƿINE ON LÆNT :
 (?) + ƿVLƿINE ON LANTE
 Chester or Leicester.
 (2) + BRVNING ON LE-
 GEE
 * (2) + HVÆTLR ONLE-
 GEE
 Chichester.
 (2) + ÆLFINE ON EIEEST
 Colchester.
 + BRVNHVSE ONOLEEE.
 * (2) + GODINE ONOLEEE
 Cricklade.
 * (2) + LIOFRED ONREELA
 Two pellets in angles.
 Derby.
 (26) + FROMA ON DRBIE
 Exeter.
 (4) + ƿVLMÆR ON EXEE
 (2) + ƿVLMÆR ON EXEE
 (7) + ƿVLMÆR ON EXE-
 EEET
 Hastings.
 * (4) + BRND ON HÆTIE.
 (4) + DVNNING ON HÆ.
 Hertford.
 * (2) + GODINE ON HEORT
 * (2) + ƿILLIRƿ ON HERT-
 FOR
 Huntingdon.
 (2) + GODINE ON HVNTE.
- Ipswich.
 (7) + BRIHTRIE ONCIPEOL.
 (2) + BRVMAN ONGIPEOL.
 (8) + BRVMAN ONGIPEOL.
 (7) + LIOFOLD ON GIPEOL.
 (10) + LIOFOLD ON GIPEOL.
 Leicester or Chester.
 (2) + ÆLPINE ON LEH . . .
 Lewes.
 * (?) + (LGD)INE ON LÆPE..
 Lincoln.
 * (2) + ÆLFINE ONLINEO
 (11) + ASLAE ON LINEOLNE
 (12) + ASLAE ON LINEOLN
 (16) + AVTI ON LINEOLN.
 * (13) + ELNOÐ ON LINEO.
 (13) (15) + ELNOÐ ON LINE
 (2) + LIVE ON LINEOLNE
 (2) + LODRE ON LINEOL
 (14) + LODRIL ON LINEO.
 (13) + OSLAE ON LINEO
 (19) + VLF ON LINEOLNE
 (2) + VLF ON LINEOLNE
 (17) + ƿVLBORN ON LINE
 (17) + ƿVLFRIE ON
 LINCOL :
 (18) + ƿVLFRIE ON LIN
 London.
 (20) + ÆLFOLIE ON LVNDE
 (2) + ÆLFARD ON LVNDE :
 * (2) + ÆLFRED : ON
 LVNDE
 * (2) + ÆLFINE ON LVNDE
 (2) + EDINE ON LVNDE
 (2) + DVRINE : ON LVNDE
 ? + DVIERIN ON LVNDE
 (4) + GODRIL ON LVNDE :
 (4) + GODRIL ON LVN-
 DENI
 Peculiar cross.
 (2) + GODRIL ON LVNDE
 (2) + GODRIL ON LVND.

- (2) + GODPINE ON
LVDND :
*(7) + GOLDPINE ON
LVNDE
(2) + OMVND ON LVNDE
(2) + PVLFGAR ON LVNDE
(2) (22) + PVLGAR ON
LVNDEN
Maldon.
(2 ?) + GODPINE ON
MÆLDV
Newport.
(2) + ƿÆPAN ON NIƿEP.
Two pellets in angles.
Norwich.
(2) + ÆLFPINE ON NORÐP.
(2) + ÆLFPINE ON NORÐPÆI
(16 ?) + LEFPINE O NOR-
DPI
(9) + LIOFPINE ON NOR-
DPI
(24) + LIOFRIL : ON NOR-
PPI
(16) + ÐORSTAN O NOR.
(?) + ÐORSTAN ONOÐPIE.
3 pellets along cross.
(13) ÐORSTAN O NOÐPILG.
3 pellets along cross.
(2) + PVLFWI : ON NORÐPIL
(2) + PVRƿTAN ON NORP
Nottingham.
(23) + FORNA ON SNOTII
Oxford.
(7) + BRIHTRED ON OX :
(2) + HARELOD ON OXENE.
Shrewsbury.
(2) + PVLMAER ON ƿLOBE
Southampton.
(4) + ÆLFPINE ON HAMTI
(2) + ƿÆPINE ON HAMT
- (4) + ƿÆPIN ON HAMT :
Pellet in 4th angle.
Stamford.
*(25) + LEFRIL ON STANF
*(25) + LEFRIL ON STANFO
Thetford.
(2) + ÆLFPINE ON ÐITFOR
(26) + ELFPINE ON ÐET
(2) + ATSERA ON ÐTFO
(2) + ATSERE ON PIODFOD
(2) + ATSERE ON PIODFO
(2) + BLAERE ON PLOTFO
(16 ?) + BLAERA ON ÐETF
(16) + BLAERA ON ÐI
(2) + LODLEF ON ÐETFO
(2) (25 ?) + GODELIF ON
PIODFO
(2) + ƿMERLIDE ONPI-
ODFO
(?) + ÐVRFVRÐ ON ÐITF
(4) + PVRFVR ON PLOTFO
(2) + PVRFVRP ON PLOTFO
(4) + PVRFRP ON PLOTFO
(28) + BLAERA ON ÐET
Diagonal line over cross.
(29) + BLAER ON ÐETFO.
Diagonal line over cross.
(13) + BLERE ON ÐETF
Diagonal line over cross.
(26) + ELFPINE ON ÐETF.
Diag. line from centre.
(13) + SVMERD OE ÐETF.
Diag. line from centre
crossed by a second line.
(?) + SVMERD ON ÐTFOR.
Pellet in first angle.
Wallingford.
(?) + BRAD ON PALLINGE
(4) + BRAND ON PALLIG
(2) + BRVPINE ON PALLIG
(2) + PVRGL ON PÆL . . .
Wareham.
(7) + PVLFWIE ON PERIE

Warwick ?

(2 ?) + AƵTAN : ON PER . . . *(?)

Worcester.

+ LIOFȳINE ON
ȳIRHI..

Wilton.

(2) + ȳVREIL ON PILTVNE

York.

*(16) + OÐBOREN ON EOF
Annulet.(17) + SPARTOL ON EOF.
Annulet.

Winchester.

(?) + ANDERBODE ONP-
INEES(17) (14) + ÐORR ON EO-
FERȳI. Annulet.(4) (9) + LIOFȳOLD ONRI-
NNE(27) + ODGRIM ON EOD.
Barbarous, no annulet,
no sceptre on obverse.

Head, Type IX. Hildebrand A, var. c.

Obverse legends.

(1) + EADȳARD REX AN

(2) + EADȳARD REX A

(3) EADȳARD RE

(4) EADȳARD REX

(5) EADȳARD REX ANȳ

(6) EEADȳARD R . .

(7) EADȳARD REX AF

(8) EADȳARD RX

(9) EADȳARED REX

(10) EADRARD REX AN :

(11) + EDȳERD REIX AȳLO

(12) EADȳARD REX ANȳL :

(13) EADȳARD REAX A

(14) EADȳARD REX AI

(15) + RD REX EADȳARE

(16) + EADȳARD REX ANȳ.

(17) EADȳARD REX ANȳ

(18) EADȳARD REX : ANȳLO

(19) EADȳARD REA.

(20) EADȳARED R

(21) EADRRED REHX A

(22) EADRARD REX AE

(23) EDȳARDE REX

(24) EDȳARD REX AN

Cambridge.

(3) + GODȳINE . ON GRA

(3) + GODȳINE ON GRA.

(2) + GODȳINE ONIRAN.

(3) + SÆEOL ON GRANIV

(7) + PVLȳINE ONIRAN

Canterbury.

(3) + ÆELȳARD ON LANT

(3) + GILDEȳINE ON EA

(1) + LIOFȳINE ON LÆNT

*(1) + ȳVLȳARD ON LÆ

Chester or Leicester.

*(2) + ÆELƵI ON LEȳE-
LEEƵ

*(4) + BRVNINE ON LEȳE

(3) + HVSEARL ON LEȳ

Chichester.

*(?) + ÆELȳINE ON IIL.

Colchester.

(3) + BRIHTRIE ON IOLEE

(4) + ȳVLȳINE ON IOLEE

Bedford.

(1) + ƵIGOD ON BEDEFO

*(2) + LEOFȳEGN ON BED

Dover.

(1) + LEOLEȳI ON DOFE

Exeter.

*(4) + EOFVINE ON EXEE

Huntingdon.

(3) + GODVINE ON HVNT.

Ipswich.

(3) + BRIHTRIE ON GIPP

(?) + BRMAN ON GIP.

(3) + BRVM ON GIPPES

*(5) + BRVMAN ONGIPES

(3) + BRVNINE ON GIPPE

(3) + ELFPINE ON GIPE

(6) + LIOFPOL ON GIP

(4 ?) + BRIHTRIE ON GIPP.

Crescent in 1st Q. C (2).

(4) + BRINTRIE ON LIP.

Crescent in 1st Q. C

Leicester or Chester.

(4) + GODRIE ON LEHR

Lewes.

*(3) + BRVINE ON LÆ

*(4) + LEOFVORD ON LÆ

(4) + OSVOLD ON LÆVE

Lincoln.

(8) + LEEVINE ON LINT

(1) + LEOFVINE ON LIN

*(4) + LIENE ON LINEE

*(8) + OSLAE ON LINEO

(9) + VLF ON LINEONE

(1) + VVLBRN ON LINEO

(1) + VVLBRN ON LINE

London.

(1) (2) + ALDGAR ON LVND

(12) + ÆGELVI ON LVNDE

(12) + ÆGLVI ON LVNDEN

(2) (1) + ÆGLVIN ON
LVNDE

(13) + ÆLFVARD ON LV

(2) + ÆLFVARD ON LVNDE

(1) + ÆLFVARD ON LVND

*(2) + ÆWTMVND ON LVD

*(11) + ESTMVND ON LVD

(14) + EADVINE ON LVNDE

(2) + EADVINE ON LVND :.

(2) + EADVINE ON LVND

(1 ?) + EDVINE · O LVNDE

(2) + EDVINE ON LVND

(4) (15) + GODRIE ON LVND

(1) + OMVND ON LVNDE

(12) + WRETMAN ON LVN:

(16) + VVLFWI ON LVNDE

(17) + VVL9VR ON LVNDE

(1) + VVLFGAR ON LV

(18) + VVLGAR ON LVNDEN

(1) + VVLFGAR ON LVN:

(17) + VVLFGAR ON LVND:

Maldon.

(2) + GODVINE ON MÆL

(10) + GODVINE ON

MÆLDV: Pellet in
1st quarter.

Malmsbury.

(3) + RIHIPI ON MALME

Norwich.

(2) + EDVINE ON NORDI

(3) + EDVINE ON NORD

(4) + EODVINE ON NORD

(4) + PRICE O NORD

Nottingham.

(20) + ARNLRIM ON SND.

Oxford.

(19) + HAR6OD ON OXNA

Shrewsbury.

*(2) + ÆGLRIE ON WROB

*(3) + GARNVI (?) ON
WROB

*(4) + VVDMAN ON SRO

Southampton.

(4) + WÆVINE ON HAMT

(3) + DREODRED ON H

Southwark.

(3) + GODRIE ON SVDV

(1) + O α MVND ON ω VÐ :

Stamford.

(4) + BRVN \mathfrak{P} INE ON STA(1) + LE \mathfrak{F} RIE ON STAN \mathfrak{F} (4) + LE \mathfrak{F} INE ON STAN \mathfrak{F} (3) + OS \mathfrak{P} ARDE ON STAN \mathfrak{F} (1) + S \mathfrak{P} AROLE ON STA

Steypning.

*(3) + DERMON ON STÆ

Tamworth ?

(8) + BRININE ON TA.

Thetford.

(4) + ÆL \mathfrak{F} INE ON ÐEOT

(4) + ATSER ON ÐETF.

(Curious obv.)

(21) + ATSER ON ÐETF \mathfrak{R} (4) + BLAERE ON ÐEOT \mathfrak{F} (9) + GODLE \mathfrak{F} ON ÐETF

(9) + GODRIE ON ÐETFO

(1) + LODRIE ON ÐET

(4) + GODRIE ON ÐEOTFO

(4) + GODRIE ON ÐIT \mathfrak{F} (?) + GOD \mathfrak{P} INE ON ÐETF(?) + (GOD) \mathfrak{P} INE ON ÐITFO(?) + LOD \mathfrak{P} NE ON ÐETFO

(1) + SVMERD ON ÐETFF

(4) + SVMRD ON ÐETFOR

Wallingford.

(2) + BRAND ON PALIN

Wilton.

(22) + ÆL \mathfrak{F} INE ON \mathfrak{P} ILT \mathfrak{V} (3) + HERRED ON \mathfrak{P} ILT \mathfrak{V} N(4) + LEO \mathfrak{F} INE ON \mathfrak{P} IL \mathfrak{V} (4) + \mathfrak{P} INVS ON \mathfrak{P} ILT

Winchester.

(2) + ANDERBODA ON \mathfrak{P} IN(4) + LEO \mathfrak{F} OLD ON \mathfrak{P} N(4) + LI \mathfrak{F} NE ON \mathfrak{P} INEES(4) + S \mathfrak{P} RAELINE ON \mathfrak{P} *(3) + \mathfrak{P} ILINE ON \mathfrak{P} INLE

York.

(23) + ARCEL ON EO \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{P} \mathfrak{I}

Annulet in 1st Q.

*(24) + IOETEL ON EO-

 \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{P} \mathfrak{I} Annulet in 2nd Q.*(23) + IOETEL ON EO \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{R}

Annulet in 1st Q.

*(23) + IOETEL ON EO \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{P} \mathfrak{I}

Annulet in 1st Q.

(4) + VL \mathfrak{F} ETEL ON EO \mathfrak{F}

Annulet in 1st Q.

(3) + VL \mathfrak{F} ETEL ON EO \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{L}

Annulet in 1st Q.

Head, Type X. Hildebrand I.

Obverse legends.(1) EAD \mathfrak{P} ARD REX(2) EAD \mathfrak{P} ARD RE(3) EAD \mathfrak{P} ARD REX A.

Chichester.

*(1) + ÆL \mathfrak{F} INE ON
EICE ω T

Hereford.

*(1) + EARN \mathfrak{P} \mathfrak{I} ON HEREF \mathfrak{O}

London.

(1) + AL \mathfrak{F} GAR ON LVNDE(1) + ÆL \mathfrak{F} SIE ON LVNDE ? (1) + S \mathfrak{P} ARCVL ON STA(2) + ED \mathfrak{P} INE ON LVND :

*(1) + GODRIC ON LVND

*(3) + OSMVND ON LWDER

(1) + S \mathfrak{P} RAELINE ON ?(1) + S \mathfrak{P} ETMAN ON LVN(1) + \mathfrak{P} VL \mathfrak{F} GAR ON LVND(2) + \mathfrak{P} VL \mathfrak{G} HR ON LNI

Norwich.

*(1) + ÐORSTAN ON NOR-
ÐPI.

Stamford.

Wareham.

* (1) + SIDEMAN ON ꝥ
Wilton.

Winchester.

(?) (+) ÆELFȝINE ON ꝥI
(NLES)

* (1) + EENTȝINE ON ꝥIL * (1) + BVREȝINE ON ꝥINC?

MULES.

Obv. Type VI.

Rev. Type VIII.

Bedford.

(5 viii.) (‡) + ∫ILOD ON BE-
DEFO

(3 viii.) (‡) + ∫ILOD ON BE-
DEFOR:

Canterbury?

(4 ?) (‡) + ∫ILOD ON BEDE-
FOR

(3 viii.) + ∫TANVERD ON-
ANT?

Obv. Type VII.

Rev. Type VIII.

Bedford.

Rev.—+ ∫ÆMÆR ON HERT-
FO.

(?) + ꝥVLFȝI ON BEDEFOR

Hertford.

Wallingford.

Obv.—+ EADȝRD REX AN-
GORV

Obv.—+ EADȝAR X ANGL
Rev.—+ BRAD ON ꝥALINȝE

HAROLD II.

Obv.—?

Rev.—+ VLF ON LINEOL-
NI PAX

Rev.—+ ÆGLȝINE ON GIPE:
PAX

Obv.—+ HAROLD REX ANGL

Obv.—+ HAROLD REX AI

Rev.—+ LEOFSI ON LVNDEN

Rev.—+ ÆLFGEȝT ON LIN-

PAX

EOI PAX

Obv.—?

Obv.—+ HAROLD REX
ANG·L

Rev.—+ ꝥVLFȝI ON S? O
PAX

WILLIAM I.

Obv.—Hawkins, 233.

Hawkins, 237

Rev.—+ GOD ON DEOTFORD ꝥINE ON LWDEI

Hawkins, 237

? EADȝINE ON EIII

XX.

LONDON TOKENS OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.¹

IN the preface to his list of tokens supplementary to Boyne, which he contributed to the "Numismatic Chronicle" in 1870, Mr. Smallfield suggested the improbability of the discovery for some years of any considerable number of tokens. The present compilation, however, contains descriptions of no less than two hundred and fifty-eight new varieties, and those relating to London only, as Southwark is not included in the list.

There are in addition upwards of four hundred corrections of Boyne's descriptions, but it must be remembered that in some cases, which it is not always possible to distinguish, the "correction" undoubtedly describes a new variety, whilst the notice in Boyne is an accurate description of the token known to him. It is probable that many of the errors in his work are due to the carelessness of inaccurate contributors, or to a mistaken desire for orthographic accuracy on the part of the printer. These corrections, as well as the list of additional tokens,

¹ An addition to the lists already published in Boyne's "Tokens of the Seventeenth Century," London, 1858; and in the "Numismatic Chronicle," by A. W. Franks, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., &c., in 1862, and by J. S. Smallfield, Esq., in 1870.

will be included in the forthcoming new edition of Boyne's book which Mr. Williamson has undertaken.

I have to express my sincere thanks to several gentlemen who have very kindly allowed me to make use of their lists ; notably to Mr. L. Clements, Mr. G. C. Williamson, Mr. Philip Norman, Mr. R. G. Andrews, Mr. N. Heywood, and Mr. Blundell. To these contributors I am indebted for nearly two-thirds of the notices. It will be seen that about one hundred of the tokens enumerated are in my own collection, which, it may perhaps be of interest to state, contains one thousand three hundred and ten London tokens, exclusive of Southwark, and among these are one hundred and sixty-nine which are wanting in the almost complete collection at the British Museum. Its importance is largely owing to my having been able to incorporate the stores of Mr. Smallfield and Mr. Boyne.

NOTE.—An asterisk affixed to a certain number of the notices indicates that the tokens to which they refer are in my cabinet.

JOHN ELIOT HODGKIN.

ABCHURCH LANE (*Lombard Street*).B. 4 should read Milett.

*

ALDERMANBURY.

1. O. ELLENER . PRICKE = A lion passant.

R. IN . ALDERMANBERRY = E . P

 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

ALDERSGATE STREET.

B. 15 should read ALDERSGAT.

2. O. IOHN . BO BREWER = Three crowns.

R. IN . ALDERS . ATE . 1650 = I . A . B

 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

3. O. THE . MERMAYDE . TAVERN = A mermaid.

R. AT . ALDERS . GATE . 1651 = I . B

 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.*B. 33 should read WTHIN.

4. O. MATHEW . HVTCHINSON . WITH = A fountain.

R. IN . ALDERSGATE . HIS . HALF . PENY = M . A . H

 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

5. O. AT . THE . BELL = A bell.

R. AT . ALDERSGATE = R . A . I

 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.*B. 43 should read ALLDERS.

6. O. HENRY . RVDDLE . IN . 1666 = A boy on a barrel. H . B . R

R. ALDERSGATE . STREETE = HIS . HALFE . PENNY

 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

A variety of Franks' No. 1.

7. O. Detrited.

R. WITHIN . ALDERSGATE.—[P . OR R (?)] . M . S

 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.*

B. 45 should read ALDERSGATE . STREETE.

B. 49 should read ANN . TAYLER.

ALDGATE WITHIN.

8. O. WIL . FORDE . AT . THE . BEARE = A bear.

R. WITHIN . ALGATE = W . A . F

 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.B. 66 should read IOHN . TIDDER . 57.

*

ALDGATE WITHOUT.

- B. 81 should read WITHOVT, not WITHOUT. *
- B. 82 has in Boyne's description and plate at the end,
WITHOUT, but J. E. H.'s specimen has WITHOVT.
- B. 85 *between* I . V . is the lion rampant. This No. gives
the correct reading of B. 1485.
9. O. THOMAS . WITHERS . AT . THE = A lady.
R. WITHOVT . ALGATE . 1666 = HIS . HALF . PENY .
T . M . W ½d.*

BARBICAN.

- B. 95 should read ^{CHAN}DLER in two lines. *
10. O. ROBERT . DAWSON . AT . THE = A bear.
R. BLACK . BEAR . IN . BARBICAN = HIS . HALFE . PENY ½d.
- B. 99 the R. should read Ally and be in 5 lines. *
- B. 101 MEAL . MAN . should be in capitals. *
11. O. WILL . SHATCHWELL = The Weavers' Arms.
R. IN . BARBECAN = W . I . S ¼d.*

BARTHOLOMEW LANE (*Threadneedle Street*).

- B. 111 should read BARTHOLMEW. *

BASINGHALL STREET.

- B. 114 should read R . IN . BASING = HIS . HALF .
PENY. *
- B. 116 should read BASINGHAL. *
12. O. AT . THE . WHITE . HORSE = A horse prancing.
R. IN . BASINGHAL . STREET = G . S ¼d.

BASING LANE (*Broad Street, Cheap side*).

13. O. AT . THE . BALL = A ball.

R. IN . BASSING . LANE = B . A [Franks' 4 is M . A] $\frac{1}{4}$ d.*

14. O. IOHN . COCK . 1666 = A still.

R. IN . BASING . LANE = I . E . C $\frac{1}{4}$ d.BEDFORD STREET (*Covent Garden*).

15. O. AT . THE . BELCONEY . IN = Three people looking from a balcony.

R. BEDFORD . STREETE = H . K . P $\frac{1}{4}$ d.*

Apparently a variety of B. 134.

B. 135 should read ...GARD = HIS . HALFE . PENNY . 1664. *

BEECH LANE (*Barbican*).

16. O. THOMAS . TAYLOR . IN = The Butchers' Arms.

R. BEECH . LANE . 1668 = HIS . HALF . PENY. T . S . T $\frac{1}{2}$ d.BELL YARD (*Fleet Street*).B. 146. should read—LAWRANCE BARR. . . . *BETHLEM (*Bishopsgate Without*).

17. O. ELIAS . HOLLOWAY . AT = A pump.

R. IN . BEDLAM = E . B . H $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

BILLINGSGATE.

B. 166 should read ROB . CASH. *

18. O. WILL . POTTER . WHITE = A lion passant.

R. LION , BY . BILLINS^GAT = W . P . 1658 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.*BILLITER LANE (*Aldgate*).

19. O. IOHN . HOWKINS = A crooked billet.

R. IN . BILLITER . LANE = I . S . H $\frac{1}{4}$ d.Franks' 8 is HAWKINS.

BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN.

20. *O.* IOHN . BAKER . AT . Y^E . FLOWER = A pot of lilies.
R. POTT . IN . BISHOPSGAT . STREET = HIS . HALFE . PENY. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
21. *O.* MARY . CHILDE . AT = Three horse-shoes.
R. WITHIN . BISHOPGATE = M . C $\frac{1}{4}$ d.*
22. *O.* THE . SHIP . TAVERNE . IN = A ship.
R. BISHOPSGATE . STREETE = A . S . H $\frac{1}{4}$ d.*
- B. 198 should have BISHOPGATE and RICH . LEVET in capitals.
 B. 200 should read BISHOPGATE. *
 B. 214 should only have H . w on field of *R.* *
 B. 216. The S's on this token are reversed, thus —ETRET.

BISHOPSGATE WITHOUT.

- B. 218 is octagonal. *
- B. 219 should read ALKINES. *
- B. 222 should read BISHIPSGATE. *
- B. 228 should read BISHOP . GATE. *
- B. 236 should read BISHOP . GATE. *
- B. 242. The order should be WITHOVT . BISHOPSGATE =
 I . E . H *
- B. 247 should read CROVN. *
23. *O.* WILLIAM . IORDAN . AT . Y^E = A castle.
R. WITHOVT . BISHOPPS . GATE = W . A . I $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
 For a halfpenny of this issuer vide B. 249.
24. *O.* FRANCES . MARTYN . WITH = F . M
R. OVT . BISHOPSGATE = F . M $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
 A variety of B. 250.
25. A variety of 253 reads HOVSE.
 B. 259 should read OYLEMAN. *
 B. 265 should be BISHOPS . GAT. *

26. *O.* IOHN . SHELLEY . WITH = HIS . HALF . PENY

R. OVT . BISHOPSGATE . 70 = A horse soldier and a
tobacco-roll. ½d.*

BLACKFRIARS.

27. *O.* SLEY . AT . THE . . . = A swan.

R. IN FRIERS = T . C . I

B. 279 should read FRIERS.

B. 282 should read BLACKE . FRIERS. *

B. 283 should read NICOLAS. *

BLACKWALL.

28. *O.* ROBERT . EAST . AT . Y^E . GEORG = St. George and the
dragon.

R. AT . BLACKWALL . STAIRES = HIS . HALFE . PENY. ½d.*

BLOOMSBURY.

29. *O.* ANTHONY . YEAL . IN GS = Arms.

R. STREET . IN . BLOOMSBURY = HIS . HALF . PENNY . A . C . Y ½d.

Is this King's Street?

BOW LANE (*Cheapside*).

30. *O.* THE . MERMAYD . TAVERN = A mermaid.

R. IN . BOWE . LANE . 1652 = I . A . D ¼d.*

A variety of B. 308, which has I . A . P

B. 310 should read BOW. *

31. A variety of B. 311, the *R.* being COK . IN . BOW . LANE .
1650 = I . W ¼d.

BOW STREET (*Westminster*).

B. 313 should read STRET. *

B. 316 should read IN . BOW. *

BREAD STREET (*Cheapside*).

32. O. ROB . MARSHALL . AT = The Mercers' Arms.
 R. BRED . STREET . HILL = R . M . N ¼d.*
33. O. Y^E. MERMAYD . TAVERN = A mermaid.
 R. IN . BREAD . STREET . 57 = T . M . D ¼d.*
 B. 329 should read house, i.e. with a small *h* and a u,
 not a *v*. *

BRIDE LANE (*Fleet Street*).

- B. 335 should read HIS . HALFE . IENY. *
34. B. 338. A variety has W . H only.
35. O. WILLIAM . P AT . THE = Detrited.
 R. IN . BRIDE . LANE . 1665 = W . M . P ¼d.

BRIDEWELL (*Fleet Street*).

- B. 344 should read GILIS. *
- B. 346 should read BRIDEWEL. *

BROAD STREET.

36. O. RICHARD . DVNN . AT . THE = The French Arms.
 R. IN . BROAD . STREETE = R . M . D ¼d.*

BUTCHER ROW (*near Temple Bar*).

37. O. SAMVELL . IONES . AT . THE = Detrited.
 R. BVTCHER . ROW . TEMPLE . BAR = S . A . I ¼d.
 For a halfpenny of this issuer see B. 365.

CANNON OR CANDLEWICK STREET.

- B. 374 should read AT . Y^E . WHITE. *

CARTER LANE (*near St. Paul's*).

38. O. THE . DOLPHIN . AT = A dolphin.
 R. CARTER . LANE . END = I . M . B ¼d.*

CASTLE YARD (*Holborn*).

39. O. ELIZABETH . BOLD . IN . 1666 = A head between E . B
 R. CASTLE . YARD . NEAR . HOLBOR^N = HER . HALF . PENY $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
40. O. AT . TE . GEORGE . IN = St. George and the dragon.
 R. CATETON . STREET = Detrited.

CHANCERY LANE.

- B. 393 *Lane* should be spelt LAN^E. *
- B. 399 should spell *The* with a capital T. *
41. O. DANIEL . PHILPOT = D . I . P
 R. MIDDLE . LANE . CHANCERY = The Mercers' Arms. $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
42. O. Joh . Rider|at . ye . Coffee|House . at . the|Rolls .
 gate . in|Chancery|Lane (In six lines.)
 R. HIS . HALF . PENY = A Turk's head. $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
 According to another reading Joⁿ. . . and Ho^{se}.
43. A variety of B. 423 is without *His* $\frac{1}{2}$ on O.
 B. 425 should read CROS. *
44. O. WILL . WOOTEN . AT . Y^E . GRAY = A monk.
 R. FRYER . IN . CHANCERY . LANE = HIS . HALF . PENY $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

CHANDOS STREET (*Covent Garden*).

- B. 427 should read HIS . HALFE . PENY. *

CHARING CROSS.

- B. 434. should read CHEARING . CROS. *
- B. 435. should read HALF . PENNY. *

CHARTERHOUSE LANE.

45. A variety of B. 446 has HIS . HALF . PENY on R. *
46. O. DVDLEY . MEARES . IN = A school-boy.
 R. CHARTER . HOVSE . LANE = D . F . M $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

CHEAPSIDE.

47. *O.* GEORGE . ALLANSON = A cat.
R. . . . CHEAPSIDE = Detrited. 1d.
48. *O.* FABIAN . BROWNE = A castle.
R. IN . CHEAPSIDE = F . A . B ½d.
49. *O.* KINGS . HEAD . VNDER . BOW = E . M . E
R. CHVRCH . IN . CHEAPSIDE = E . M . E ½d.
50. *O.* ROB . KIRKHAM . AT = A fox.
R. IN . CHEAPSIDE = A sugar-loaf. ½d.
51. *O.* AT . THE . STARE . TAVERN = A star of eight points.
R. IN . CHEAPSIDE . 1652 = W . S . M ½d.
 A variety of B. 477.
52. *O.* RALPH . TIMBERLAKE = MEALEMAN.
R. . . . INS . CHEAPSIDE = 1661. ½d.
 According to another authority, *R.* S ANS . CHEAP-
 SIDE = 1651.
- B. 481 should have IN . CHEAPSIDE in capitals. *
- B. 482 should read CHEAPESIDE. *
- B. 483 should read YATE. *

CHEQUER YARD (*Dowgate*).

- B. 485 should read COFFE. *

CHISWELL STREET (*Finsbury*).

- B. 495 should read STRET. *
53. *O.* ROBERT . CHIPPERFIELD = 1659.
R. IN . CHISSELL . STREET = HIS . HALF . PENY ½d.
 See B. 496 for this issuer's farthing.
54. *O.* RICHARD . FEILDING = R . E . F
R. IN . CHESSON . STREETE = 1659 ½d

B. 497 should read STREETE.

B. 502 should read STREET . 1667.

CHURCH LANE (*Whitechapel*).

55. O. JAMES . HASLER . AT . THE = A trumpeter on horse-back.

R. IN . CHVRCH . LANE . 1669 = HIS . HALF . PENY $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

CLARE MARKET AND STREET.

B. 515 should read STREETE. *

56. O. THOMAS . M IN = T . M . M (?)

R. NEW . MARKET . STREETE = T . M . M $\frac{1}{4}$ d.*

57. O. IOHN . RE(?)NOB . COFFEE = 1^D.

R. HOVSE . IN . NEWMARKET = I . R 1d.*

58. O. GEORGE . SAMPSON . CLARE . STREET = Sampson in a wig,
with an ass's jawbone in his hand.

R. NEW . MARKET . HIS . HALF . PENY = A still . G . P . S $\frac{1}{2}$ d.*

For a farthing of this issuer see Smallfield's 39.

59. O. IOHN . WALKER . IN . NEW . MARKET = The Fishmongers' Arms.

R. HIS . HALFE . PENNY . 1666 = I . I . W $\frac{1}{2}$ d.*

CLERKENWELL.

B. 521 should read CLARKENWEL. *

60. O. HENRY . DANIEL . AT . THE = Daniel in the lions' den.

R. ON . CLARKEN . WEL . GRENE = A horse's head. $\frac{1}{4}$ d.*

CLOAK LANE (*Dowgate Hill*).

B. 530 should read CLOAKE.

B. 531 should read CLOAKE. *

CLOTH FAIR (*Smithfield*).

B. 547 should read FEIARE. *

THE COCK PIT.

61. O. IOHN . SCOTT . AT . Y^E. COCK . PITT = A crown above a cock.

R. SVTLER . HIS . HALFE . PENNY = I . M . S $\frac{1}{2}$ d.*

COLCHESTER STREET.

62. O. THOMAS . PEERWYRE = A talbot.

R. IN . COLCHESTR . STREET = T . S . P $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

COLE HARBOUR (*Thames Street*).

63. O. ANDREW . ELLIES = The Vintners' Arms.

R. IN . COLEHARBER . GAT = A . S . E $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

Vide Franks' 46.

B. 557 should apparently read THOMAS . KINGE. *

COLEMAN STREET.

B. 564 should read STREET. *

B. 565 should read AT . Y^E. BLACK. *

CORNHILL.

64. O. GAMA . WHITTAKER . AT . Y^E = A sugar-loaf.

R. IN . CORNEHILL . GROSER = G . W $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

COUSIN LANE (*Upper Thames Street*)

B. 581 should read WOODMVNGR. *

COW CROSS (*St. John Street*).

B. 594 should read CROS. *

B. 595 should read HALF.

65. O. IOHN . EVERETT . IN . SHARPS = Three horses galloping.

R. ALLY . IN . COW . CROSS . 1667 = HIS . HALF . PENY .
I . B . E ½d.

COW LANE (*Smithfield*).

B. 614 should read STRINGFELLOW.

B. 616 should read RED . CROS. *

CREE CHURCH LANE (*Leadenhall Street*).

B. 624 should read HIS . HALF . PENY. *

CRIPPLEGATE.

B. 630 should read CRIPLEGATE. *

66. O. AT . THE . WHIT . HYND = A hind.

R. BRVHOVS . AT . CREPLE . GATE = G . F ¼d.

67. O. ISAAC . HODGKIN . AT . THE = A sun.

R. WITHOVT . CRIPLEGATE = HIS . HALFE . PENY ½d.*

CURSITOR'S ALLEY (*Chancery Lane*).

68. O. ANTHONY . YEWEN . IN . CVSATER = A goat.

R. ALLY . NEARE . CHANCERY . LANE . HIS . HALFE . PENNY .
A . I . Y (In five lines.) ¼d.

DEAN AND FLOWER STREET.

69. O. IOHN . CVRTIS . IN . DEAN = A gunner and cannon ; tent
in distance.

R. AND . FLOWER . STREETE = I . A . C ¼d.*

DISTAFF LANE (*Friday Street*).

B. 668 should read DISTAFFE.

70. O. AT . THE . SVGER . LOFE = A sugar-loaf.

R. IN . DISTAFE . LANE = I . E . V ¼d.

DOCTORS' COMMONS.

B. 671 should read PAVLE and COMONS.

DOWGATE.

B. 672 should read LOFE. *

71. O. WILL . GVRNEY . AT . TALLOW . CHAND = HIS . HALF
PENY . W . M . G

R. LERS . HALL . ON . DOWGATE . HILL = The Tallow
Chandlers' Arms. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.*

72. O. IOHN . HAKLY(?) . AT . THE . IN = A tree.

R. DOWGATE . IN . THAMES . ST = HIS . HALF . PENY . 1668
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

DRURY LANE.

73. O. ANSELL . CARTER . AT . Y^R. GOLDEN = A fox.

R. FOX . IN . DREWRY . LANE . 1666 = HIS . HALFE . PENNY .
A . A . C $\frac{1}{2}$ d.*

B. 685 should read s^T. GILES. *

B. 694 should read DRVRY. *

B. 704 should be = A bird perched on a sheaf of corn, on each
side of which is a figure 2. *

DUCK LANE (*now Duke Street, Westminster*).

B. 715 should read WESTMIN . IN . DVCK . LANE. *

DUKE'S PLACE (*Aldgate*).

B. 718 should be dated 1667. Vide Boyne, Plate XIX, No. 4.

B. 720 should read TYLER. *

DURHAM YARD (*Strand*).

B. 723 should read GABRELL. *

EAST SMITHFIELD.

- B. 725 should read SMITH . FEILD. *
74. O. ANDREAS . CASSTART . AT . Y^E = A castle and three keys.
 R. IN . EAST . SMITHFEILD . 70 = HIS . HALF . PENY $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
75. O. RICHARD . CHILD . AT . Y^E . ROSE = A Tudor rose.
 R. IN . EAST . SMITHFILD . 1669 = HIS . HALFE . PENY $\frac{1}{2}$ d.*
- B. 731 should read SVGAR and SMITHFEILD. *
- B. 745 should read FEILD.
76. O. ELEN . NORRICE . AT . Y^E . COW . & = A cow and calf.
 R. CALF . IN . EAST . SMITHFEILD = HER . HALF . PENY . 1669.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.*
- B. 755 should read MAREMAIDE.
77. O. IOHN . WILLCIMOT . IN = A Maltese cross.
 R. EAST . SMITHFEILD = I . M . W $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

EXCHANGE ALLEY.

78. O. SAM . TOWERS . BEHIND . THE . ROY . EXCHA = HIS . |TOKEN . |
 FOR . |2 . PEN (In four lines.) 2d.*
- No inscription or device on R. This is a leathern token of very large size.
79. O. AT . THE . SHIP . TAVERN = A ship in full sail.
 R. BEHIND . THE . EXCHANGE = C . W . Y $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
- B. 775 should read MEE . CALL *
- B. 777 should read on R., The|Coffee . house| in . Exchang
 Alley (In four lines.) *

FALCONER'S ALLEY.

80. O. IOHN . TVRNER . IN . FAVLCONERS . ALLEY = HIS . HALF .
 PENY . 1668
- R. A falcon, armed, jessed, and belted, volant. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

FASHION STREET (*Spitalfields*).

B. 778 should read SPITLE . FEILDS. *

FENCHURCH STREET.

B. 787 should read HALF. *

B. 789 should read SHEFE. *

B. 793 should read FOVNTANE and STREETE. *

81. O. HOMFREY . PHARO = A sugar-loaf.

R. BY . FANCHVRCH . 1664 = HIS . HALF . PENY $\frac{1}{4}$ d.*

FETTER LANE (*Fleet Street*).

Smallfield's 58 should read FILDE . LANE, and come under
FIELD LANE.

B. 814 should read STREETE. *

B. 815 should read YARD . HEEL . MAKER. *

B. 819 should read PENY. *

FIELD LANE (*Holborn Bridge*).

82. O. GODFREY . FOLIAMBE . 1664 = COM . FITT . MAKER (In
three lines.)

R. AT . FILDE . LANE . CORNER = G . H . F $\frac{1}{4}$ d.*

FLEET LANE.

83. A variety of B. 847 is dated 1664.

B. 847 should read WIL. *

84. O. IOHN . HOWKINS = } Devices unknown.
R. IN . FLEET . LANE = }

FLEET STREET.

B. 853 should read I . I . B . 1667.

B. 869 should be in four lines across the field. *

B. 871 should read R . E . M . 1672. *

85. O. WILLIAM . MART = Bust of a queen, full-faced.

R. IN . FLEET . STREET = W . M

‡d.

See B. 415.

B. 875 should read FLEET. *

B. 876 should read WILL . PAGGET and STRET. *

86. O. THO . SEQUENCES . IN . WHIT . LYON = A lion rampant.

R. COVRT . IN . FLEET . STREET = HIS . HALFE . PENNY

‡d.

FORE STREET (*Cripplegate*).

B. 893 should read on O FAR . STREET.

FOSTER LANE (*Cheapside*).

87. O. WILLIAM . WADE . AT = A dagger.

R. FOSTER . LANE . 1661 = W . M . W

‡d.*

See B. 903.

FREEMAN'S LANE.

88. O. IOHN . STOCK . 1667 = Three men standing.

R. IN . FREEMANS . LANE = HIS . HALFE , PENNY . I . S

‡d.

FRIDAY STREET (*Cheapside*).

B. 906 should read HALFE. *

B. 908 should read FRYDAY. *

GARDEN ALLEY.

89. O. IOHN . OSBVERNE . IN . GARDEN = The Fruiterers' Arms.

R. ALLY . IN . CLERKEN . WELL . 67 = HIS . HALFE . PENY

‡d.

GEORGE YARD (*Westminster*).

B. 915 should read GEORG . YARD. *

B. 916 should read BAKER . IN.

GILTSPUR STREET.

B. 924 should read on *R*. WITH |OVT NEW |GAT_ (In four lines.) *

GOLDEN LANE (*Barbican*).

90. *O*. THE . ANGEL . AND . PORTER = An angel, and a man with a burden.

R. IN . GOLDEN . LANE . 1656 = B . M . H ¼d.*

B. 932 should read I . I . M *

B. 935. The two sugar-loaves are joined. *

B. 936 should read MEALEMAN. *

GOSWELL STREET.

91. *O*. SARAH CONY . 166 . . . = S . C

R. IN . GOSWELL . STREET = HER . HALF . PENY ½d.

B. 951 should read LOYON.

GRACECHURCH STREET.

B. 952. Is not this token the same as B. 1247 ?

B. 959 N . B on *R*. are conjoined, thus—NB.

B. 960 should read THE . RED . LYON (no AT.) *

B. 962 should read GRACIOVS STREETE. *

92. *O*. AT . THE . RED . LYON . IN = A lion rampant.

R. GRASE . CHVRCH . STREET = A . M . P ¼d.

NEW GRAVEL LANE (*Ratcliff Highway*).

93. *O*. ESDRAS . AMEREY . IN = A spur.

R. NEW . GRAVELL . LANE = HIS . HALF . PENY ½d.

For a farthing of this issuer vide Franks' 74.

B. 974 should read MATTHEW. *

94. O. AT . THE . STATES . ARM = Two shields, one bearing the cross of St. George, the other the Irish harp. *

R. IN . NEW . GRAVEL . LANE = I . A . W

A variety of B. 978.

GRAY'S INN LANE (*Holborn*).

B. 987 should read INNE. *

B. 990 should read GRAYESINN.

95. O. IOHN . GILLMORE . TALLOWCHAND = A sugar-loaf.

R. LER . IN . GRAYS . INN . LANE = HIS . HALFE . PENNY $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

GRUB STREET (*Cripplegate*).

96. O. WILLIAM . TENNANT . AT . Y^R = HIS . HALFE . PENY

R. NAKED . BOY . IN . GRVB . STRET = A naked boy. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

GUNPOWDER ALLEY.

97. O. THOMAS . ASKEW . IN = The Blacksmiths' Arms.

R. GVNPOVDER . ALLEY = T . M . A $\frac{1}{4}$ d.*

HATTON GARDEN AND WALL.

Franks' 81 should read :

O. Thomas | Lane | his . halfe | penny (In four lines.)

R. AT . Y^R . GOLDEN . IN . HATON . GARDEN = A ball suspended. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.*

98. O. HENRY . PANTON . IN . HATTON = The Mercers' Arms.

R. GARDEN . HIS . HALF . PENNY = H . R . P $\frac{1}{2}$ d.*

99. A variety of B. 1060 reads BRENCE and T . M . B

100. O. EDWARD . WARING = HIS . HALF . PENY

R. AT . HATTEN . WALL.—A whip. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

THE HAYMARKET.

101. O. HENRY . BENGVOGH . AT . Y . GOATE = A goat and ball.
 R. IN . Y^E . HAYMARKETT = HIS . HALFE . PENNY $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
 B. 1064 should read COALE. *

HENRIETTA STREET (*Covent Garden*).

102. O. CHARLES . MORGAN . GROCER = An angel ; on one side
 c, on the other, m over s.
 R. HENRIETA . STREET . COVENT . GARDEN = HIS . HALFE .
 PENY $\frac{1}{2}$ d.*

THE HERMITAGE (*Wapping*).

103. O. IOHN . MAYHEW . GOVLDSMITH = HIS . HALF . PENY
 R. NEARE . THE . ARMITAGE . BRIDG = I . M . 1666 Large $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

HOLBORN.

104. O. DANIELL . ANDREW = The Fishmongers' Arms.
 R. AT . HOLBORNE . BARES = 16 . D . A . 59 (In three
 lines.) $\frac{1}{4}$ d.*
105. O. IOHN . BALL . AT . Y^E . KINGS . GATE (In four lines.)
 R. IN . HOLBORNE . HIS . HALFE . PENY (In four lines.) $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
 See B. 1083.
106. O. W . BIRCH . AT . THE = A horse saddled.
 R. HOLBORNE . BRIDGE = W . A . B $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
 Apparently a variety of B. 1088.
107. O. ELIZABETH . BOLD . IN . 1666 = A head between E . B
 R. CASTLE . YARD . NEAR . HOLBOR^N = HER . HALF . PENY $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
 B. 1080 should read HOLBVRNE . 1658. *
 B. 1081 should read HENN. *
 B. 1087 should read on O = I . A . B . $\frac{1}{2}$ ^p, and a horse-
 shoe. *

- B. 1088 should read HOLBORN. *
- B. 1092 should read HOLBORNE. *
- B. 1096 should read IN . HIGH . HOLBORN.
- B. 1102 should read THO . CATTERALL and HALFE . PENNY.
- B. 1105 should read HALF. *
108. O. IOHN . DRVRY . AT . GILDED = A horse-shoe.
 R. AT . HOLBORN . BRIDG = I . A . D $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
 See B. 1112 for J. D.'s halfpenny, which should read
HOLBORN. *
- B. 1107 should read GOVLDEN. *
109. O. AT . Y^B . KINGS . HEAD = I combined with a merchant's
 mark, M.E.
 R. ON . HOLBORNE . BRIDGE = Bust of a king with crown
 and sceptre. $\frac{1}{4}$ d.*
- B. 1120 should read HOLBORNE.
- B. 1135 should read FETHARS. *
110. O. ROB . HOLMES . AT . THE = The Prince of Wales'
 feathers.
 R. FETHARS . IN . HOLBORN = R . H $\frac{1}{4}$ d.*
 For a halfpenny of this issuer vide B. 1135.
- B. 1137 should read PENNY. *
111. O. IOHN . LAMBE . CONFECTIONER . IN = A lamb couchant ;
 underneath, 1667.
 R. CASTLE . YARD . NEARE . HOLBORN = HIS . HALFE . PENNY .
 I . M . L $\frac{1}{2}$ d.*
112. O. RICHARD . LLOYD . AT . THE = HIS . HALFE . PENY .
 R . M . LL
 R. POAPS . HEAD . HOLBVRN . HILL = A Pope's head. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
 B. 1146 should read MVRDOCK and NEARE.
 B. 1149 should read AGST. *
- B. 1159 should read HOLBOVRNE.

B. 1160 should read T . E . R *

113. O. EDMVND . SCOTT . IN . GEORG . YARD = Head of the
Duke of York between the letters D . Y

R. NEARE . HOLBORNE . BRIDG = HIS . HALF . PENNY . 1669
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.*

B. 1167 should read HIS . HALFE . PENY . 1666. *

B. 1168 should read HALFE. *

B. 1170. There should not be 1654 in legend of R. *

B. 1174 should read :

O. NATHANI (a small rose) STRATTON = A rose.

R. KINGSGATE . HOLBOR^N = N . E . S $\frac{1}{4}$ d.*

B. 1186 should read, R., MIDDLE etc.; i.e. NO IN. *

B. 1187 should read HALFE.

HOLIDAY YARD.

B. 1188 should read NEERE. *

HOLYWELL STREET (*Strand*).

B. 1193 should read STRET.

HOSIER LANE (*Smithfield*).

114. O. RICHARD . LANGHORNE . AT . Y^E = Three crowns.

R. IN . OSIER . LANE . SALTER = HIS . HALFE . PENY $\frac{1}{2}$ d.*

B. 1199 should read SHVGER. *

HOUGHTON STREET.

115. O. WILLIAM . IONAS . IN . HOVTING = A ram's head.

R. STREET . IN . NEW . MARKIT . 68 = HIS . HALFE . PENY .

W . A . I $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

For a farthing of this issuer vide Franks' 92.

HOUNDSDITCH.

B. 1206 should read HOVNDDICH. *

116. O. PHILLIP . IEMMET . IN = A cock.

R. HVNDICH . GOLDEN . COCK = P . E . I ¼d.*

This is of a different die from B. 1211, which however should also read :

R. HVNDICH . GOLDEN . COCK = P . E . I *

B. 1212 should read HOWNSDITCH.

B. 1224 should read GEO . WAPLES. *

IRONGATE (*St. Katharine's*).

117. O. DAVID . KEMPE . AT . Y^R . COCK = A cock.

R. NEARE . THE . IRON . GATE . 1669 = HIS . HALF . PENY .

D . A . K (Octagonal.) ¼d.

118. A variety has NEAR and 1668.

See B. 1232 for ¼d. of this issuer.

B. 1237 should read NEARE. *

IRONMONGER LANE (*Cheapside*).

119. O. IOHN . DAVENPORT . AT = A horse.

R. IRONMVNGER . LANE = I . D ¼d.*

B. 1240 should read IRONMOGER. *

IVY LANE (*Paternoster Row*).

120. O. IOHN . SNOOKE . AT . THE = A sun (?)

R. TAVERN . IN . IVEY . LANE = I . A . S ¼d.

121. O. SOLY (bust of a Turk) MAN

R. att . the . coffee . house . in . ivy . lane . 1663 (In
five lines.) ¼d.

JEWIN STREET (*Cripplegate*).

122. O. GEORGE . LANCASTER . IN = G . A . L

R. JEWEN . STREET . CARMAN = HIS . HALFE . PENNY $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

KING STREET, COVENT GARDEN.

B. 1263 should read KINGS . STRET. *

KING STREET, WAPPING.

B. 1268 should read STREETE *

B. 1269 should read GODDIN, STREETE, and WAPING. *

B. 1270 should read WAPPIN. *

B. 1271 should read WAPING. *

KING STREET, WESTMINSTER.

B. 1272 should read STRET. *

B. 1278 should read KINGS . HED. *

123. O. IOHN . GENEW . AT . Y^R . OLD . RENISHE = A vase of
flowers . I . F . G

R. WINE | HOVSE . IN | KINGS . STRET | WESTMINS | TER . HIS |
HALF . PENY | 1668 (In seven lines.) $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

B. 1283 should read WIL. . . . = A bull's head *in a coronet*. *

B. 1288 should read. . . . = Two pestles and a mortar. *

This may be a variety.

124. O. WILLIAM . N TON = A bull's head.

R. KING. WESTMINSTER = W . K . N $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

B. 1297 should read THE . BORS . HEAD. *

B. 1298 should read IN . KINGSTREETT. *

KNIGHTRIDER STREET (*Doctors' Commons*).

125. O. THOMAS . HOVEDEN . IN = The Drapers' Arms.

R. KNITE . RIDER . STREETE = T . A . R $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

LAD LANE (*Cheapside*).

126. *O.* AT . THE . SWAN . WITH . 2 = A swan with two necks.
R. NECKES . IN . LAD . LANE = S . W ¼d.


LAMBETH HILL (*Upper Thames Street*).

127. *O.* MICHAEL (W) . . . ER . AT . Y^r = Henry VIII.'s head.
R. IN . LAMBETH . H(ILL . HIS . HALF) PENY = M . E . W ½d.*

LAWRENCE LANE (*Cheapside*).

- B. 1310 should read . . . PEADE. . . , IN . S^T. LAVRANCE. *
 B. 1311 should read LAWRENCE. *

LEADENHALL STREET.

128. *O.* IOHN . AMYES . OYLIMAN . IN = Three arrows.
R. LEADENHALL . STREET = I . S . A ¼d.
129. *O.* IONE . BRIMECOME . IN = 16 . 58
R. LEADENHALL . STREET = I . B ¼d.*
130. *O.* NATHANIEL . GARDNER . AT = Device unknown.
R. IN . LEADEN . HALL . STRETE = HIS . HALF . PENY. ½d.
 B. 1332 should read STRET. *
 B. 1334 should read IN . LEADENHALL. . . . *
131. *O.* THE . BLACK . HORSE . IN = A horse.
R. LEADENHALL . STREETE = A merchant's mark  ¼d.*

LITTLE BRITAIN (*Aldersgate Street*).

132. *O.* S . M . A . IN . LITTL . BRITTAINE . PEWTERER . 1667
 (In five lines.)
R. The Pewterers' Arms. (No legend.) Large ¼d.
133. *O.* IOHN . PAPWORTH . IN = A horse saddled and bridled.
R. LITTLE . BRITTAINE . HIS . HALFE . PENNY . 1667 (In
 five lines across the field.)

LITTLE ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S.

134. O. THE . COCK . IN . LITTLE = A cock.

R. S . BARTHOLOMEWS . 1652 = S . I ½d.*

LITTLE TOWER HILL.

B. 1392 should read CLIFFON. *

135. O. AT . THE . BELL . ON . 1656 = A bell.

R. LITTLE . TOWER . HILL = I . D ¼d.

136. O. PHILLIP . MAYFEILD . ON = HIS . HALF . PENY

R. LITTEL . TOWER . HILL = A boar. ½d.*

LONDON WALL.

B. 1409 should read YRD. *

B. 1412 should read = The Blacksmiths' Arms. R. NEAR

BROAD . STREET. . . . *

137. O. EDWARD . WARING = HIS . HALF . PENY

R. AT . LONDON . WALL = A whip. ½d.

LONG ACRE.

B. 1426 should read SVGAR. *

B. 1427 should read LONGE.

The initials of this token should read w. e. m. according to the usual rule; but in that case the wife's initial comes last. The actual position on the token is w^Me.

138. O. HVGH . IACKSON . AT . THE = A lion rampant.

R. GOLDEN . LYON . IN . LONG . ACRE = HIS . HALFE .
PENNY ½d.*

B. 1431 should read COCK . and ACRE. *

B. 1436 and B. 1437 should both read LONGE . AKER. *

B. 1439 should read LONGE. *

LONG DITCH.

B. 1450 should read GRIFIN.

LONG LANE (*Smithfield*).

139. O. MOSES . MAYHEW . . . = A stag.

R. IN . LONG . LANE . 1667 = HIS . HALFE . PENNY .

M . E . M

$\frac{1}{2}$ d.*

140. O. ROGER . SEYMOR = A bell.

R. IN . LONG . LANE = R . E . S

$\frac{1}{4}$ d.

141. O. THOMAS . YOVNG . AT . THE = A harp.

R. HARP . IN . LONG . LANE = HIS . HALFE . PENY . 1668 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

B. 1464 should read SHOPP.

*

LOTHBURY.

B. 1469 should read AT and CVNTRY . COFFE = I . S

*

B. 1471 should read LOTHBVRRY.

LUDGATE HILL AND STREET.

142. O. ANDREW . HVNTER = 1665

R. IN . LVDGATE . STREET = HIS . HALF , PENY

$\frac{1}{4}$ d.

MAIDEN LANE.

B. 1489 should read MEALEMAN.

*

MARK LANE (*Fenchurch Street*).

B. 1495 should read T . P . B.

B. 1496 should read HIS . HALF . PENY . W . C

*

MARKET STREET.

143. A variety of B. 1503 is full $\frac{1}{2}$ d. size.

MARY MAUDLINS (*St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish Street*).

B. 1505 should read DODSON. *

B. 1506 should read MAYDLENS. *

MERCERS' STREET (*Long Acre*).

B. 1510 should read HALF . PENY. *

MILLBANK (*Westminster*).

B. 1531 should read STANDBROOKE . and MILBANCKE. *

THE MINORIES (*Aldgate*).

B. 1538 should read MINEREYES and HALF. *

B. 1539 should read on R. COKS. *

144. O. THO . HANSON . AT . THE = A still.

R. AND . SWAN . IN . Y^R . MINORIES = A swan. $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

LANSON is another reading.

145. O. CLEMENT . PLUMSTED . IN . THE = A monogram containing all the letters of the issuer's two names.

R. MINORYES . IRONMONGER = HIS . HALF . PEN . $\frac{1}{2}$ d.*

B. 1554 should read IN . Y^R . LITTLE . MINORIES. *

B. 1557 should read MINORIES . and COFFE. *

MOORFIELDS.

B. 1569 should read WILL . BROWNLEY . AT . THE = A star.

146. A variety of B. 1571 reads BEDLAM and GAT^R. *

147. O. EDWARD . GRAVEL . NEARE . Y^R = A tobacco-roll.

R. BEARE . IN . MOREFEILDES = HIS . HALFE . PENY $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

148. O. MYLES . LETHER . BACK . ROW . IN = A hart lodged.

R. NEWGHAT . SIDE . MOORE . FEILDS = HIS . HALF . PENY .

1670 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.*

149. O. ROB . MILLS . AT . Y^R . POS = A windmill.

R. TERN . BY . MOREFEILDS = R . E . M $\frac{1}{4}$ d

MOORGATE.

- B. 1577 should read HALF . PENY. *
- B. 1579 should read MOREGÆ (*i.e.* A . T . E in a monogram). *
- B. 1581 should read MOORE. *

MOOR LANE (*Cripplegate*).

- B. 1582 should read . . . THE . 3 . FLOWER. . . . *

NEW CHEAPSIDE, MOORFIELDS.

- B. 1588 should read MOREFEIL^{DS}.—HIS . HALFE . PENY. *

NEW CRANE, WAPPING.

- B. 1596 should read NEW . CREANE. *
- B. 1597 should read HALF. *
- B. 1601 should read WAPIN. *

NEW EXCHANGE, STRAND.

- B. 1602 should read on R. : in . y^e|*Strand* . by . y^e|new .
Exchang|her . *halfe*|Peny. *

NEW FISH STREET.

- B. 1617 should read AT . THE . MITER. . . . *

NEWGATE MARKET.

- B. 1622 should read MARKET. *
- B. 1625 should read TVNNS. *

NEWGATE, WITHIN AND WITHOUT.

- B. 1637 should read IRONMON. *
- B. 1639 should read NEWGATU. *

B. 1640 should read NEV . GATE. *

B. 1641 should read HIS . HALF . PENY . TOKEN. *

NEW PALACE YARD.

B. 1646 should read PALLIS and W . A . R

NEW STREET, COVENT GARDEN.

150. O. IOSEPH = A man holding a cup ; a hand, issuing from a cloud, pouring into it. A table ; on it *two* pipes.

R. HOWARD | COFEE . HOV | SE . IN . NEW | STREET | 1651
(In five lines.) 1d.*

A variety of B. 1651. The R. is apparently struck from the same die as Boyne's, which should also read COFER.

B. 1652 should read STRET. *

151. O. WITNES . MY . NAME . ABRAM . LEWIS . IN . NEW .
STREET . CHANDLER (In seven lines.)

R. MEMOR . I . OWE . Y^R. BEARER . OF . THIS . A . HALF .
PENY (In six lines.) ½d.

152. Another token the same as last, except that SARAH is in place of ABRAM. ½d.

153. O. WILLIAM . WILLINS = A swan.

R. IN . NEW . STREETE = W . A . W ¼d.

NIGHTINGALE LANE (*East Smithfield*).

B. 1659 should read YARDE.

NORTHUMBERLAND ALLEY (*Fenchurch Street*).

B. 1666 should read ALEY. *

OLD BAILEY.

B. 1678 should read on R. BAYLY . O = I . E . B

154. O. ANN . CLEAYTON . 1669 = HIR . HALF . PENY

R. IN . THE . OLD . BAYLY = A . C ½d.*

155. O. THOMAS . HOSE . AT . THE = A dove and olive-branch.

R. IN . THE . LITTLE . OLD . BAYLY = HIS . HALF . PENY .

T . R . H ½d.*

B. 1695 should read OVLD . BAYLEY . 1668 *

156. A halfpenny of John Vere (B. 1699) has on O. HIS . HALF .
PENY . and is dated 1664.

B. 1700 should read BALE .

OLD FISH STREET (*Upper Thames Street*).

B. 1717 should read OVLD . *

B. 1719 should read STRET . *

OLD STREET (*St. Luke's*).

B. 1731 should read OVLD .

157. O. IOHN . SAVAGE . IN = I . S . S

R. OVLD . STREETE . 1658 = A comet. ¼d.*

158. O. IOHN . TWISLE(TON) . IN = A steering-wheel.

R. OVLD . STREET . 1659 = I . M . T ¼d.

B. 1739 should read STRET . *

PANYER ALLEY (*Paternoster Row*).

B. 1748 should read LETHERSELER . *

B. 1749 should read HAYES . AT . Y^B *

PARKER'S LANE (*Drury Lane*).

B. 1751 should read HALF . *

PAUL'S WHARF (*Upper Thames Street*).

B. 1764 should read HALF . *

PEERPOOL LANE (*Gray's Inn Lane*).

B. 1772 should read THO . GWILYM.

PETTICOAT LANE (*Whitechapel*).

159. O. SAMVELL . KENT . IN = A crescent.

R. PETTICOTE . LANE = S . S . K ¼d.*

PETTY FRANCE (*Westminster*).

B. 1790 should read PETTI. *

PHILPOT LANE (*Fenchurch Street*).

B. 1793 should read PHILPOT. *

PICCADILLY.

160. A variety of B. 1798 has two mermaids on field of O.

R. R . I . B . PECKADILLEY. No date.

161. O. ABBETT . NEVELL . IN = A perfectly plain rectangle.

R. PICKEDILLY . 1657 = A . A . N ¼d.*

This description differs from that of Mr. Franks (120), who mentions his specimen as being much worn.

162. O. IOH . PALMER . Y^E . GEORG^R = St. George and the dragon. ¼d.*

R. AT . PIKEADELYE . 57 = I . M . P.

POSTERN STREET.

B. 1827 should read STREET.

PUDDING LANE (*Lower Thames Street*).

163. O. AT . THE . MAYDEN . HEADE = A bust of the Virgin.

R. IN . PVDIN . LANE . 1668 = HIS . HALFE . PENY . B . W . A ½d.

A variety of B. 1836.

PUDDLE DOCK (*Blackfriars*).

164. O. KINGS . COLLEDG = 1660.

R. PVDDELL . DOCKE = R . C

 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

165. O. FRANCIS . ELWOOD = Detrited.

R. AT . PVDLE . DOC . HILL = F . I . E

 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.*166. O. SAMVEL . HARRIS . AT . Y^E . CORN = The Tallow Chandlers' Arms.R. ER . OF . PVDLE DOCK . HILL = HIS . HALFE . PENY .
1669 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.*QUEENHITHE (*Upper Thames Street*).B. 1850 should read QVEENEHITHE.

*

B. 1852 should read AT . QVEENE . HIVE.

*

167. B. 1853. A variety is dated 1657.

*

B. 1857 should read QVEENE . HIVE.

*

B. 1858 should read WHELDDALE.

*

QUEEN STREET (*Cheapside*).B. 1862 should read HOLMS.

*

QUENDON STREET.

(Quendon Street is in Essex, near Saffron Walden.)

B. 1865 should read QVENDEN.

RATCLIFF CROSS.

168. O. IOHN . BAKER . AT . Y^E . 1668 = The Prince of Wales' feathers.R. AT . RATCLIFFE . CROSSE = HIS . HALFE . PENY . I . R . B
 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

B. 1866 should read RATLIFE. *

B. 1867 should read LITLE and NERE and HALF.

RATCLIFF HIGHWAY.

B. 1877 should read RETLIFE. 1649. . . .

B. 1881 should read *Beame* and RATLIFE. *

B. 1884 should read RATLIF . HYE . WHAY. *

B. 1889 should read on O., IOHN . KNOT . IN . 1666 =

I . S . K *

169. O. THO . LEADER . SOPE . MAKER = A whale and three harpoons.

R. AT . RATCLIEF . HEYWAY . 1667 = HIS . HALFE . PENNY.
½d.*

B. 1891 should read MATHEWS. *

B. 1892 should read RATELIF and NEARE, and the N . E of LANE be conjoined.

B. 1893 should read RATCLIEF.

170. O. THOMAS . MVNN = T . M . M

R. IN(?). RATLIF(?). 1653 = T . M . M ¼d.*

B. 1895 should read RATCLIEF.

B. 1898 should read IASPER.

B. 1900 should read WHITE. *

REDCROSS STREET (*Cripplegate*).

171. O. BALDWIN . DAVIS . IN . RED . CROS = The Salters' Arms.

R. STREET . TALLOW . CHANDLER = A stick of candles ;
above, 1666 ; below, HIS . HALF . PENY. ½d.*

172. O. BALDWIN . DAVIS

R. RED . CROSS . STREET . TALLOW . CHANDLER. ¼d.*

B. 1913 should read RED . CROS . STREET.

ROSEMARY LANE (*Whitechapel*).

Franks' 134 should read :

O. HENRY . CRISPE . IN = Two pipes crossed and a tobacco-roll.

R. ROASE . MARY . LANE = H . M . C ¼d.*

A specimen, apparently of B. 1925, reads :

173. O. PH . DOE . IN . ROSMARY . LANE = A wheatsheaf.

R. OR . ARMETAGE . BRIGE = A plough.

174. O. WILLIAM . EVERED = A white horse.

R. IN . ROSEMARY . LANE = 1667. ¼d.

For a halfpenny of this issuer vide Smallfield's 145.

175. O. IN . ROSEMARY . LANE = IA . GOD . FREY (In three lines.)

R. IRONMONGER . 1662 = A rose. ¼d.*

176. O. IOHN . HARRISON . IN = A crown.

R. ROSEMARY . LANE . 1667 = HIS . HALFE . PENNY ½d.

177. O. WILLIAM . TAYLOR . BREWER = The sun.

R. IN . ROSEMARY . LANE . 1668 = HIS . HALF . PENY .
W . M . T ½d.

ROUND COURT (*Strand*).

B. 1939 should read EXCHAING and HALFE. *

178. O. HENRY . KOCKEE . BAKSIDE = A cock crowing.

R. Y^R . ROVND . COVRT . Y^R . STRAND = HIS . HALF . PENY .
H . K ½d.

179. O. HENRY . MYN(?) . NERE . Y^R . BAK . SIDE = An eagle.

R. Y^R . ROVND . CORT . IN . Y^R . STRAND = HIS . HALF .
PENY . H . K . M ½d.

180. O. HENRY . PACKETT . BAK . SIDE = A spread eagle.

R. YE . ROVND . CORT . BY . Y^R . STRAND = HIS . HALFE .
PENY . H , K . P ½d.

SAFFRON HILL (*Holborn Hill*).

B. 1953 should read BANKES.

B. 1954 should read AGANST. *

181. O. GEORGE . MASON = HIS . HALF . PENY.

R. ON . SAFRON . HILL = 1668.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d.

This token is of lead.

ST. ANNE'S LANE (*Aldersgate Street*).

182. O. IOHN HARRISS . IN = HIS . HALF . PENY . I . M . H

R. ST. ANS . LANE . 1671 = A mermaid.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d.

183. O. AT . Y^E. SYNE . OF . Y^E. MEARE = B . E . W

R. MAID . IN . ST . ANN . LANE = A mermaid.

$\frac{1}{4}$ d.

ST. BENET'S HILL (*Thames Street*).

B. 1960 should read TVNSTALE. *

ST. BRIDE'S.

184. O. WILLIAM . NORSE . IN . S^T = A Turk's head.

R. BRIDES . CHVRCH . YARD = COFFEE | HOVSE (In two lines.) $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

ST. CLEMENT'S (*Strand*).

185. O. THO . CLARK . IN . S^T . CLEMENS = Three neat's tongues.

R. LANE . IN . EASTCHEAP = T . S . C

$\frac{1}{4}$ d.

186. O. IA . GOLES . WHITE . HORSE = A horse.

R. BACKSIDE . S^T . CLEMENTS = I . D . G

$\frac{1}{4}$ d.

B. 1968 should read *His* $\frac{1}{2}$ ^D. and *behind* (i.e. not a capital B). *

B. 1971 should read L . I . L . 1668.

B. 1975 should read s not s^T.; and the R . D of "yard" are joined, thus—R.

187. O. THE . CASTELL . TAVERNE = A castle.

R. IN . S . CLEMENT . DAINES = I . P

$\frac{1}{4}$ d.*

This is apparently another variety of B 1973.

B. 1977 should read s^T. CLEMENTS, and HAIFE.

ST. GILES IN THE FIELDS.

- B. 1987 should read FEILDS. *
- B. 2002 should read FEILDS. *
- B. 2005 should read & WHIT. *
188. O. THOMAS . TARLTON . IN = A bull.
- R. S^T. GILES . Y^R. FEILDES = T . E . T $\frac{1}{4}$ d.*
- B. 2009 should read :
- O. PHILIP . WETHRELL . IN = Three lions passant
impaled. *
- R. S . GILES . IN . FIELDDES = P . I . W *
- B. 2010 should read s^T. and IN . Y^R. FEILDS. *
- This token is also found struck in silver.

GREAT ST. HELEN'S (*Bishopsgate*).

- B. 2012 should read SAINT . HELLEN. *

ST. JAMES'S (*Westminster*).

189. O. IN . S . IAMS . STREETE = T . M . H
- R. IN . WESTMINSTER = T . M . H $\frac{1}{4}$ d.*
- A variety of B. 2015, which reads IAMES, and is dated.
- B. 2017 should read IAMES. *
- B. 2018 should read WILL . SLIDD and IAMESES. *

ST. JAMES'S MARKET (*Westminster*).

- B. 2025 should read DORINGTON and WESTMINS . MARKET .
PLACE = F . A . D *
- B. 2026 should read WESTMIN . MARKET . PLA = W . I . F *
- B. 2027 should read s^T. IAMES. *
- B. 2032 should read MAR^{KIT} and HALFE.
- B. 2039 should read WESTMENESTER. *
- B. 2040 should read TOWNESEND. *
- B. 2041 should be dated 65. *

ST. JOHN'S LANE AND STREET (*Clerkenwell*).

- B. 2043 should read = A *hand* holding a bird. *
190. O. IOHN . BROTHERTON . IN = A bell.
 R. S^T. IOHNS . STREETE = I . M . B ¼d.
191. O. GEORGE . CALDWELL . POTTER = A mitre.
 R. IN SAINT . IOHN . STREET = HIS . HALFE . PENNY. ½d.
 B. 2047 should read s . IOHNS.
 B. 2048 should read :
 O. FRANCIS . CHICKOE . 1663 = A tree.
 R. IN . S^T. IOHN . STREETE = F . E . C
 This may be a variety.
192. O. GEORGE . GODEWELL . POTTER = A mitre.
 R. IN . SAINT . IOHN . STREET = HIS . HALF . PENNY. ½d.
 Is this the same as No. 191 ?
193. O. THE . PEWTER . PLA = A plate.
 R. S^T . IOHN . STREETE = I . E . M ¼d.
194. O. IAMES . PENNINGTON . GROCE (In three lines; underneath, two keys crossed.)
 R. IN . S^T. IOHN . STREET . 1667 = HIS . HALFE . PENNY .
 I . S . P ½d.*
 B. 2066 should read STREET. *
195. O. AT . Y^E . IN . S^T. IOHNS . STREET = An unicorn.
 R. VNYCORNE . BREWHOWS = HIS . HALFE . PENY ½d.*

ST. KATHARINE'S (*Tower*).

- B. 2072 should read KINGES and s . KATERNs. *
- B. 2073 should read IN after BOY on O.; and s.
 KATERINS on R.
 B. 2075 should read AT . s . KATHERNS. *

196. *O.* IOHN . COVLTON . 1667 = A globe.

R. AT . S . KATHERINS . DOCKE = HIS . HALF . PENY . I . A . C
½d.

Vide Boyne, p. 527, No. 21.

B. 2079 should read IN . S . KATHERINS. *

B. 2081 should read o . THE . LEE . HOY (no AT.) *

B. 2082 should read CHEQVRRIGHT. *

B. 2087 should read IN . S . KATHERINS. *

B. 2093 should read MARKE. *

B. 2094 should read IN . S . KAT . TERENS. *

197. *O.* HENRY . ROWE . IN . S^T = HIS . HALF . PENY.

R. KATHERNES . MEALEMAN = The Bakers' Arms. ½d.

B. 2106 should read KATHARNS. *

ST. MARTIN'S-IN-THE-FIELDS.

198. *O.* IOHN . HIGGS . IN . NEW . STREET . IN = HIS . HALFE .
PENY

R. S^T . MARTINS . IN . Y^E . FEILDS . 1668 = A stick of
candles, and I . M . H ½d.*

B. 2110 should read FEILDS. *

ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND.

B. 2122 should read s^T . MARTINS. *

B. 2124 should read IN . S . MARTINS. *

199. *O.* THE . HAROW . IN . S . MARTINS = A harrow.

R. WITHIN . ALDERSGATE = R . M . S

See B. 2127, which should read THE . HAROW. *

B. 2131 should read VPER, and HALF . and PENY. *

ST. MARTIN'S LANE (*Westminster*).

B. 2137 should read TAVERN. *

B. 2144 should read TOMLINSON. *

200. A variety of B. 2145 is *round*, and has the *R.*, in *seven* lines. *

ST. MARY AT HILL (*Billingsgate*).

201. *O.* SARAH . EDWARDS . ON . S^T . MARY = The Salters' Arms.
R. HILL . AGAINST . BILLINGSGATE = HER . HALF . PENY .
 1669 (Octagonal.) $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

ST. MICHAEL'S LANE (*Thames Street*).

B. 2157 should read on *O.* = A *dolphin*. *

ST. NICHOLAS LANE (*Lombard Street*).

B. 2159 should read S^T . NICHOLAS.

ST. NICHOLAS SHAMBLES (*now Newgate Street*).

B. 2161 should read HALF. *

202. *O.* AT . THE . RED . LYON . IN . S = A lion rampant.
R. NICHALAS . SHAMBLES = A . E . C $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

B. 2165 should read SWANN . *

B. 2167 should read SHAMBLS. *

203. A variety of B. 2169 reads CAHANDLER; the *D* is *not* reversed as engraved by Boyne.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

B. 2174 should read CHVRCHYARD. *

204. A variety of B. 2177 reads on *R.*, WEST . END . S . PAVLS
 = I . S . B . with a small *R* beneath for Rawlins. *

205. *O.* GEORG . GREEN . AT . TH = An anchor.

R. NEARE . PAVLINS . CVRCH = G . G $\frac{1}{4}$ d.*

B. 2178 should read CHVR^{CH}. *

ST. SWITHIN'S LANE (*Lombard Street*).

Franks' 160 should read HIR . HALF . PENY. *

SALISBURY COURT (*Fleet Street*).

B. 2187 should read WILL . HARVEY. *

THE SAVOY (*Strand*).

B. 2189 should read VINCORNE. *

B. 2195 should read CROWNE. *

B. 2196 should read SAVAY. *

SCHOOLHOUSE LANE (*Ratcliff*).

B. 2198 should read ARMES . and SCHOLEHOVS. *

206. A variety of B. 2199 is dated 1668.

SEETHING LANE (*Great Tower Street*).

B. 2204 should read on *R. LANE* . 6 . . . (The other figure is illegible.) *

SENTRY GATE (*The Sanctuary, Westminster*).

B. 2208 should read GREATE. *

SHARP'S ALLEY (*Cow Cross*).

(See under Cow Cross.)

SHERBORNE LANE (*Lombard Street*).

B. 2215 should read *RICH* . THOMSON . IN = An Indian with bow and arrow. *

SHIP YARD (*Temple Bar*).

B. 2217 should read *in Ship*e | *yard* . *neare* | *Temple* .
Bar | *his* . *halfe* | Penny. (In five lines.)

SHIRE LANE (*Temple Bar*).

207. *O.* AT . THE . FRENCH . TAVERN = A French horn.
R. IN . SHERE . LANNE = L . H ¼d.
208. *O.* HORNE . TAVERN = A French horn.
R. IN . SHERE . LANE = L . H ¼
 B. 2221 should read LION. *
 B. 2222 should read on *R.* AND . BVCKLER, and PENNY. *
209. *O.* SAMVELL . WATERS . IN . SHEARE = A bird on a corn-
 sheaf, and one on each side.
R. LANE . NEARE . TEMPLE . BARR = HIS . HALF . PENY .
 S . L . W ½d.*

SHOE LANE (*Fleet Street*)

210. *O.* BENIOHNSONS . HEAD . IN = 1672, in large figures
 (script).
R. SHOOE . LANE . 1672 = Bust of Ben Jonson.

SHOREDITCH.

- B. 2250 should read CROS. *
 B. 2251 should read PATTIN and HALF.
211. *O.* HENRYE . IORDEN . TALLOW = A man making candles.
R. CHANDLER . IN . SHORDICH = H . A . I ¼d.
 B. 2256 should read CROWNE. *
 B. 2258 should read SHOREDITCH.
212. *O.* THE . HARTIECHOAKE = A Jerusalem artichoke.
R. IN . SHORDITCH . 1656 = H . M . W ¼d.

SMITHFIELD (*West*).

- B. 2265 should read ALLDRIDGE. *
213. B. 2267. A variety of this token is dated 1666, and
 reads CLOTH. .

B. 2268 should read PENY. *

B. 2269 should read AT . Y^E . BLACK . and F . C . B

214. O. RICHARD . CVNSTABLE . IN = A heart.

R. WEST . SMITH . FEILD . 1667 = HIS . HALFE . PENNY .

R . E . C

$\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Vide B. 2275.

B. 2272 should read FILD. *

B. 2279 should read SAMVELL.

215. O. SAMVELL . GRAVES . AT . THE = The Tallow
Chandlers' Arms.

R. IN . WEST . SMITHFIELD = HIS . HALF . PENY . 1669

$\frac{1}{2}$ d.

B. 2293 should read SMITHFEILD. *

B. 2295 should read IOH . SAWYER. *

B. 2301 should read SMITHFEILD. *

SMITHFIELD BARS, AND WITHOUT BARS.

B. 2306 should have THE conjoined, thus—THE.

B. 2309 should read SMITH . FEILD. *

216. O. GODFREY . FOLIAMBE . AT . Y^E . GOLDEN = An angel.

R. CONFECTIONER . AT . SMITH . FEILD . BARS = HIS .

HALFE . PENNY . 1666

$\frac{1}{2}$ d.*

SNOW HILL.

B. 2313 should read RICH . AYNWORTH and HALF. *

SOHO.

217. O. IOHN . BROWNE . 1664 = A pelican and young.

R. IN . SOHO . MEALMAN = I . E . B

$\frac{1}{4}$ d.*

SOMERS QUAY (*Lower Thames Street*).

218. O. SWAN . WITH . 2 . NECKS = A swan with two necks.

R. AT . LITTLE . SOMERS . KEY = xxx over M $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

A variety of Smallfield's 175.

B. 2330 should read HALFE. *

SOUTHAMPTON BUILDINGS (*Holborn*).

B. 2336 should read BILDENG. *

SPITALFIELDS.

B. 2339 should read PENNY. *

219. O. RICH . NICHOLSON . IN . LASSON = A tobacco-roll.

R. STREET . IN . SPITTLE . FEILDS = HIS . HALF . PENY $\frac{1}{2}$ d.*

B. 2340 should read I . E . O *

STABLE YARD (*Westminster*).

B. 2346 should read WESTMIN. *

STAR ALLEY.

B. 2352 should read on R., IN . STAR . ALLY . BAKER =
P . I . W *

STOOL LANE.

220. O. ARTHAR . BROOKE . AT . Y^R = A lion rampant.

R. RED . LYON . IN . STOOL . LANE = A . A . B $\frac{1}{4}$ d.*

THE STRAND.

B. 2354 should read RICH . ASHWIN. *

B. 2356 should read MATTHIAS. *

B. 2357 should read YORKE.

B. 2370 should read POVLTERER. *

B. 2371 should read Y^E . STRAND. *

B. 2379 should read on O., RICH . HARABEN = STR | AND

(In two lines.)

R. GROSER . AT . EAGLES . COVRT = 1661 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.*

Vide B. 601.

221. O. THE . WHITE . HARTE = A stag couchant.

R. BREWHO STRAND = C . H (conjoined) $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

B. 2396 should read ROBIN . and HALFE . and PENNY. *

222. O. AT . Y^E . 3 . SVGAR . LOAVES = Three sugar-loaves.

R. IN. Y^E. STRAND = G . M . S $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

B. 2401 should be dated 1664. *

B. 2407 should read STRANDE. *

STRAND BRIDGE.

B. 2410 should read LILLYS . and HOVS.

B. 2411 should read LAWRENCE. *

B. 2412 should read BRIDG. *

B. 2414 should read SVGER and STRAN. *

B. 2415 should read HIS . HALFE . PENNY. *

SWEETING'S RENTS (*Cornhill*).

B. 2417 should read THO . CHVB COCKE. *

TEMPLE BAR (*Within and Without*).

B. 2419 should read WITH. *

B. 2420 should read PALSGRAV. *

B. 2421 should read BARR. *

B. 2429 should read BARR. *

223. *O.* HVGH . HALL . AT . YWHITHART = A hart couchant;
in the field, H . E . H
R. WITHOVT . TEMPLE . BAR . 1666 = HIS . HALFE .
PENNY ½d.*
224. *O.* AT . THE . LAMBE . TAVERNE = A lamb couchant.
R. TEMPLE . BAR . WITHOVT = H ¼d.
B. 2431 should read R . E . H *
B. 2434 should have S . A . I . on *O.*, and a fleece on
R. *
225. A variety of B. 2434 reads AT . THE . GOLDEN.
B. 2440 should read HIS . HALFE . PENNY. *
B. 2441 should read TEMPEL. *
B. 2442 should read BAR. *
226. *O.* IOHN . SPICER . AT . Y^E . SVGER = Three sugar-loaves.
R. WITHOVT . TEMPLE . BARR . 1666 = HIS . HALFE .
PENNY ½d.
See Smallfield's 183.

THAMES STREET.

- B. 2455 should read THAMS. *
B. 2456 should read LOFE. *
B. 2461 should read ALLY and THAMS. *
B. 2463 should read PENY. *
227. *O.* IOH . EWER . THA . STREET = A king's head.
R. AGAINST . WICKEN . KEY = I . E . 1658 ¼d.*
B. 2472 should read NEERE. *
B. 2475 should read on *R.*, The sun *and a hand*. *
B. 2481 should read HAL. *
B. 2482 should read STREET. *
B. 2491 should read STREETE. *
B. 2494. The R . I . S . on *O.* are in a garter, and the
token is a farthing. *

B. 2497 should read LYON. *

228. O. AT . THE . BLACK . SWAN = A swan with a chain on its neck.

R. IN . THEMES . STREETE = R . M . W $\frac{1}{4}$ d. *

THIEVING LANE (*Westminster*).

B. 2504 should read GRIFIN. *

THREADNEEDLE STREET.

B. 2505 should read THREEDNEEDLE. *

229. O. AT . Y^R . KINGS . ARMES . TAVE^R = B . P

R. THREEDNEDLE . STREET = B . P $\frac{1}{4}$ d.*

THREE CRANES WHARF (*Thames Street*).

B. 2509 should read CRANE. *

THREE LEG ALLEY.

B. 2512 should read 1663 = A *crowned* sun ; and LEGG .
and I . S . R *

THREE LEG COURT.

B. 2513 should read WHITE . CROS. *

THE TILT YARD (*Westminster*).

B. 2518 should read SVTTLER. *

TOTHILL FIELDS.

B. 2519 should read FEILDS. *

TOTHILL STREET.

B. 2520 should read STRET. *

230. *O.* IOANE . BARTLIT . WHITE = A hart lodged.

R. HART . TVTEL . STREETE = I . B ½d.

231. A variety of B. 2521 reads STREETE, is much smaller than 2521, and has a different mint-mark. It perhaps is the farthing, whilst the other is the halfpenny, although Boyne gives 2521 as a farthing.

B. 2540 should read WIL. *

THE TOWER.

232. A variety of B. 2542 is dated 1652. *

TOWER DITCH.

B. 2546 should read DICH and HALF. *

TOWER DOCK, STAIRS, AND WHARF.

233. *O.* AT . THE . GOLDEN . ANKER = An anchor.

R. ON . TOWER . WHARFE = A . S . (E ?) ½d.*

B. 2551 should read AT . TOVER . DOCKE = T . D . K *

Vide B.'s Kent 182, which is apparently exactly similar.

TOWER HILL (GREAT).

B. 2556 should read HIL. *

TOWER STREET.

B. 2569 should read STRET. *

B. 2571 should read STREET . 1666 = . . . *

234. *O.* THOMAS . MILLS (In two lines.)

R. IN . TOWER . STREET . 1666 = The king's head. ½d.

B. 2580 should read KINGES and STREET. *

B. 2583 should read LITTEL and HALFE. *

TURNAGAIN LANE (*Snow Hill*).

B. 2592 should read AT . Y.

*

TURNMILL STREET (*Clerkenwell*).

B. 2594 should read SPRED . and EAGEL.

*

B. 2597 should read STREETE.

*

235. O. EDWARD . DEWHORRE . IN . TVRN = The Blacksmiths' Arms.

R. MILL . STREET . HIS . HALF . PENY = E . M . D $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

236. O. IOHN . MAYHEW . IN . TVRNMILL = St. George and the dragon.

R. STREET . HIS . HALFE . PENNY = I . I . M $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

TURNSTILE (*Holborn*).

B. 2606 should read LYES . IN = Three sugar-loaves joined.

*

237. O. ISBELL . BARRAT . AT . Y^R . OK . IN . GR^T = An oak tree and I . B

R. IN . TVRN . STILE . IN . HOLBOVRNE = HER . HALFE . PENNY . 1664 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

VERE STREET (*Clare Market*).

B. 2610 should read MICHELL and STREETE.

*

VINEGAR YARD.

B. 2613 should read VINEGER.

*

WAPPING.

B. 2618 should read WAPPING.

*

238. O. IOHN . CITREE . AT . THE = HIS . HALF . PENY

R. DOLPHIN . IN . WAPPIN = A dolphin. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

B. 2622 should read on O. AT . THE . FLOVR . DE . LVS. *

239. A variety of B. 2629 is dated 1658. *

B. 2632 should read BREWHOVSE. *

240. O. HANNA . FROST = A hen and chickens ; no inner circle.

R. IN . WAPPIN . 1666 = H . F ½d.*

B. 2642 should read HEWES. *

B. 2649 should read W | MAIOH | H (In three lines.) *

B. 2658 should read WAPPIN. *

241. O. ANN . SERGEANT . VPON . THE = A plough.

R. BVLWORKE . IN . WAPPIN . 68 = HER . HALFE . PENY .

A . S ½d.

242. O. ANN . STARESTOCK . VPON . THE = A plough.

R. NEWE . WALLE . IN . WAPPING = HER . HALFE . PENNY .

A . S ½d.

243. O. AT . THE . SHIP . TAVERNE = A ship in full sail.

R. AT . WAPING . WALL . 1650 = I . E . S ½d.*

B. 2666 should read TOBACKO. *

B. 2668 should read IOHN . SLATER . MEALMAN. *

244. O. RICHARD . WOOSLEY . IN = The Bakers' Arms.

R. WAPPIN . BAKER . 1665 = R . I . W ½d.

B. 2673 should read 1655. *

THE WARDROBE (*Doctors' Commons*).

245. O. EDWARD . DENNIS = 16 | a sugar-loaf | 66 (In three lines.)

R. NEARE . THE . KINGS . WARDROBE = HIS . HALF . PENY ½d.*

B. 2677 should read AT . THE . WARDROBE . IS and under 1653 is a small R for Rawlins. *

WARWICK LANE.

B. 2682 should read GEORG.

*

WATER LANE (*Tower Street*).

246. O. ROBERT . BRETT . AT . THE = An arched crown.

R. CROWN . IN . WATER . LANE = R . P . B

$\frac{1}{4}$ d.*

WENTFORD STREET.

247. O. EDWARD . HOLTON . AT . Y^E . BLACK (In three lines
over a horse.)

R. IN . WENTFORD . STREET . HIS . HALF . PENNY . 1668

(In six lines. Heart-shaped.)

$\frac{1}{2}$ d.

WHITECHAPEL.

248. O. THOMAS . BAKER . IN . WHITE = $\frac{4}{6}$, a merchant's
mark.

R. CHAPPELL . CHEESMONGER = HIS . HALFE . PENY . 1668

$\frac{1}{2}$ d.

B. 2701 should read on O., EDWARD . BYRCHETT = The
Joiners' Arms.

R. IN . WHITECHAPELL = E . I . B

$\frac{1}{4}$ d.*

249. O. IO . FARGISON . AT . Y^E . BLEW = A lion rampant.

R. LYON . IN . WHITECHAPELL = HIS . HALF . PENY . 1669

$\frac{1}{2}$ d.*

250. O. BEN . FELTON . AT . Y^E . SWAN = A swan and crown.

R. CROWN . IN . WHITECHAPELL = HIS . HALF . PENY .

1669

$\frac{1}{2}$ d.

251. O. RICHARD . GREENE . 1670 = The Bakers' Arms.

R. AT . WHITECHAPEL . BARS = HIS . HALF . PENY

$\frac{1}{2}$ d.

252. O. AT . THE . WHITE . LION = A lion rampant.

R. IN . WHITE . CHAPPELL = T . M . L

$\frac{1}{4}$ d.

B. 2722 should read THE . MOSES, etc. (no AT).

*

B. 2725 should read ARMES. *

B. 2730 should read CHAPELL = A leg and E . W *

WHITECROSS STREET (*Cripplegate*).

B. 2741 should read ARMES. *

B. 2749 should read GRANBROO. *

B. 2751 should read CROSSE . and HALFE. *

253. O. IOHN . HARRISON . IN = A fountain.

R. WHITECROSS . STREET = I . M . H ½d.

See Franks' 203 for a halfpenny of this issuer.

B. 2752 should read SAMVELL, and should not have 67
after PENNY. *

B. 2754 should read CROSE. *

B. 2761 should read STREET. *

B. 2763 should read CROS . and HALF. *

WHITEFRIARS.

B. 2772 should read IN after LIGHTMAKER. *

254. O. WILLIAM . WHITE . BREWER = HSI . HALF . PENY .
TOKEN

R. AT . WHITEFRIARS . DOCK = W . I . W ½d.*

WHITEHALL.

B. 2778 should read HALLE.

WHITE HORSE STREET (*Ratcliff*).

255. A variety of B. 2787 reads RATCLIF = HIS . HALF . PENY .
1666. *

WINDMILL COURT.

B. 2789 should read NATHANILL and AT . WINDE. *

WOOD STREET (*Cheapside*).

256. O. THOMAS | CROVCH | GROCER | HIS . HALF | PENNY | 669
(In six lines.)

R. IN . GREAT . WOOD . STREET = A palfrey. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.*

B. 2798 should read STREETE. *

B. 2801 should read COMBS. *

B. 2813 should read HENN. *

B. 2814 should read AT . Y^R . MITER. *

B. 2815 should read HALF. *

This reading is also supported by Boyne's plate.

257. B. 2818 should read STREETE. *

WYCH STREET (*Strand*).

258. O. ROBERT . LEE . AT . Y^R . IN . WICH = A pelican.

R. STREET . AGAINST . NEW . INN = HIS . HALFE . PENNY
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.*

JOHN ELIOT HODGKIN.

XXI.

FASTI ARABICI.

III. Mr. Theobald's Cabinet.

MR. W. THEOBALD, of Bedford, has sent me over two hundred coins, chiefly dirhems of the Amawy and 'Abbāsy Khalifs, to examine for my *Fasti Arabici*. The following is a list of those pieces which are not represented in the British Museum, either in the *Catalogue of Oriental Coins* or in subsequent additions. Mr. Theobald, however, has with much public spirit, offered every facility for their acquisition by the Museum, where they will doubtless be before long incorporated in the general collection. Many of these coins are inedited and some are of great rarity. Others have been included in M. Tiesenhausen's synopsis of the coinage of the Eastern Khalifate, but are not therefore unimportant, since M. Tiesenhausen's data are necessarily collected from sources of very unequal authority, and it is an advantage to be able to vouch, from personal examination, for the reading of such coins as have not been actually under M. Tiesenhausen's own eye. It is so easy to misread a Kūfic coin, that there is a considerable satisfaction in seeing as many coins as

possible for oneself: and it is my intention as far as possible to collect the materials for *Fasti Arabici* at first hand from the coins themselves. The following Khalifate issues are all silver save the last two and the copper coin No. 14a.

AMAWY KHALIFS.

1. Iṣṭakhr, A.H. 97. Inscriptions normal.
2. Et-Teymerah, 97. (Also in Rogers Bey's Cabinet.)
3. Jundey-Sābūr, 94.
4. Darabjard, 90. (Also Guthrie.)
5. Destuwā, 94.
6. Rāmhumuz, 81.
7. Surraḡ, 98. (Also Rogers.)
8. El-Furāt, الفرات, 96.
9. Karmān, 98.
13. El-Kūfeh, 128. *Above the* بسم الله, *outside obv. margin,*
لا حكم الا لله. *Unique.*
11. Marw, 81. *Beneath obv. area, in Pahlavy, 𐭠𐭣𐭡𐭣 Maru.*
(Cf. Ties. 294.)

ABŪ-MUSLIM'S COINAGE.

12. Hamadhān, 129. As B.M. *Cat.* vol. i. 216, with additional margin.

'ABBĀSY KHALIFS.

ES-SEFFĀḤ.

13. El-Baṣrah, 135. As B.M. 3, but date خمس.

EL-MANṢŪR.

14. Armīniyeh, 143. Rev. as B.M. 1, nothing beneath.
- 14a. Bukhārā, 148. As Tiesenhausem 779. Æ.
15. Dimashḡ, 148. Rev. as B.M. 1: otherwise quite Amawy style.
16. El-Kūfeh, 138. Rev. as B.M. 58.

EL-MAHDY.

17. Iṣbahān, 169. Rev. as B.M. 101, but beneath, نصير.

ER-RASHĪD.

18. Medīnet Abrashahr (slightly blundered), 192 (أَنْتَمِينَ):
 تيسابور | محمد | رسول | الله | نصر
 Rev. Area, بن سعد
19. Medīnet Balkh, 185. Rev. different from B.M. 171 (but same as Rogers No. 324).
20. 174. Beneath rev. على. (?) اَصْه.
21. El-Moḥammadiyeh, 183. As B.M. 198 (*not* 199), but without ∴. (Also Rogers.)
22. ,, 186. Above rev. سلم, beneath جعفر,
 as Ties. 1395.

EL-AMĪN.

23. Medīnet Bukhārā, 194. As B.M. 235, but beneath rev. الفضل. (Also Rogers.)
24. Medīnet Balkh, 194. As B.M. 237, but beneath rev. الفضل. (Also Rogers.)
25. Medīnet Samarkand, 195. As B.M. 238, but الامير instead of الامام.
26. Medīnet es-Selām, 196. As B.M. 244, but last three lines of rev. area, مما امر به عبد الله | محمد امير,
 المومنين | الامين. (Also Rogers.)

EL-MAMŪN.

27. Medīnet Iṣbahān, 199. As B.M. 276, but beneath
 ذو الرياستين
 بنج
28. ,, 205. Nothing beneath obv. or rev.
29. Medīnet Samarkand, 200. As B.M. 287.
30. Samarkand, 203. As B.M. 289.
31. ,, 204. As B.M. 287, but beneath ذو الرياستين
 العلا
- 31α. El-Kūfeh, 205. Half coin.

32. El-Moḥammadiyeh, 195. As B.M. 246; but above rev.
طاهر, beneath الفضل.
33. „ 218. As B.M. 290; but above rev.
لله, nothing beneath; with outer obv. margin.
34. Medīnet-es-Selām, 203. As B.M. 294, but beneath rev.
حقا.
35. „ 204. As B.M. 293, but add. obv.
margin as 296.
36. „ 216. As B.M. 296.
37. „ 217. As B.M. 296.
38. Medīnet Marw, 197. As B.M. 291, but بمدينة مرو.
39. Marw (without medīnet), 200. As B.M. 291, but beneath
obv. المشرق and add. margin.
40. „ „ 217. As B.M. 293.
41. Ma'dīn x, 217. As B.M. 299, but بمعدين; add.
obv. margin.
42. Medīnet Herāt, 195. Nothing above or beneath obv.:
Rev. area, | لله | محمد رسول | الله | مما امر به |
الامام المامون | الفضل

EL-MO'TAŠIM.

43. Işbahān, 222. As B.M. 302.
44. „ 227. „
45. El-Moḥammadiyeh, 223. As B.M. 310.
46. „ 225. „
47. Medīnet-es-Selām, 224. „
48. „ 226. „ (Also Rogers.)
49. Marw, 225. „

EL-WĀTHIQ.

50. Surra-men-raā, 230. As B.M. 313.
51. „ 232. „
52. Samarḳand, 228. „

EL-MUTAWEKKIL.

53. El-Başrah, 235. (Mint blundered.) As B.M. 316; no S.
54. „ 240. As B.M. 318.

55. Samarqand, 240. As B.M. 325.
 56. Fāris, [2]35 بفارس سنة خمس وثلاثين. As B.M. 316.
 57. El-Kūfeh, 239. As B.M. 316.
 58. Medīnet-es-Selām, 233. As B.M. 316. No S.
 59. Marw, 234. As B.M. 316 : nothing beneath obv.
 60. ,, 241. As B.M. 332.
 61. ,, 242. ,,

EL-Mo'tezz.

62. Samarqand, 253. As B.M. 348, but with لله.

GOLD.

EPH-DHĀHIR.

63. Medīnet-es-Selām, 622.

Obv. area,

الامام
 لا اله الا الله
 وحده لا شريك له
 الظاهر بامر الله
 امير المؤمنين

بسم الله ضرب هذا الدينار بمدينة السلام سنة
 اثنتين وعشرين وستمائة

لله الامر الخ (outer)

Rev. area,

الحمد لله
 محمد
 رسول الله
 صلى الله عليه

محمد رسول الله ارسله الخ

N.

EL-MUSTA'SIM.

64. Medīnet-es-Selām, 649. As B.M. 503. N.

The signal contributions furnished by Mr. Theobald's collection are seen to belong to the early part of the

third century of the Hijreh, and especially to the reigns of El-Mo'taşim, El-Wāthik, and El-Mutawekkil, which have hitherto been very scantily represented in published catalogues: the additions to the abundant series of Er-Rashīd and El-Mamūn are also very valuable. Tiesenhausen in his *corpus* gives 24 dirhems of El-Mo'taşim, to which the British Museum Catalogue adds 5, and the collection has since acquired one more. To these 30 silver coins, Mr. Theobald is able to add 5 new specimens, for only the two Medīnet-es-Selām coins have been published out of his 7 dirhems of El-Mo'taşim. Of El-Wāthik the British Museum possessed no silver when the Catalogue was published, and M. Tiesenhausen could only find 11 in all the literature of numismatics: but Mr. Theobald, besides duplicates of most of the published 11, adds two new dates and one new mint to El-Wāthik's scanty series. Of Edh-Dhāhir, no coin has hitherto been published, and Mr. Theobald's large gold piece is consequently of the greatest value.

Apart from the coinage of the Khalifehs, Mr. Theobald's cabinet consists chiefly of Indian coins, which I do not propose at present to describe. Among miscellaneous dynasties the following pieces are all that I can find worth noticing:—

65. SĀMĀNY. Isma'il ibn Aḥmad. Samarḳand, 281. *AR*.

66. „ Nūḥ ibn Mansūr. Nisābūr, 383. *AR*.

67. ILEK KHĀN. Aḥmad, 414. *Æ*.

68. GOLDEN HORDE. No name. Khwārizm, 688. As B.M.
356, but ١٨٨. *AR*.

STANLEY LANE-POOLE.

Dec. 31, 1885.

MISCELLANEA.

FIND OF COINS AT LONG CRENDON (BUCKS). — I give the following analysis of a find of English, Scottish, and foreign coins in gold and silver, made at Long Crendon, in Buckinghamshire, and forwarded through H.M. Treasury for examination. It will be seen that the coins range from the reign of Henry VIII. to that of Charles I.

HENRY VIII.

Gold.

Half Sovereigns, 5.

M.M. ☉ (H under shield),	2
„ S (E. „ „ Edward VI. ?)	2
Uncertain	1

Crown 1.

M.M. uncertain.

EDWARD VI.

Silver.

Shillings, 3.

M.M. γ, 1

„ ?, 2.

PHILIP AND MARY.

Silver.

Shillings, 6.

M.M. uncertain.

ELIZABETH.

Gold.

Half Sovereigns, 4.

M.M. Rose	1
„ Portcullis	1
„ Lion	1
„ Coronet	1

Silver.

Shillings, 118.

M.M. Martlet	20
„ Cross Crosslet	16
„ Lis	1
„ Bell	5
„ π	10

M.M. Escallop	8
„ Crescent	13
„ Hand	5
„ Tun	11
„ Woolpack	12
„ Key	5
„ O	2
„ 1	4
„ 2	6

Sixpences, 306.

M.M. Pheon, 1561 22

M.M. Pheon	1562	2	M.M. Bell	1582	2
„ „	1564	4	„ „	1583	4
„ „	1565	1	„ ∇	1583	3
„ Rose	1565	8	„ „	1584	1
„ Portcullis	1565	12	„ Escallop	1584	2
„ Lion	1566	2	„ „	1585	6
„ „	1567	4	„ „	1586	1
„ Coronet	1567	9	„ Crescent	1587	2
„ „	1568	11	„ „	1588	1
„ „	1569	17	„ „	1589	6
„ Castle	1570	8	„ Hand	1590	2
„ „	1571	8	„ „	1591	4
„ Ermine	1572	10	„ „	1592	2
„ „	1573	13	„ Tun	1592	5
„ Acorn	1573	8	„ Woolpack	1594	12
„ (?)	1573	1	„ „	1595	1
„ „	1574	4	„ Key	1596	8
„ Cinquefoil	1574	13	„ „	1597	1
„ „	1575	15	„ O	1600	1
„ „	1576	3	„ 1	1601	2
„ Cross	1578	11	„ „	1602	3
„ „	1579	2	„ 2	1602	7
„ „	1580	15	„ ? (M.M. and date		
„ „	1581	6	„ both illegible)	10	
„ Sword	1582	9	„ Star (Milled)	1	

 JAMES I.

Gold.

Unites, 53.			Half Unites, 13.		
M.M. Cinquefoil	8		M.M. Rose	1	
„ Lis	2		„ Escallop	2	
„ Escallop	3		„ Coronet	1	
„ Grapes	1		„ Key	1	
„ Coronet	1		„ Tower	1	
„ Mullet	2		„ Trefoil	1	
„ Tower	4		„ Cinquefoil	2	
„ Trefoil	5		„ Tun	1	
„ Cinquefoil	8		„ Book	1	
„ Ton	7		„ +	2	
„ Book	3				
„ Crescent	1				
„ +	8				

Britain Crowns, 13.

M.M. Lis	1
„ Rose	3
„ Escallop	1
„ Tower	2
„ Trefoil	1
„ Cinquefoil	1
„ Tun	1
„ Book	2
„ +	1

Laurels, 16.

M.M. Spur rowel	3
„ Thistle	5
„ Lis	2
„ Trefoil	6

Half-Laurels, 13.

M.M. Spur rowel	2
„ Rose	2
„ Lis	4
„ Trefoil	5

Quarter-Laurels, 32.

M.M. Spur rowel	3
„ Rose	5
„ Thistle	3
„ Lis	7
„ Trefoil	9
„ ?	5

Silver.

Shillings, 89.

M.M. Thistle	“Exurgat” &c.	12
„ „	“Quæ Deus” &c.	1
„ Lis	“Ex.”	8
„ „	“Q. D.”	20
„ Rose	„	13
„ Escallop	„	8
„ ?	„	1
„ Grapes	„	1
„ Coronet	„	8
„ Key	„	2
„ Bell	„	1
„ Mullet	„	1
„ Trefoil	„	1
„ Thistle	„	2
„ Lis	„	1
„ Trefoil	„	3
„ ?	„	6

Sixpences, 42.

M.M. Thistle	?	1
„ „	1603	7
„ Lis	1604	11
„ „	1604	1
„ „	1605	3
„ Rose	1605	6
„ „	1606	1
„ Escallop	1606	5
„ Grapes ?	1607	1
„ Coronet	1607	2
„ „	1608	2
„ Mullet	1611	1
„ Trefoil	?	1

CHARLES I.

Gold.

Unites, 19.

With ermine mantle, M.M. Lis	6
„ ruff „ Cross on steps	5

With ermine mantle, M.M.	Negro's head	1
„ „ „	Castle	2
„ „ „	Heart	1
„ „ „	Rose	1
„ lace collar „	Bell	1
„ „ „	Anchor upright	2

Double Crowns, 12.

With ermine mantle, M.M.	Lis	1	
„ ruff „	Cross on steps	1	
„ „ „	Negro's head	1	
„ „ „	Castle	2	
„ „ „	Anchor	1	
„ „ „	Heart	1	
„ „ „	Plumes	1	oval shield C R
„ lace collar „	Portcullis	1	at sides.
	Bell	1	
	Tun	2	

Crowns, 13.

With ermine mantle, M.M.	Lis	4
„ ruff „	Cross on steps	2
„ „ „	Negro's head	1
„ „ „	Anchor	1
„ „ „	Heart	1
„ „ „	Plumes	2
„ „ „	Rose	1
„ lace collar „	Tun	1

Silver.

Half-crowns, 70.

With lace collar, M.M.	Portcullis	1
„ „ „	Bell	4
„ „ „	Tun	6
„ „ „	Anchor prone to r.	1
„ „ „	„ „	l. 1
„ „ „	Triangle	4
„ „ „	Star	3
„ „ „	Triangle in circle	17
„ „ „	(P)	7

With lace collar, M.M. (R)	3	
„ „ „ Sun	11	
„ „ „ Sceptre	11	oval shield.
„ „ „ Oxford 1643	1	

 Shillings, 172.

With ermine mantle, M.M.	Lis	2	
„ ruff	„ Cross on steps	2	
„ „	„ Castle	2	
„ „	„ Plumes	2	C R above shield.
„ „	„ „	1	C R beside „
„ „	„ Rose	1	
„ lace collar	„ Harp	7	
„ „	„ Portcullis	5	
„ „	„ Bell	13	
„ „	„ Crown	14	
„ „	„ Tun	10	
„ „	„ Anchor upright	2	
„ „	„ „ prone to r.	6	
„ „	„ „ „ to l.	4	
„ „	„ Triangle	8	
„ „	„ Star	6	
„ „	„ Triangle in circle	26	
„ „	„ (P)	10	
„ „	„ (R)	12	
„ „	„ Eye	2	
„ „	„ Sun	10	
„ „	„ Sceptre	1	
„ „	„ ?	17	sq. sh.
„ „	„ ?	5	oval sh.
„ „	„ Quite defaced	1	
„ „	„ (Oxford)	1	1643
„ „	„ „	1	1644
„ „	„ Blacksmith	1	

 Sixpences, 38.

With ruff, M.M.	Cross on steps	1 (1626)
„ „ „	Plumes	2
„ „ „	Rose	2
„ lace collar „	Harp	4

With	ruff,	M.M.	Porteullis	1
"	"	"	Bell	1
"	"	"	Crown	4
"	"	"	Tun	5
"	"	"	"	4 (no inner circle).
"	"	"	Anchor upr.	2
"	"	"	Triangle	4
"	"	"	Star	1
"	"	"	Triangle in circle	1
"	"	"	(P)	1
"	"	"	(R)	1
"	"	"	Sun	1
"	"	"	Sceptre (sq. sh.)	1
"	"	"	" (oval sh.)	2

COMMONWEALTH.

Half-crown, 1.

SCOTTISH COINS.—JAMES I.

Gold, 14.

	Unite	1
	Sword and Sceptre piece, 1601	4
	" " " 1602	7
γ2	" " " 1601	1
	" " " 1602	1

CHARLES I.

Silver.

12-shilling piece, 1.

FOREIGN.

Gold.

Belgie Confederation, double ducat, 1616	1
Austrian Belgium ducat 1600	1

C. F. K.

PENNIES OF THE FIRST COINAGE OF HENRY VII.—The pennies of this coinage of the York Mint are rare, but have been long known, and it was in connection with his study of these, that the late Mr. Hawkins was led to attribute to the first coinage generally, all pieces of this monarch upon which his head bears the open crown. The Canterbury penny of the same coinage appears to have been considered as being all but unique. Mr. Hawkins described the type from the specimen, a very inferior one, so far as condition is concerned, in the National Collection, and his engraving (Plates No. 366) is from that specimen. One has recently passed into my possession exactly similar to this, and with the M (for Archbishop Morton) in the centre of the reverse very distinct and unmistakable, and in that respect resembling the half-groat of the same mint and coinage, which is not an uncommon piece.

The existence of London pennies of this coinage does not appear to have been recognised, and by his silence on the subject, Mr. Hawkins was evidently not aware that any had ever been coined. Recently, however, I acquired, at the sale of the collection of the late Rev. E. J. Shepherd, a London penny, clearly of the first coinage, with the mint-mark lis upon a rose on the obverse only. The king's head bears the open crown, and the inscription runs *hENRIC DEI GRA REX ANGL*. The type of the reverse is the usual one of the cross extending to the outer margin of the coin, with three pellets in each angle, the legend being *CIVITAS LONDON*. The occurrence of the well-known mint-mark referred to, is of considerable importance, as the same mint-mark appears upon the gold angels and half-angels of the first coinage of this reign, and this fact materially confirms the accuracy of the attribution to the earliest coinage of Henry VII., of those silver coins upon which the bust of the king bears the open crown.

H. MONTAGU.

INDEX.

A.

Abdemon (?), coin of, 28
 Adminius, coin attributed to, 247
 Æthelred II., coins of, 260
 Æthelstan, coins of, 129
 Aizana, coin of, 66
 Alexander III. of Scotland, coins of, 205, 207
 Allectus, legionary coin of, 249
 Amastris, coins of, 63
 Anglo - Norman moneyer, the status of, 209
 Anglo-Saxon coins, 128
 Anlaf II., coins of, 135
 Anne of Brittany, medal of, 161
 Antiochus I., Heracleian coins of, 61
 Arabic coins, 153, 229, 327
 Arabic coins, their evolution, 188
 Ariaramnes, coins of, 31
 Ariarathes, coin of, 29
 Asasos (?), coin of, 26
 Axumite Dynasty, coins of the, 66
 Aylesbury, the mint of, 255

B.

Bactrian coins—their evolution, 192
 Beati Pacifici, the legend, 78
 Beaumont, Cumberland, coins found at, 199
 Belgian coins, 338
 British coins, ancient, their evolution, 166

C.

Camarina, coin of, 2
 Carausius, coin of, 119, 251
 Charles I., coins of, 335, 338
 Charles VIII., medal of, 161
 Chester, the mint of, 258

Cnidus, coins of, 10
 Cnut, coins of, 260
 Constans, coins of, 112
 Constantine the Great, coins of, 111—120
 Constantine II., coins of, 124
 Constantius Gallus, coin of, 113
 Constantius II., coins of, 111
 Countermarked coins, 79
 Crispus, coins of, 123
 Cyrene, coins of, 12

D.

Datamas, coins of, 26
 David II. of Scotland, coins of, 67, 205
 Decentius, coin of, 115
 Dehli, coins of, 213
 Delmatius, coin of, 252
 Diocletianus, coin of, 119
 Dionysius of Heracleia, 57

E.

Eadmund, coins of, 131
 Eadred, coins of, 133
 Eadweard I., coins of, 128
 Edward I., II., III., coins of, 205—207
 Edward the Confessor, penny of, 145
 Edward VI., countermarked coin of, 79
 Elizabeth, coins of, 79, 333
 Eric, coins of, 135

F.

Fasti Arabici, 153, 229, 327
 FERGUSON, R. C., F.S.A. and C. F.
 KEARY, F.S.A.:—
 Find of coins at Beaumont, near Carlisle, 199

Finds of coins:—

- Beaumont, near Carlisle, 199
- Near Bristol, 118
- City of London, 254
- Cobham Park, 108
- Long Crendon, 333
- Meath, 128
- Five Boroughs, The, 140
- Foreign Sterlings, 205

G.

- Gallienus, coins of, 119
- GARDNER, PROF. PERCY, F.S.A.:—
Zacynthus, 81
- GIBBS, HON. JAMES, C.S.I.:—
Coins of the Pathan and Mogul
Dynasties of Dehli, 213
- Gloucester mint, the, 209, 248
- Greek coins, types of, 165
- GREEN, T. WHITCOMBE, B.C.L.:—
Renaissance medals in relation to
antique gems and coins, 70
Medals of the Hanna Family, 148
- GREENWELL, REV. W., F.R.S.:—
On some rare Greek coins, 1
- Gupta coins, 196

H.

- Hanna family, medals of the, 148
- Harold I., coins of, 261
- Harold II., coins of, 273
- Harthacnut, coins of, 261
- HENFREY, H. W.:—
New edition of his Guide to
English Coins, noticed, 242
- Henry VI., angels of, 77
- Henry VII., pennies of his first
coinage, 339
- Henry VIII., coins of, 333
- Henry VIII., his "Redde cuique"
groats, 248
- Heracleia, coins of, 51
- HODGKIN, JOHN ELIOT, F.S.A.:—
London tokens of the seven-
teenth century, 274

I.

- Ichnaë, coin of, 3
- Indian coinage, its evolution, 194
- Italian medallists, 70

J.

- James I., coins of, 334, 338
- James I., medals of, 78
counter-marked coin of, 79
- John Baliol, coins of, 205

JONES, T.:—

- On a supposed coin of
Adminius, 247

K.

KEARY, C. F., F.S.A.:—

- The morphology of coins, 165
- Find of coins at Long Crendon,
333
- KEARY, C. F. and R. S. FERGUSON,
F.S.A.:—
Find of coins at Beaumont, near
Carlisle, 199
- KEARY, C. F., and W. WROTH:—
Addenda to seventeenth century
tokens in the British Museum,
164

L.

- Lampsacus, coin of, 10
- Langport, the mint of, 255
- Larissa, coin of, 7
- Leaden seals, Roman, 252
- Leicester, the mint of, 258
- Licinius I., coins of, 119
- Licinius II., coins of, 120
- London mint, Roman coins of the,
118
- London, Saxon coins found in, 254
- London tokens, 274
- Lysimachus, Heracleian coins of,
60

M.

- Magnentius, coins of, 113
- Maximinus, coins of, 119
- Meath, Saxon coins found in, 128
- Mina, the Assyrian, Lydian and
Euboic, 238
- Mogul coins of Dehli, 213
- Mohammedan coinage, its evolu-
tion, 188
- Moneyers, Anglo-Norman, the
status of, 229
- MONTAGU, H., Esq.:—
Angels of Henry VI., 77
Beati Pacifici, 78
Fifth coinage of Henry VIII.,
248
Pennies of the first Coinage of
Henry VII., 339
- Morphology of coins, 165

N.

- Netherlands countermark, 79
- Newport, the mint of, 256
- Nummi Pelliculati, 67

P.

- Parthian coins, their evolution, 184
 Pathan coins of Dehli, 213
 Philip and Mary, coins of, 333
 Plated coins, 67
 POOLE, STANLEY LANE-, ESQ. :—
 Fasti Arabici, 153, 229, 327
 Portcullis countermark, 80
 Poseidonia, coins of, 1
 POWNALL, ARCHDEACON, F.S.A. :—
 Countermarked coins, 79
 PRIDEAUX, LIEUT.-COL. W. F. :—
 The coins of the Axumite
 Dynasty (Postscript), 66
 Prytanes of Sinope, 50

R.

- Rajput coinage, its evolution, 197
 Renaissance medals, 70
 Revue Numismatique, noticed, 162
 REX SAXORVM, the title, 141
 Robert Bruce, coins of, 205
 Robert II. of Scotland, coins of, 69
 ROBERTSON, J. D., ESQ. :—
 The status of the Anglo-Norman
 moneyer, 209
 Roman coins, Cobham Park, 108
 Roman coins, London, 118
 Rondot's La Médaille d'Anne de
 Bretagne, noticed, 161

S.

- Sales of coins, 243
 Sassanian coins, their evolution, 166
 Saxon coins found in London, 254
 Sinope, coins of, 8, 15
 Six, Mons. J. P. :—
 Sinope, 15

SMITH, AQUILLA, M.D. :—

 Nummi Pelliculati, 67

SMITH, C. ROACH, F.S.A. :—

 Roman coins found in Cobham
 Park, 108

 Legionary coin of Allectus, 249

SMITH, SAMUEL, JUN. :—

 Rare penny of Edward the Con-
 fessor, 145

Sosius, coins issued by, 101

South Shields, Roman coins from,
 249

Soutzo Michel, his Systèmes
 Monétaires Primitifs, noticed, 237

Stephen, countermarked coin of, 80

Sterlings, foreign, 205

T.

Tamworth, the mint of, 136

THEOBALD, MR. :—

 His Arabic coins, 327

Timotheus of Heracleia, 57

Tokens, seventeenth century, 164,
 274

Types of coins, their transition, 165

W.

William the Conqueror, coins of,
 273

WROTH, W., and C. F. KEARY,
 F.S.A. :—

 Seventeenth century tokens in
 the British Museum, 164

Z.

Zacynthus, coins of, 81

Zeitschrift für Numismatik, noticed,
 163, 239

THE END.

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OF LONDON.

DECEMBER, 1885.

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